REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1883-84.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1884.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 July, 2017

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

1. The total sum (exclusive of balances), which formed the income of the Educational Department in 1882-83 and 1883-84, was as under :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Funds	12,31,445	11,89,068	...	42,377
Cess	7,41,252	7,77,217	35,965	...
Fees { Provincial	2,23,297	2,41,732	18,435	...
Fees { Local...	1,71,267	1,78,877	7,610	...
Subscriptions	26,923	28,546	1,623	...
Municipal Assignments	96,467	94,862	...	1,605
Interest on Endowments	57,221	57,392	171	...
Miscellaneous	70,219	47,077	...	23,142
Total of Local Funds ...	13,86,646	14,25,703	63,804	24,747
Grand Total ...	26,18,091	26,14,771	63,804	67,124

The decrease in the Provincial expenditure is explained at length in paragraphs 4 and 5. The increase in cess-receipts is due to the recovery of arrears. The improvement in fee-receipts is owing to an increase in the number of schools and scholars. The increase in subscriptions is due to larger receipts on account of buildings, but there is a falling off on the same account under Municipal Assignments. The increase under Interest on Endowments is due to the recovery of arrears. The decrease under Miscellaneous is due to the closing of the Industrial School at Dhárwár and to a falling off in the sale-proceeds of the School of Industry at Ratnágiri.

2. The expenditure of the department during the year 1883-84 was as follows :—

	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	37,193 14 4	.....	*37,193 14 4
Inspection and subsidiary charges	1,81,406 8 11	11,397 14 0	†1,92,804 6 11
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	9,70,468 7 8	14,90,401 15 1	‡24,60,870 6 9
Total ...	11,89,068 14 11	15,01,799 13 1	26,90,868 12 0

* This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 34,682-13-0) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, and the amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 2,511-1-4).

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and their establishments; also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, scholarships, Translation Department, grants for building school-houses, grants made to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on education from the Dakshina Fund and other miscellaneous charges; also charges on account of the University, Grant Medical College and Medical Schools.

N. B.—The expenditure of Rs. 1,693-3-7 on account of Dakshina to Bráhmins and allowances to the establishment of the Dakshina Examiner is not entered, as these are not educational charges.

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3. The expenditure from departmental funds shows an increase for the year as under:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Provincial Funds ...	12,31,445 2 11	11,89,068 14 11	.....	42,376 4 0
From Local Funds ...	14,25,661 5 8	15,01,799 13 1	76,138 7 5	.....
Total ...	26,57,106 8 7	26,90,868 12 0	76,138 7 5	42,376 4 0
		Deduct—Decrease ...	42,376 4 0	
		Net Increase ...	33,762 3 5	

4. The Budget allotments of Provincial grants and the expenditure under each head were as under :—

	Allotments.	Expenditure.	Excess.	Saving.
22.—*Education.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. University	27,000	27,000	...	...
2. Direction	41,000	37,194	...	3,806
3. Inspection	2,00,000	2,00,422	422	...
4. Government Colleges (General)	1,38,000	1,44,534	6,534	...
5. Do. do. (Special)	82,000	94,886	12,886	...
6. Do. Schools, High	2,53,774	2,58,967	5,193	...
7. Do. do. Middle	79,426	80,772	1,346	...
8. Do. do. Low	800	728	...	72
9. Normal Schools and Training Colleges ...	47,000	43,073	...	3,927
10. Technical Schools	40,000	35,356	...	4,644
11. Scholarships	33,000	30,571	...	2,429
12. Grant for the encouragement of Literature ...	3,000	2,459	...	541
13. Grants-in-aid—				
A. Grants-in-aid by results	70,000	1,06,954	36,954	...
B. Other grants	72,000	33,870	...	38,130
C. Building grants	55,000	61,942	6,942	...
14. Miscellaneous—				
A. Issue of books gratis	1,200	717	...	483
B. Petty construction and repairs ...	400	292	...	108
C. Miscellaneous	400	49	...	351
Total Education ...	11,44,000	11,59,786	70,277	54,491
24.—*Medical Schools.*				
15. Grant Medical College and Medical Schools ...	50,000	58,763	8,763	...
26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*				
16. Examination charges	800	670	...	130
17. Contribution to Local Funds for Primary Schools .	2,73,000	2,70,688	...	2,312
Allowances under Treaties and Engagements.				
18. Dakshina Fund	18,938	18,938	...	...
Total ...	14,86,738	15,08,845	79,040	56,933
Deduct—Departmental Receipts ...	2,47,000	3,19,777	72,777	...
Net Allotment and Expenditure ...	12,39,738	11,89,068	6,263	56,933
			Deduct—Excess ...	6,263
			Net Saving ...	50,670

The saving under *Direction* was owing to my absence on leave. The excess under *Colleges (General)* was caused by annual increments due to the Professors and by the appointment of a Lecturer on Physics in the Deccan College. The excess under *Colleges (Special)* was due to the inclusion of workshop charges and to increased expenditure on contingencies in the College of Science. The excess under *High and Middle Schools* was due to the employment of additional masters to meet a rise in attendance. The savings under *Normal Schools* were caused by the absence of officers on leave. The charges under *Technical Schools* were reduced by the transfer of the Pottery Department to private hands. The saving under *Scholarships* was due to short expenditure in Colleges and the School of Art. The excess under *Grants-in-aid* on the system of payment by results was caused by the growth of aided schools, and was met by savings on a scheme for industrial education ("Other Grants"). The excess under *Building Grants* was due to the payment of claims against the special grant of Rs. 1,50,000. The excess under *Medical Schools* appears to be due to larger expenditure on the School at Poona. And the saving in the fixed grant for primary schools is due to adjustments made by the Accountant General.

5. The following table gives in detail the variations in the Provincial expenditure as compared with the figures for the previous year. In this table fees and other receipts have been deducted from the Provincial expenditure :—

	Actual Expenditure from Provincial Funds.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abstract.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and subsidiary charges	40,285	37,194	...	3,091
Inspection and do.	1,74,477	1,81,406	6,929	...
Instruction (including all expenditure not coming under the above heads)	10,16,683	9,70,468	...	46,215
Total ...	12,31,445	11,89,068	6,929	49,306
Detail of Instruction.				
University	27,000	27,000	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges	1,87,373	2,04,684	17,311	...
Normal Schools	42,003	42,024	21	...
Technical Schools...	37,454	25,441	...	12,013
Boys' Schools — High Schools	1,13,304	1,19,451	6,147	...
Boys' Schools — Anglo-Vernacular, 1st Grade	30,744	21,930	...	8,814
Boys' Schools — Do. 2nd Grade... ...	3,838	4,484	646	...
Boys' Schools — Lower Class, Primary...	2,36,603	2,34,525	...	2,078
Girls' Schools for Natives	27,758	30,432	2,674	...
Grants-in-aid — On the system of payment by results...	93,946	1,06,955	13,009	...
Grants-in-aid — Other grants for instruction	70,415	41,470	...	28,945
Grants-in-aid — Building grants	62,971	33,055	...	29,916
Buildings	21,507	21,679	172	...
Scholarships and prizes	35,832	32,858	...	2,974
Translation Department	11,961	12,344	383	...
Miscellaneous	13,974	12,136	...	1,838
Total Instruction ...	10,16,683	9,70,468	40,363	86,578
Add— Charges on account of Direction and Inspection ...	2,14,762	2,18,600	3,838	...
Grand Total ...	12,31,445	11,89,068	44,201	86,578
		Deduct—Increase ...		44,201
		Net Decrease ...		42,377

The decrease under *Direction* has already been explained. Th under *Inspection* is due to annual increments of pay drawn by the Increase to the deputation of Mr. Jacob on special duty in connection with the Inspectors, Commission, to the employment of additional Deputies, and to larger expenditure on contingent and travelling allowances. The increase under *Colleges and* diture *ments of Colleges* is due to annual increments of pay drawn by the Professepart- the employment of extra lecturers, and to larger expenditure on contrs, to charges in the College of Science. The decrease under *Technical Schools* gent to the exclusion of the pottery accounts, and to the fact that arrear payn due were made to the School of Art in 1882-83. The changes under *High and* nts *Grade Schools* are chiefly caused by the new classification of the Governmen *1st* India. There is, however, a net decrease of nearly Rs. 3,000 which is due to of improvement in fee-receipts. The changes under *2nd Grade and Primary Schoo* n (Boys' and Girls') are adjustments against the Provincial grants for district funds. The net increase of about Rs. 1,250 is owing to an increased grant sanctioned for Ahmednagar. The increase under *Grants-in-aid* on the system of payment by results is due to an increase in the number of schools. The decrease under "*Other Grants* for instruction" and "*Building Grants*" is due to a smaller payment on account of the endowment and building funds of aided schools. The decrease under *Scholarships* has been already explained. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* is due to smaller expenditure on account of the encouragement of literature.

6. The expenditure from Local Funds is shown in the following statement according to Divisions :—

Divisions.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Colleges and Schools ...	1,55,987 15 10	1,67,728 14 4	11,740 14 6	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools) ...	2,37,588 15 5	2,55,573 12 7	17,984 13 2	.....
3. Subscriptions ...	940 7 11	1,266 4 10	325 12 11	.....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds... ...	36,828 14 5	32,307 3 6	.....	4,521 10 11
5. Endowment Funds... ...	44,894 7 9	43,377 3 3	.....	1,517 4 6
6. Miscellaneous...	49,852 12 7	38,333 4 6	.....	11,519 8 1
Total ...	5,26,093 9 11	5,38,586 11 0	30,051 8 7	17,558 7 6
North-East Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ...	10,236 13 9	11,270 14 0	1,034 0 3	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools) ...	2,02,507 14 5	1,90,642 3 9	.....	11,865 10 8
3. Subscriptions ...	640 0 0	825 0 0	185 0 0	.....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	4,418 10 9	8,672 8 9	4,253 14 0	.....
5. Endowment Funds... ...	710 12 0	824 12 6	114 0 6	.....
Total ...	2,18,514 2 11	2,12,235 7 0	5,586 14 9	11,865 10 8

Divisions.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Provincial Colleges and Schools ...	27,974 7 10	31,337 7 3	3,362 15 5	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools) ...	2,63,136 9 6	2,82,546 2 11	19,409 9 5	.....
3. Subscriptions ...	1,092 4 10	1,424 8 3	332 3 5	.....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds... ...	18,749 0 0	18,784 0 0	35 0 0	.....
5. Endowment Funds... ...	6,153 4 6	4,991 9 7	.....	1,161 10 11
Total ...	3,17,105 10 8	3,39,083 12 0	23,139 12 3	1,161 10 11
Southern Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ...	13,208 0 0	14,771 0 0	1,563 0 0	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools) ...	2,01,956 3 0	2,19,063 6 1	17,107 3 1	.....
3. Subscriptions ...	2,638 0 0	2,904 0 0	266 0 0	.....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds... ...	6,132 0 0	5,500 0 0	.....	632 0 0
5. Endowment Funds... ...	740 0 0	762 0 0	22 0 0	.....
6. Miscellaneous ...	7,309 0 0	4,546 0 0	.....	2,763 0 0
Total ...	2,31,983 3 0	2,47,546 6 1	18,958 3 1	3,395 0 0
Sind.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ...	15,618 5 0	16,624 0 0	1,005 11 0	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools) ...	91,693 1 8	1,20,377 14 9	28,684 13 1	.....
3. Subscriptions ...	60 0 0	2,411 0 0	2,351 0 0	.....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds... ...	23,476 6 6	24,076 4 1	599 13 7	.....
5. Endowment Funds... ...	260 0 0	228 0 0	.....	32 0 0
6. Miscellaneous ...	856 14 3	630 6 2	.....	226 8 1
Total ...	1,31,964 11 5	1,64,347 9 0	32,641 5 8	258 8 1
Grand Total ...	14,25,661 5 11	15,01,799 13 1	1,10,377 12 4	34,239 5 2

The increased expenditure under Fees (Provincial) in all Divisions is due to larger fee-receipts.

The increased expenditure under Educational Cess Fund is everywhere due to the opening of new schools or the development of the old schools. In the Northern Division and in Sind there was also an increased expenditure on buildings, but the North-East Division shows a large reduction of expenditure on this account.

Sind shows a large increase under Subscriptions, which is due to a contribution received for a building erected for a girls' school at Hyderabad. The small increases in other Divisions represent new collections for schools or school furniture.

Municipal assignments in the North-East Division show a large increase, which is due partly to the recovery of arrears and partly to the receipt of new grants for English classes. In Sind there has been a larger expenditure on the Municipal schools in the town of Sukkur. In the Southern Division there is a falling off in the grants on account of new buildings, and in the Central Division there is a large falling off, as the figures for the previous year included many arrears which had been recovered.

The decrease under Endowments in the Central Division is due to short expenditure in Colleges and the School of Art, and to a reduction in the establishment of the Normal College for Mistresses. The decrease in the Northern Division is due partly to short expenditure and partly to an improvement in the fee-receipts of the Gujarát College, which reduces the charge to the Trust Fund.

The large decrease under Miscellaneous in the Central and Southern Divisions is owing to the closing of the Industrial School at Dhárwár and to smaller expenditure on the Industrial School at Ratnágiri.

7. The following table shows at a glance the state of the department for the last five years:—

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grants.	Expenditure of Local Funds controlled by Government Officers.
			Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	4,875	2,75,133	11,02,630	13,10,546
1880-81	5,343	3,16,974	10,89,118	13,57,934
1881-82	5,704	3,58,891	11,28,148	12,77,653
1882-83	6,138	3,89,986	12,31,445	14,25,661
1883-84	6,335	4,13,341	11,89,068	15,01,799

8. These figures do not, however, give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions connected with Government, and a more complete table is, therefore, given below, which adds to the figures already noted the expenditure from private funds on aided schools, and the cost of schools which are not aided but submit returns to the Educational Department:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from public revenues ...	11,02,630	10,89,118	11,28,148	12,31,445	11,89,068
Local Funds administered by the department	13,10,546	13,57,934	12,77,653	14,25,661	15,01,799
Estimate of expenses from private funds of aided schools	3,68,373	3,79,529	4,14,153	5,35,955	5,03,115
Expenditure on Native State and other schools not aided by Government	3,56,703	3,94,253	5,87,554	6,18,161	8,27,311
Expenditure on Police and Jail Schools	...	...	...	...	611
Total ...	31,38,252	32,20,839	34,07,508	38,11,222	40,21,904

9. The precise distribution of the whole expenditure of the year under report is shown in the new table of the Government of India as follows:—

STATEMENT.

PUBLIC

Objects of Expenditure.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.															
	MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.							MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							MAINTAINED	
	Provincial Revenues	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	93,752	..	3,100	33,304	..	24,328	1,54,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,704	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law	3,833	..	..	5,465	..	2,028	11,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	−4,505	..	..	23,027	..	1,551	20,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	54,825	..	..	4,212	..	6,692	65,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,47,905	..	3,100	66,008	..	34,599	2,51,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,704	..
Secondary Schools.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys .. .. English ..	1,24,887	..	23,722	1,60,089	2,393	7,362	3,18,453	4,564	2,259	11,584	8,365	1,828	28	28,628	85,994	5,472
„ Girls .. .. English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	330	..	..	..	825	..	..
Total ..	1,24,887	..	23,722	1,60,089	2,393	7,362	3,18,453	4,564	2,754	11,914	8,365	1,828	28	29,453	85,994	5,472
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	840	..	..	876	..	532	2,248	2,34,662	6,45,564	37,474	1,69,156	2,139	1,607	10,90,602	2,52,992	32,334
„ Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,122	40,321	2,164	1,043	36	..	73,686	23,651	1,822
Total ..	840	..	..	876	..	532	2,248	2,64,784	6,85,885	39,638	1,70,199	2,175	1,607	11,64,288	2,76,643	34,156
Schools for Special Instruction.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	33,942	16,531	..	16	..	..	50,489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,676	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	13,035	3,054	600	..	..	420	17,109	494	..	..	..	..	..	494	1,772	..
Schools of Art	24,537	..	..	2,616	..	3,567	35,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,494	..
Medical Schools	37,414	..	..	527	..	..	37,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1,878	..	..	..	..	..	1,878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	6,962	..	..	..	30,425	38,137	..	..
Other Schools	31,071	370	1,925	2,040	..	1,618	37,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,41,877	19,955	2,525	5,199	..	10,605	1,80,161	1,244	6,962	..	..	..	30,425	38,631	15,942	..
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in .. Art Colleges ..	11,894	..	..	..	..	411	12,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges	4,462	..	..	2,300	..	4,260	11,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools.	8,354	3,330	..	..	..	732	12,416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,786	99
Primary Schools...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	643	831	909	..
Special Schools other than Training Schools ..	2,113	1,659	..	..	..	839	4,611	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	..
Buildings	292	..	..	..	..	..	292	21,387	1,35,372	1,000	..	2,042	..	1,59,801	1,30,915	..
Miscellaneous and Apparatus (special grants only)	3,809	..	..	..	..	..	3,809	1	..	2,441	313	24	..	2,779	253	..
Miscellaneous	24,480	..	..	669	..	352	25,501	..	23,804	..	..	..	..	23,804	10,082	80
Total ..	55,404	4,989	..	2,969	..	6,594	69,956	21,388	1,59,364	3,441	313	2,066	643	1,87,215	1,97,361	179
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	3,70,913	24,944	29,347	*2,35,141	2,393	†59,692	8,22,430	2,91,980	8,54,965	54,993	1,78,877	6,069	32,703	14,19,587	5,82,644	39,807

* Includes Rs. 79 for
† Includes Rs. 532 for
‡ Exclusive of Rs. 905 paid to Municipal Schools at Sukkur, and shown

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1883-84.

INSTITUTIONS.																			
				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							UNAIDED.								
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
4c	4d	4e	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,879	..	..	8,583	4,275	..	..	7,649	1,152	23,166	36,242	..	..	..	..	98,027	..	3,100	42,822	55,350	1,99,309
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,833	..	..	5,465	2,028	11,326
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	−4,505	..	..	23,027	1,551	20,073
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,825	..	..	4,212	6,692	65,729
1,879	..	..	8,583	4,275	..	..	7,649	1,152	23,166	36,242	..	..	..	..	1,52,180	..	3,100	75,536	65,621	2,96,437
18,157	371	1,504	1,11,498	75,192	..	990	1,12,745	30,459	85,965	3,05,351	37,933	1,441	9,995	49,369	2,04,643	2,259	36,296	3,37,289	2,32,812	8,13,299
..	..	..	..	24,120	..	200	49,727	15,008	21,421	1,10,476	116	..	59	175	24,120	495	530	49,843	36,488	1,11,476
18,157	371	1,504	1,11,498	99,312	..	1,190	1,62,472	45,467	1,07,386	4,15,827	38,049	1,441	10,054	49,544	2,28,763	2,754	36,826	3,87,132	2,69,300	9,24,775
40,253	3,216	15,502	3,44,297	11,885	4,788	5,300	9,367	7,359	20,006	58,705	4,492	418	3,506	8,416	2,47,387	6,50,352	42,774	2,24,144	3,39,611	15,04,268
..	546	3,183	29,202	13,731	275	160	5,584	10,934	25,525	56,209	360	914	66	1,340	43,853	40,596	2,324	6,987	66,677	1,60,437
40,253	3,762	18,685	3,73,499	25,616	5,063	5,460	14,951	18,293	45,531	1,14,914	4,852	1,332	3,572	9,756	2,91,240	6,90,948	45,098	2,31,131	4,06,288	16,64,705
3	..	132	10,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,131	..	7,131	33,942	16,531	..	19	17,939	68,431
..	..	..	1,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,529	3,054	600	..	2,192	19,375
..	..	..	3,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,537	..	..	2,616	12,061	39,214
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,414	..	..	527	..	37,941
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,878	..	..	..	..	1,878
..	..	..	..	6,351	..	..	438	100	11,091	17,980	..	..	..	..	7,101	6,962	..	438	41,616	56,117
..	..	..	..	100	..	100	..	94	..	294	..	..	..	..	31,171	370	2,025	2,040	1,712	37,318
3	..	132	16,077	6,451	..	100	438	194	11,091	18,274	..	7,131	..	7,131	1,49,572	26,917	2,625	5,640	75,520	2,60,274
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,000	..	..	..	..	27,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,194	..	..	..	..	37,194
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,81,406	4,727	..	7,733	39,179	2,33,045
..	..	550	550	..	..	..	..	..	1,277	1,277	..	..	..	..	11,894	..	..	..	2,238	14,132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,462	..	..	2,300	4,260	11,022
36	..	2,333	7,254	..	..	..	..	795	1,661	2,456	639	..	..	639	8,354	3,330	..	675	10,406	22,765
..	..	..	909	320	..	527	230	622	2,273	3,972	..	..	..	..	320	188	527	230	4,447	5,712
..	..	..	416	..	..	..	..	..	389	389	..	..	..	..	2,113	1,659	..	..	1,644	5,416
..	..	8,396	1,89,311	33,055	..	..	1,124	1,281	39,635	75,095	..	..	..	..	54,734	1,35,372	1,000	1,124	2,32,269	4,24,499
..	..	41	294	..	..	..	2,020	593	3,947	6,560	1,423	..	..	1,423	3,810	..	2,441	3,756	4,858	14,865
..	..	23	10,185	11,546	..	..	88	134	8,805	20,573	..	..	..	..	36,026	23,804	..	757	19,476	80,063
36	..	11,343	2,08,919	44,921	..	527	3,462	3,425	57,987	1,10,322	2,062	..	..	2,062	3,67,313	1,69,080	3,968	16,575	3,18,777	8,75,713
60,328	4,133	31,664	7,18,576	1,80,575	5,063	7,277	1,88,972	68,531	2,45,161	6,95,579	44,963	9,904	13,626	68,493	11,89,068	8,89,699	91,617	7,16,014	11,35,506	40,21,904

Police and Jail Schools.
do. do.
under institutions "maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards."

Details of Miscellaneous.

	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Translation Department	12,344	...	...	...	...	12,344
Encouragement to Literature	3,177	...	...	...	...	3,177
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund.	7,210	...	...	...	...	7,210
Expenses on Boarding-houses for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona and Dhárwár.	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters, &c. ...	...	23,804	...	10,082	...	33,886
Sind Sudhar...	...	...	...	...	352	352
Charges on account of Certificate Examinations.	...	...	669	...	...	669
Grants to Mechanics' Institute	300	...	...	...	...	300
Grant to Geographical Society	600	...	...	...	...	600
Grant for education of destitute European and Eurasian children	3,146	...	...	...	...	3,146
Endowment grant to the Pensioners' School, Poona.	7,500	...	...	...	...	7,500
Travelling allowance paid to Ráo Sáheb Mahipatram for his journey from Ahmedabad to Poona for Education Commission	49	...	...	...	...	49
Reward to Miss Brooke for passing higher standard examination in Maráthi	500	...	...	...	...	500
Total ...	36,026	23,804	669	10,082	352	*70,933

* Exclusive of Rs. 9,130 (Rs. 103 in Native States and Rs. 9,027 in aided schools) for which no detail is available.

10. The grants awarded during the year came to Rs. 1,08,102, against Rs. 96,301-13-4 in 1882-83. The increase of Rs. 11,800-2-8 is due to an increase in the number of registered schools and to the greater efficiency of the old schools. The awards for the last two years were divided as under :—

	Colleges.		Permanent Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.		Permanent Schools for Natives.		Private Schools for Natives.		Total.	
	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.
		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1882-83	2	6,300	32	38,432 8 0	163	48,373 5 4	13	3,196 0 0	210	96,301 13 4
1883-84	2	4,275	34	43,670 8 0	177	56,681 8 0	9	3,475 0 0	222	1,08,102 0 0

Awards are not always drawn during the year for which they are given, and the actual disbursements of 1883-84, which include arrears amounting to Rs. 5,577, came to Rs. 1,06,955. In addition to grants paid by results, grants were paid to the institutions named below :—

	Rs.
Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla	5,280
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Párși Benevolent Institution	6,000
David Sassoon's Reformatory	3,600
Sanskrit Class at Násik	100
Fardunji Parekh School of Industry	2,000
Rastamji Jamsetji Gujaráti Schools	2,260
Church of England School, Pánchgani	1,833
Anjuman-i-Islám, Bombay	6,500
Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association	2,351
Endowment grant to the Pensioners' School, Poona	7,500
Grant to boys maintained in the Apprentices' Home, Byculla ...	1,710
Grant for the education of destitute European and Eurasian children	1,436
Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute	300
Geographical Society	600
	41,470

Rs. 5,063 were given to indigenous schools from Local Funds, and Rs. 33,055 were paid by Government in building grants.

The total Government expenditure on aided institutions was, therefore, Rs. 1,86,543, against Rs. 5,09,036 expended from private sources.

Buildings.

11. The following table show the buildings operations in each Division during the year :—

	Expenditure.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Buildings.			
Central Division	2,463	22,027	24,490
North-East Division	4,736	15,072	19,808
Northern do.	4,308	21,691	25,999
Southern do.	9,312	15,028	24,340
Sind do.	568	9,156	9,724
Total ...	21,387	82,974	1,04,361
Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions.			
Cathedral High School, Bombay	10,000	.....	10,000
St. Vincent's School, Poona	2,617	.....	2,617
St. Andrew's School, Bándra	1,062	.....	1,062
St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona	2,711	.....	2,711
Sorabji Shapurji Bengali's Pársi Girls' School, Bombay	16,665	.....	16,665
Total ...	33,055	.....	33,055
Special and Ordinary Repairs.			
Central Division	292	17,058	17,350
North-East do.	.....	8,931	8,931
Northern do.	.....	12,955	12,955
Southern do.	.....	9,313	9,313
Sind do.	.....	7,183	7,183
Total ...	292	55,440	55,732
Grand Total ...	54,734	1,38,414	1,93,148

Of the total expenditure Rs. 15,328 were spent on aided high schools, Rs. 26 on Government 1st grade schools, Rs. 17,727 on aided middle class schools, Rs. 266 on Government normal schools, and Rs. 1,59,801 on Government vernacular schools.

The following is the table of expenditure of Provincial Funds on educational buildings in 1883-84, required by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211 of the 3rd June 1871 :—

Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget (Provincial) :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Repairs	19,739
(*b*) Minor works (up to Rs. 1,000)	1,360
(*c*) Large works (above Rs. 1,000)	*44,639
Total, Public Works Department Budget ...	65,738

* The following are the items of expenditure for larger works in the Budget for the Public Works Department :—

	Rs.
High School at Broach	13,946
Model Farm Building at Hyderabad	8,547
Additional accommodation for 64 students at Deccan College ...	8,433
Quarters for women students in connection with Grant Medical College .	4,826
New Laboratory for the Elphinstone College	8,887
Total ...	44,639

Expenditure from Educational Budget (Provincial, see preceding table):—

	Rs.
(*d*) Repairs to hired buildings...	292
(*e*) Minor Government buildings	21,387
(*f*) Minor grant-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under) ...	.....
(*g*) Large grants (above Rs. 1,000)	33,055
Total Expenditure from Educational Budget ...	54,734
Grand Total ...	1,20,472

Central Book Depôt.

12. The Government stock account is as under:—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of stock on 1st April 1883...	92,228	0	6	Sale proceeds, including subscriptions to Indian Law Reports, paid into the Government Treasury ...	4,537	14	10
				Commission	525	13	1
Value of new stock received during the year	15,652	11	0	Value of Indian Law Reports issued to subscribers ...	13,303	0	0
				Loss from distribution of books gratis, reduction of prices, &c.	341	11	11
Subscription to Indian Law Reports	4,098	8	0	Balance on 31st March 1884.	93,270	11	8
Total ...	1,11,979	3	6	Total ...	1,11,979	3	6

The number of depôts for the sale of school books is 224. The stock account of the year is as under:—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1883 ...	3,61,323	1	10	Value of stock sold during the year	2,01,698	5	7
				Value of obsolete and damaged books, together with loss on books where prices were reduced, &c., written off	3,500	12	9
Value of stock received during the year	2,07,463	8	7	Balance on 31st March 1884.	3,63,587	8	1
Total ...	5,68,786	10	5	Total ...	5,68,786	10	5

The cash account is as under:—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1883 ...	1,35,024	10	4	Paid debt of last year ...	2,594	5	1
				Re-invested in stock ...	1,38,859	10	8
				Rewards to authors	2,070	4	0
				Commission and discount ...	23,124	14	11
				Packing, transit and contingent charges	7,881	6	0
Sale proceeds during the year.	2,01,698	5	7	Insurance	2,000	0	0
				House-rent	3,677	10	3
				Postage	435	9	6
				Dead stock	25	2	0
				Printing office forms, &c. ...	1,141	9	6
				Salaries of the Depôt Establishment	12,115	5	2
Cash received for unexecuted orders	1,935	0	10	Exhibition of school furniture and appliances ...	5,532	13	2
				Advance for *Times of India* Calendar	1,000	0	0
Refunded by the Curator out of an advance for *Times of India* Calendar, &c. ...	1,000	0	0	Contribution to the Local Fund Establishment of the Accountant General ...	285	0	0
				Loss written off	2	14	9
				Contribution to the Local Fund Pension Fund ...	502	14	11
				Balance on 31st March 1884, *viz.*,—Cash...1,30,893 1 4			
Miscellaneous	1,639	9	7	Outstandings 9,155 1 1 .	1,40,048	2	5
Total ...	3,41,297	10	4	Total ...	3,41,297	10	4

The following statement shows the books, maps and apparatus purchased during the year :—

	Number of Copies.	Prime Cost.
		Rs. a. p.
Apparatus	.....	1,295 1 11
English books	1,48,028	31,053 13 2
Maráthi and Anglo-Maráthi	4,14,804	43,513 6 10
Gujaráti and Anglo-Gujaráti	4,82,099	42,766 11 4
Kánarese and Anglo-Kánarese	1,80,844	16,515 14 6
Hindustáni and Persian	9,823	2,060 4 8
Sanskrit	2,310	1,354 3 7
Total ...	12,37,908	1,38,559 8 0

The statements relating to school-books are satisfactory, the general result being an increase of Rs. 7,287 in the balances of stock and cash. On the other hand, the sale proceeds, instead of growing with the development of education, have fallen from Rs. 2,03,647 to Rs. 2,01,698. This decrease is due to the restrictions lately imposed by Government on the depôt. In the first place Messrs. Thacker & Co. have taken over the trade in English books, and from the commencement of 1884 have supplied Government institutions at the rate of 8 annas per shilling on the published price, free in Bombay, but with an extra charge for packing and transit to Mofussil stations; and in the second place, the retail shop in Bombay has been closed from the 1st of October, while 22 táluka depôts in the advanced districts of Poona and Surat have been closed from the 1st of January.

The arrangement with Messrs. Thacker & Co. has given general satisfaction, as books can now be got within two months of the date of order. With regard to school-books in the vernacular, there is no fear of private book-sellers failing to meet the demand in the city of Bombay or in the large towns of Poona and Surat. But in the villages of the two zillas, where the retail shops have been closed, there has been a good deal of difficulty, and further experience is necessary before the change can be declared to be good.

In the cash account of the Central Depôt there appears an item of Rs. 5,532 which represents the cost of educational apparatus selected by Mr. Kirkham while on furlough to England. This apparatus was shown to the public last cold weather, and a very interesting account of the exhibition has been submitted by Mr. Kirkham (Appendix A.), who deserves our thanks for devoting part of his furlough to the cause of education and for the skill with which he has contrived such an instructive display at comparatively little cost. I am glad to add that Government has ordered the exhibition to be kept up permanently, and to be enlarged as opportunity offers.

Sind Depôt.

The Sind Book Depôt maintained 21 branches throughout the Province, and the stock was as under:—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs. a. p.
Balance, 1st April 1883 ...	41,879 12 0	Value of books sold	6,572 15 6
Value of stock printed and purchased...	10,175 12 0	Value of books written off ...	136 13 9
		Balance on 31st March 1884...	45,345 10 9
Total ...	52,055 8 0	Total ...	52,055 8 0

On these figures Mr. Hart-Davies remarks :—

"Four sub-depôts were closed in consequence of not realizing even the minimum sale proceeds laid down in the Book-Depôt Code. The total realizations effected by the existing depôts are however, in excess of those of the previous year, although by a small sum only. The stock printed and purchased during 1883-84 is smaller in value as compared with that of 1882-83, the chief cause for this being that a smaller number of books was published and supplied by the press this year."

The details of the new stock are as under :—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.
Sindi books...	48,323	7,705 5 0
Persian books	1,369	202 0 0
Hindu-Sindi books	2,100	1,248 7 0
Miscellaneous	220	1,020 0 0
Total ...	52,012	10,175 12 0

The cash account of the Sind Book Depôt stands thus :—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1883 ...	1,454 11 6	Printing and paper charges for publication of books ...	4,164 11 5
		Purchase of books, maps, &c.	612 10 6
Sale proceeds...	6,572 15 6	Commission	511 9 6
		Contingent charges	904 3 6
Miscellaneous...	24 2 6	Balance on 31st March 1884.	1,858 10 7
Total ...	8,051 13 6	Total ...	8,051 13 6

13. The results of the expenditure on instruction during 1883-84 are shown in the following table, giving the number of schools and scholars and the average attendance, &c.:—

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to the Average Monthly Number.
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.				
Colleges	6	1,009	924	·92
Medical Schools	3	147	136	·93
Engineering Class	1	18	16	·88
Agricultural Class (College)	1	16	13	·81

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to the Average Monthly Number.
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*				
* Agricultural Classes, High Schools... ...	8	10 (184)	9 (133)	·90 (·72)
Do. Vernacular	1	12	11	·92
Forest Class (College)	1	4	3	·75
School of Art	1	191	136	·71.
* Drawing Classes	21	(1,027)	(800)	(·78)
Industrial Schools	1	74	60	·81
Normal Schools for Masters	4	364	321	·88
Normal Schools for Mistresses	2	80	69	·86
High Schools...	19	5,675	4,915	·86
Middle Class Schools—				
1st Grade	29	3,562	3,037	·85
2nd Grade (Boys')	90	2,551	2,016	·79
2nd Grade (Girls')	1	25	17	·68
Lower Class Schools—				
Boys'	3,730	2,41,048	1,76,230	·73
Girls'	206	12,693	7,688	·61
Night Schools	97	2,687	1,655	·61
Total ...	4,033	2,56,428	1,85,573	·72
Total Government ...	4,222	2,70,166	1,97,256	·73
INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
Colleges	2	123	114	·93
Schools of Industry	4	117	90	·77
David Sassoon's Reformatory	1	203	161	·79
High Schools ... { Boys'	27	5,886	4,953	·84
{ Girls'	8	766	623	·81
Middle Class Schools... { Boys'	38	2,202	1,866	·85
{ Girls'	24	1,157	939	·81
Lower Class Schools ... { Boys'	119	7,401	5,949	·80
{ Girls'	62	5,464	3,883	·71
Night Schools...	3	150	101	·67
Indigenous Schools (Boys')	171	6,072	4,743	·78
Do. (Girls')...	1	17	14	·82
Sanskrit Pátha-shála at Násik	1	63	52	·82
Total Aided ...	461	29,621	23,488	·79

* The figures enclosed in brackets are counted under High and Middle Schools.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1884.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Towns and Inhabited Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles to each Village with a School.	Increase and Decrease of the year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Scholars. Increase.	Scholars. Decrease.	Number of Schools not yet recognized by the Department, shown in columns 12 and 13 of General Table I.	Number of Scholars in such Schools.	Percentage of Total Scholars in columns 6 and 16 to Population.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles to each Village with a School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.																		
British Districts.																		
Karáchi	Sindi Gujaráti, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	14,115	478,688	69	5,645	1·17	723	38	371	..	2	448	..	103	563	1·3	141	100
Hyderabad	Sindi ..	9,030	754,624	115	7,111	·94	1,105	69	131	6	..	813	..	206	2,152	1·2	275	36
Shikárpur	Do. ..	10,001	852,986	123	8,678	1·01	1,373	90	111	7	..	574	..	309	3,455	1·4	399	25
Thar and Párkar	Sindi and Gujaráti.	12,729	203,344	12	973	·47	73	12	1,157	1	..	141	..	49	468	·7	60	212
Upper Sind Frontier	Sindi ..	2,139	124,181	21	866	·69	143	17	126	4	..	222	..	67	755	1·3	84	25
TOTAL, SIND ..	....	48,014	2,413,823	340	23,273	·96	3,417	225	213	18	2	2,198	..	734	7,393	1·2	959	50
Aden	....	11	34,860	4	245	·70	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, British Districts ..	....	124,139	16,498,444	4,749	323,315	1·96	24,600	3,583	35	181	83	21,608	2,763	2,597	52,782	2·28	5,275	23
Total, Native States ..	....	63,536	6,692,691	1,586	90,026	1·34	12,508	1,250	50	101	2	5,040	530	484	14,296	1·55	1,565	40
GRAND TOTAL ..	....	187,675	23,191,135	6,335	413,341	1·77	37,108	4,833	39	282	85	26,648	3,293	3,081	67,078	2·07	6,840	27

15. The next table gives the increase of schools and scholars for the year under report:—

	Number of Schools at the end of the year. 1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	Decrease.	Number of Scholars at the end of the year. 1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges	6	6	...	...	1,056	1,151	95	...
Medical Schools	3	3	...	...	151	147	...	4
Engineering School	1	1	...	...	19	21	2	...
Agricultural Class, College ...	1	1	...	...	13	37	24	...
*Agricultural Classes, High Schools.	8	8	...	...	(215)	(230)	(15)	...
Do. Vernacular ...	1	1	...	...	23	22	...	1
Forest Class (College)	1	1	...	...	7	9	2	...
School of Art	1	1	...	...	184	212	28	...
*Drawing Classes	21	21	...	...	(928)	(1,142)	(214)	...
					17			17
Industrial Schools	2	1	...	1	56	91	35	...
Normal Schools for Masters ...	4	4	...	...	383	358	...	25
Do. for Mistresses ...	2	2	...	...	85	91	6	...
High Schools	19	19	...	...	3,781	5,962	2,181	...
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	43	29	...	14	5,564	3,778	...	1,786
2nd Grade do. (Boys').	76	90	14	...	2,304	2,842	538	...
Do. do. (Girls').	...	1	1	...	...	27	27	...
Lower Class, Primary	3,682	3,730	48	...	2,44,930	255,741	10,811	...
Night Schools	107	97	...	10	2,851	2,807	...	44
Schools for Girls	199	206	7	...	13,254	13,446	192	...
Total ...	4,177	4,222	70	25	274,678	286,742	13,941	1,877

* The figures in brackets are counted under High and Middle Schools.

	Number of Schools at the end of the year.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	De-crease.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	De-crease.
Institutions receiving Aid from Government.								
Colleges	2	2	...	...	121	151	30	...
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	1	...	...	208	205	...	3
Industrial Schools	5	4	...	1	120	105	...	15
High Schools (Boys')	26	27	1	...	1,824	6,227	4,403	...
Do. (Girls')	8	8	...	...	99	798	699	...
Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Boys')	64	38	...	26	6,109	2,275	...	3,834
Do. do. (Girls')	26	24	...	2	1,610	1,286	...	324
Lower Class, Primary	123	119	...	4	7,199	7,815	616	...
Indigenous Schools (Boys') ...	111	171	60	...	4,835	6,350	1,515	...
Do. (Girls') ...	...	1	1	...	...	23	23	...
Night Schools	2	3	1	...	125	151	26	...
Schools for Girls	64	62	...	2	5,308	5,462	154	...
Sanskrit Pátha-shála at Násik ...	1	1	...	...	61	60	...	1
Total ...	433	461	63	35	27,619	30,908	7,466	4,177
Institutions not receiving Aid.								
College (Arts)	1	1	...	...	26	38	12	...
School of Industry...	1	1	...	...	41	38	...	3
Normal Schools for Masters ...	3	3	...	...	132	133	1	...
Do. for Mistresses ...	1	1	...	...	10	12	2	...
High Schools	8	14	6	...	997	4,197	3,200	...
Middle Class (Boys')	48	55	7	...	2,969	3,134	165	...
Do. (Girls')	...	2	2	...	...	31	31	...
Lower Class, Primary	1,275	1,352	77	...	75,250	79,103	3,853	...
Night Schools	67	79	12	...	1,850	2,053	203	...
Girls' Schools	96	113	17	...	5,024	5,465	441	...
Total ...	1,500	1,621	121	...	86,299	94,204	7,908	3
Police and Jail Schools ... British Districts.	26	28	2	...	1,338	1,387	49	...
Police and Jail Schools ... Native States ...	2	3	1	...	52	100	48	...
Total ...	28	31	3	...	1,390	1,487	97	...
Grand Total ...	6,138	6,335	257	60	3,89,986	4,13,341	29,412	6,057

16. The net result of the year is as follows:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
	Increase.	Increase.
Government Institutions	45	12,064
Aided do.	28	3,289
Unaided do.	121	7,905
Police and Jail Schools	3	97
Total ...	197	23,355

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1884.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Towns and Inhabited Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles to each Village with a School.	Increase and Decrease of the Year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Scholars. Increase.	Scholars. Decrease.	Number of Schools not yet recognized by the Department, shown in columns 12 and 13 of General Table I.	Number of Scholars in such Schools.	Percentage of Total Scholars in columns 6 and 16 to Population.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average Number of Square Miles to each Village with a School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.																		
British Districts.																		
Karáchi	Sindi Gujaráti, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	14,115	478,688	69	5,645	1·17	723	38	371	..	2	448	..	103	563	1·3	141	100
Hyderabad	Sindi ..	9,030	754,624	115	7,111	·94	1,105	69	131	6	..	813	..	206	2,152	1·2	275	36
Shikárpur	Do. ..	10,001	852,986	123	8,678	1·01	1,373	90	111	7	..	574	..	309	3,455	1·4	399	25
Thar and Párkar	Sindi and Gujaráti.	12,729	203,344	12	973	·47	73	17	1,157	1	..	141	..	49	468	·7	60	212
Upper Sind Frontier	Sindi ..	2,139	124,181	21	866	·69	143	17	126	4	..	222	..	67	755	1·3	84	25
TOTAL, SIND ..	....	48,014	2,413,823	340	23,273	·96	3,417	225	213	18	2	2,198	..	734	7,393	1·2	959	50
Aden	....	11	34,860	4	245	·70	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, British Districts ..	....	124,139	16,498,444	4,749	323,315	1·96	24,600	3,583	35	181	83	21,608	2,763	2,597	52,782	2·28	5,275	23
Total, Native States ..	....	63,536	6,692,691	1,586	90,026	1·34	12,508	1,250	50	101	2	5,040	530	484	14,296	1·55	1,565	40
GRAND TOTAL ..	....	187,675	23,191,135	6,335	413,341	1·77	37,108	4,833	39	282	85	26,648	3,293	3,081	67,078	2·07	6,840	27

15. The next table gives the increase of schools and scholars for the year under report:—

	Number of Schools at the end of the year. 1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	Decrease.	Number of Scholars at the end of the year. 1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges	6	6	...	...	1,056	1,151	95	...
Medical Schools	3	3	...	...	151	147	...	4
Engineering School...	1	1	...	...	19	21	2	...
Agricultural Class, College ...	1	1	...	...	13	37	24	...
*Agricultural Classes, High Schools.	8	8	...	...	(215)	(230)	(15)	...
Do. Vernacular...	1	1	...	...	23	22	...	1
Forest Class (College)	1	1	...	...	7	9	2	...
School of Art	1	1	...	...	184	212	28	...
*Drawing Classes	21	21	...	...	(928)	(1,142)	(214)	...
					17			17
Industrial Schools	2	1	...	1	56	91	35	...
Normal Schools for Masters ...	4	4	...	...	383	358	...	25
Do. for Mistresses ...	2	2	...	...	85	91	6	...
High Schools	19	19	...	...	3,781	5,962	2,181	...
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	43	29	...	14	5,564	3,778	...	1,786
2nd Grade do. (Boys').	76	90	14	...	2,304	2,842	538	...
Do. do. (Girls').	...	1	1	...	...	27	27	...
Lower Class, Primary	3,682	3,730	48	...	2,44,930	255,741	10,811	...
Night Schools	107	97	...	10	2,851	2,807	...	44
Schools for Girls	199	206	7	...	13,254	13,446	192	...
Total ...	4,177	4,222	70	25	274,678	286,742	13,941	1,877

* The figures in brackets are counted under High and Middle Schools.

	Number of Schools at the end of the year.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	De-crease.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	De-crease.
Institutions receiving Aid from Government.								
Colleges	2	2	...	...	121	151	30	...
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	1	...	...	208	205	...	3
Industrial Schools	5	4	...	1	120	105	...	15
High Schools (Boys')	26	27	1	...	1,824	6,227	4,403	...
Do. (Girls')	8	8	...	...	99	798	699	...
Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Boys')	64	38	...	26	6,109	2,275	...	3,834
Do. do. (Girls')	26	24	...	2	1,610	1,286	...	324
Lower Class, Primary	123	119	...	4	7,199	7,815	616	...
Indigenous Schools (Boys') ...	111	171	60	...	4,835	6,350	1,515	...
Do. (Girls') ...	...	1	1	...	...	23	23	...
Night Schools	2	3	1	...	125	151	26	...
Schools for Girls	64	62	...	2	5,308	5,462	154	...
Sanskrit Pátha-shála at Násik ...	1	1	...	...	61	60	...	1
Total ...	433	461	63	35	27,619	30,908	7,466	4,177
Institutions not receiving Aid.								
College (Arts)	1	1	...	...	26	38	12	...
School of Industry...	1	1	...	...	41	38	...	3
Normal Schools for Masters ...	3	3	...	...	132	133	1	...
Do. for Mistresses ...	1	1	...	...	10	12	2	...
High Schools	8	14	6	...	997	4,197	3,200	...
Middle Class (Boys')	48	55	7	...	2,969	3,134	165	...
Do. (Girls')	...	2	2	...	...	31	31	...
Lower Class, Primary	1,275	1,352	77	...	75,250	79,103	3,853	...
Night Schools	67	79	12	...	1,850	2,053	203	...
Girls' Schools	96	113	17	...	5,024	5,465	441	...
Total ...	1,500	1,621	121	...	86,299	94,204	7,908	3
Police and Jail Schools ... British Districts.	26	28	2	...	1,338	1,387	49	...
Police and Jail Schools ... Native States ...	2	3	1	...	52	100	48	...
Total ...	28	31	3	...	1,390	1,487	97	...
Grand Total ...	6,138	6,335	257	60	3,89,986	4,13,341	29,412	6,057

16. The net result of the year is as follows :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
	Increase.	Increase.
Government Institutions	45	12,064
Aided do.	28	3,289
Unaided do.	121	7,905
Police and Jail Schools	3	97
Total ...	197	23,355

The following return shows the increase and decrease in different grades of schools :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	Decrease.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase	Decrease.
Colleges	9	9	...	...	1,203	1,340	137	...
Medical Schools	3	3	...	...	151	147	...	4
Agricultural Class (College) ...	1	1	...	...	13	37	24	...
*Agricultural Class (High Schools). }	9	9	...	...	(215)	(230)	(15)	...
Agricultural Class (Vernacular) ... }					23	22	...	1
Forest Class (College)	1	1	...	...	7	9	2	...
School of Art	1	1	...	...	184	212	28	...
*Drawing Classes	21	21	...	...	(928)	(1,142)	(214)	...
					17			17
Technical Schools	10	8	...	2	444	460	16	...
Normal Schools	10	10	...	...	610	594	...	16
High Schools (Boys')	53	60	7	...	6,602	16,386	9,784	...
Do. (Girls')	8	8	...	...	99	798	699	...
Middle Class Schools (Boys') ...	231	212	...	19	16,946	12,029	...	4,917
Do. (Girls') ...	26	27	1	...	1,610	1,344	...	266
Primary Schools (Boys')	5,395	5,582	187	...	338,430	355,507	17,077	...
Do. (Girls')	359	382	23	...	23,586	24,396	810	...
Sanskrit Pátha-shála at Násik ...	1	1	...	...	61	60	...	1
Total ...	6,138	6,335	218	21	389,986	413,341	28,577	5,222

* The figures enclosed in brackets are counted under High and Middle Schools.

The University.

17. The most important events in the history of the University during the year under report are described in the Registrar's report to the Senate :—

"*Endowments.*—Dr. Henry Carter, on behalf of the Morehead Memorial Committee, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the foundation of a prize, to be called 'the Charles Morehead Prize', of the value of Rs. 200, to be awarded every year to the candidate who passes the L. M. and S. Examination with the highest number of marks in Clinical Medicine. * * *

"Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C. S. I., Honorary Secretary to 'the Ashburner Memorial Committee', has lately offered to the University in the name of that committee a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper for the foundation of a scholarship, to be called 'the Ashburner Scholarship', to be awarded every year to the candidate, approved by the Examiners in Sanskrit and in English, who will for one year apply himself, under regulations made by the University, to the study of Indian Art as illustrating its history and literature. * * * * * * * *

"*Bye-Laws and Regulations.*—Further concession has been given to Bachelors of Science who may wish to present themselves as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following clause has been added to the regulations for awarding the Narayan Vasudev Scholarship :—

> 'The scholarship shall be awarded to Physical and Biological Sciences in alternate years, provided that if no candidate qualifies for the scholarship in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in the other branch of science in the same year, and is recommended as provided in Regulation 1.'

"At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 17th September last, it was resolved that all examinations for degrees in Arts, Medicine, Civil Engineering, and Law should be thrown open to women on the same terms as to men."

18. The result of the Entrance Examination will be noticed later on. For the higher examinations of the University the Registrar has compiled the following table :—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				Number passed.				Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jews.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Arts Colleges.																		
1. Master of Arts ..	2	1	..	3	4	3	..	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
2. Bachelor of Arts..	2	2	..	4	55	8	..	63	44	7	..	51	..	..	39	1	11	..
2. Bachelor of Arts (old system). ..	2	2	..	4	36	5	..	41	23	2	..	25	..	..	24	..	1	..
3. B.Sc.	2	1	..	3	2	1	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
4. 1st B.A.	3	2	..	5	122	31	..	153	76	19	..	95	..	..	71	1	21	2
4. 1st B.Sc.	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
5. Previous Examination	4	2	1	7	224	76	33	333	93	17	14	124	2	1	100	2	18	1
Colleges for Professional Training.																		
Law.																		
1. Bachelor of Law ..	1	..	..	1	23	..	..	23	9	..	..	9	..	..	8	1	..	..
Medicine.																		
1. L.M. and S. ..	1	..	..	1	37	..	..	37	28	..	..	28	1	2	10	..	15	..
2. 1st L.M. and S. ..	1	..	..	1	79	..	..	79	42	..	..	42	1	7	15	1	18	..
Engineering.																		
1. L.C.E.	1	..	..	1	19	..	..	19	13	..	..	13	..	..	10	..	3	..
2. 1st L.C.E.	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	24	12	..	..	12	..	..	11	..	1	..
Total ..	7	2	1	10	628	124	33	785	344	47	14	405	4	10	293	6	89	3

These figures are better than those of the previous year, as the number of successful candidates has risen from 308 to 405, while the number of candidates presented for examinations has increased in a smaller proportion, being 785 in 1883-84 against 683 in 1882-83.

Comparing the detailed figures for 1883-84 with those for the previous year, I find that for the P.E.* 124 passed against 101; for the 1st BA.† 95 against 53; for the 1st B.Sc. 2 against 0; and for the B.A.‡ (old and new systems) 76 against 59. The only two examinations in arts, which show a decrease, were those for the degrees of M.A.§ and B.Sc., where the numbers fell from 6 and 3 to 2 and 2 respectively. In Law the numbers fell from 14 to 9. In Medicine for the 1st L.M. and S. 42 passed against 32, and for the L.M. and S. 28 against 15. In Engineering 12 passed for the 1st L.C.E. against 10 the year previous, and ‖13 for the L.C.E. against 15.

Arts Colleges.

19. The statements published by the University show the position of each college in respect of the annual examinations, and I give these statements before noticing the reports of the Principals:—

* 89 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 15 Latin, 19 Persian and 1 Hebrew.

† 68 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin, 19 Persian and 1 Hebrew.

‡ 53 took up Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin and 16 Persian. In the selected groups, 11 passed in Language and Literature, 36 in History and Political Economy, 8 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 10 in Mathematics and 11 in Natural Science.

§ 1 passed in languages (English and Persian) and 1 in Mathematics.

‖ In the selected subjects 6 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 3 in Mining and Metallurgy, 3 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Optics and Astronomy.

Previous Examination.

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	114	38
Deccan College	64	36
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	33	10
St. Xavier's College	43	7
Gujarát College, Ahmedabad	19	7
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	27	12
Baroda College	33	14
Total ...	333	124

1st Examination for the Degree of B. A.

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	68	41
Deccan College	45	30
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	10	6
St. Xaxier's College	21	13
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	9	5
Total ...	153	95

2nd Examination for the Degree of B. A.

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	38	28
Deccan College	17	16
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	4	4
St. Xavier's College	4	3
Total ...	63	51

Examination for the Degree of B.A. (old system).

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	22	11
Deccan College	14	12
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	4	1
St. Xavier's College	1	1
Total ...	41	25

The College of Science passed 2 men in the first examination for the Degree of B.Sc., one of them being placed in the second class. The Elphinstone College passed 1 man (second class) in the final examination for the Degree of B.Sc., and 1 man (first class) in the examination for the Degree of M.A. (Mathematics). The Free General Assembly passed 1 man (second class) in the final examination for the Degree of B.Sc., and the St. Xavier's College passed 1 man in the examination for the Degree of M.A. (Languages.)

20. *Elphinstone College.*—The attendance in the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges continues to increase, and the urgent need of strengthening the teaching staff has been reported in the letters which are printed in Appendix B. In the same Appendix will be found extracts from the reports of the Principals.

In the Elphinstone College the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 21,396 to Rs. 24,241, and the attendance returns for the last three years are :—

Years.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1881-82	158	168	181
1882-83	173	192	239
1883-84	230	235	274

The returns for the University examinations are :—

Examinations.	1881-82		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Previous Examination	94	25	101	31	114	38
1st B. A. do.	44	12	56	28	68	41
B. A. do.	62	21	49	28	60	39
M. A. do.	2	1	2	2	2	1
1st B. Sc. do.	2	2	2	...	1	...
2nd B. Sc. do.	6	1	3	2	2	1
Total ...	210	62	213	91	247	120

21. *Deccan College.*—In October Mr. Selby rejoined his appointment in the Deccan College, and Mr. Barrett moved back to Bombay.

The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 7,349 to Rs. 8,622, and the attendance shows a large increase :—

Years.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1881-82	120	123	121
1882-83	122	126	150
1883-84	148	150	179

The returns for the University examinations of the year are satisfactory:—

Examinations.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Previous Examination	68	14	61	26	61	35
1st B. A. do.	30	12	35	13	45	30
2nd B. A. do.	...	...	8	2	17	16
Old B. A. do.	37	9	23	14	14	12
M. A. do.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	135	35	127	55	138	93

22. *The Gujarát College.*—The University has consented to raise the standard of teaching, and the college course now extends to the First Examination for the Bachelor's degree. The college has been further strengthened by the employment of a competent teacher in the subject of elementary science. The result of these changes is that the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 915 to Rs. 1,710, and that the attendance shows a great improvement:—

Years.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1881-82	17	20	9
1882-83	12	13	22
1883-84	22	23	39

The examination returns for the last three years are as under:—

Examinations.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Previous Examination ...	22	2	8	1	18	7

23. *Rájárám College.*—The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 1,095 to Rs. 1880, and the attendance steadily increases:—

Years.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1881-82	18	22	25
1882-83	20	21	26
1883-84	31	31	38

The examination returns are as under:—

Examinations.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Previous Examination ...	15	4	18	14	29	12
1st B.A. do. ...	...	...	...	...	9	5

Mr. Candy gives a good account of the work done during the year, and of the support which the college receives on all sides :—

"The annual Prayág picnic was held in the month of February and proved more popular than ever. Besides the usual competitions in Maráthi speaking, poems and singing, there was also one in model drawing. My best thanks are due to Khán Sáheb Meherjibhai, Mr. Krishnaji Bhikaji Gokhale, and Dr. Apte, who kindly gave prizes, and were present at the gathering.

"The students have had during the year the advantages of an institution which is not actually connected with the school—I mean the Kolhápur Gáyan Samája, of which my First Assistant, Mr. Kelkar, is the secretary. The Samája holds classes regularly in Hindu singing under qualified Gawayees, and in English singing which is kindly taught by the Revd. J Priestley and Miss Sheperd.

"The school gymkhána flourishes, and cricket is as popular as ever. Every boy in the school contributes one anna per month; and the amount thus raised being insufficient to provide the large amount of kit necessary for the whole school, the fund was augmented by the proceeds derived from three performances of a Maráthi version of Romeo and Juliet which was played this term with considerable success by the students of the college. Some students also performed the last three acts of Shakuntála in Sanskrit. * * *

"During the festivities on the occasion of the Mahárájá's installation the college took a leading part in a fête which was given to all schools in Kolhápur. * * * *

"Last year the Chief of Mudhol on leaving the college gave a handsome donation of Rs. 15,000, which has been applied to the foundation of a 'Ghorpáde Lectureship'. The fund produces Rs. 50 per mensem, to which the Darbár have generously promised an addition of Rs. 75 per mensem to provide the stipend of Rs. 125 for the new lecturer."

24. *Aided Colleges.*—The results obtained in the University examinations have already been noticed in paragraph 19. In the attendance returns there is an increase as under :—

Years.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1881-82	127	142	139
1882-83	105	117	121
1883-84	114	123	151

The increase in attendance occurs in both the colleges, but chiefly in the Free General Assembly's Institution; and proposals have been received for the extension of this institution under the name of the Wilson College in honor of the memory of the founder, the late Dr. Wilson. These proposals contemplate the erection of new buildings estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000; and while the plans for the buildings are being elaborated, Government has ordered a site at Chaupáti to be reserved for the Wilson College. The value of this site is put at Rs. 46,000.

Special Colleges.

25. *Law School.*—The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 5,047 to Rs. 5,465, but there is a slight falling off in the number on the rolls at the end of the year:—

	March 1883.	March 1884.
Senior students	32	24
*Junior do.	32	58
Jurisprudence Class	107	83
Total ...	171	165

* Include Pleaders.

Mr. W. Webb, the Government Professor of Law, was absent on leave from June to January, and his work was performed by Mr. K. T. Telang.

On the examination results Mr. Jardine reports as follows:—

"In September 1883 the yearly examination of my Jurisprudence Class was held by me at the Elphinstone College. 83 candidates presented themselves for the examination on the day appointed, of whom 67 successfully passed the ordeal. The Jurisprudence prize of Rs. 100 was awarded to Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B.A., of Elphinstone College, who obtained the highest number of marks at the Jurisprudence Examination. 23 candidates presented themselves for the LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University held during the month of November 1883, of whom only 9 passed the examination."

26. *Grant Medical College.*—The fee-receipts have risen from 21,740 to Rs. 25,327, and there is an increase in the number of students on the rolls:—

	31st March 1883.	31st March 1884.
Matriculated students	283	289
Hospital apprentices	53	49
Midwife Class	7	.....
Female students	.....	12
Total ...	343	350

The class for female students has been opened in consequence of the demand which has arisen for female practitioners. The Principal received several applications from ladies who were desirous of entering the college, and the interest of the public was shown by the collection of subscriptions which are to form a fund for the medical education of women in India. On behalf of the subscribers to this fund, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge and S. S. Bengali offered the college some assistance in the form of scholarships. This offer has been accepted, and Government has been pleased to make liberal arrangements for the inauguration of the new class (see Government orders printed in Appendix C.) In connection with this subject I may mention the munificent benefaction of Mr. Pestonji Hormasji Cama who has contributed the sum of Rs. 1,64,311 for the erection of a new hospital for women and children. Mr. Cama's gift was met by Government with the present of a site valued at Rs. 2,85,000, and the foundation stone of the new hospital was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Dispensary accommodation will be provided in the hospital for ladies employed by the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund, and the whole institution is to be handed over to the care of women doctors so soon as a competent staff of female doctors is available for its management, and funds are collected to pay the salaries of such staff.

The college class for women was opened in January, and at the end of the year Dr. Carter was able to report that a good beginning had been made:—

"There are now 12 members, of whom 7 are Christians and 5 Párs, residents of both Bombay and the Mofussil. Already one of the lady students (Miss Ann Walke) is an undergraduate of the University; and it is anticipated that others may also go up for the Entrance Examination. Considering any overcrowding to be undesirable, I decided not to extend the class this session, and in consequence have had to decline a few applicants from both near and distant places. It is satisfactory to see that at the inauguration of this new class some very promising candidates have presented themselves; and I would here state that the conduct of all has been quite exemplary."

With regard to the classes for male students, I observe that 38 undergraduates appeared for the degree of L. M. and S., and that 28 passed—5 in the first and 23 in the second class. At the first examination there were 93 candidates, 43 of whom were successful, 7 passing in the first and 36 in the second class. Three Assistant Surgeons presented themselves for examination in accordance with the rules of their department, and all were found qualified for promotion. From the Hospital Apprentice Class 13 fully instructed apprentices passed out for duty, and in the Maráthi Midwife Class 5 women were adjudged certificates of proficiency.

Dr. Carter reports that the college prizes, including the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Book Fund, have been distributed as usual; and his remarks on other subjects relating to the history of the year will be found in Appendix C. In particular Dr. Carter speaks of the necessity of providing additional accommodation for the

large number of students now attending college, and acknowledges the encouragement Government has given by the establishment of two fellowships or tutorships similar to those granted to the Arts Colleges. The Fellows in the Grant College are to be appointed for two years, and the Principal is to have the right of proposing a Fellow showing unusual ability for direct admission to the Subordinate Medical Department.

27. *College of Science.*—Mr. S. Cooke returned from furlough in November, and resumed charge of the chair of chemistry from Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, who in turn displaced Khán Bahádur Bomanji Sorabji, L.C.E., from the acting Professorship of Mathematics; and in February Dr. T. Cooke having been promoted to act as Director of Public Instruction, Mr. S. Cooke was called upon to undertake the acting Principalship,—Professor Daji Nilkant acting for him as before, while Mr. H. M. Page was placed in charge of the chair of mathematics.

The fee-receipts have fallen from Rs. 4,397 to Rs. 4,212, and there is a decrease in the number of students studying for the University examinations. The figures for the different classes were as under :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Civil Engineering Department	80	75
Agricultural Department	13	37
Forest Department	7	9
Mechanical Department (Workshops)	51	69
Total ...	151	190

On the Civil Engineering Department Mr. Cooke writes as follows :—

"Nineteen candidates appeared for the L.C.E. Degree Examination at the University, of whom 13 passed; one, Mr. M. Visvesvariya, was placed in the first class (he has since been appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade;) 5 were placed in the second and 7 in the pass class. At the F.C.E. Examination 24 candidates presented themselves, of whom 12 passed the examination. * * * * * Two candidates presented themselves at the University for the 1st Examination for the Degree of B.Sc., both of whom passed."

Mr. Cooke reports that all the passed men have readily found employment, and he gives a satisfactory account of the college workshops and sub-overseer class :—

"The college workshops have been busy during the year. Mr. Scorgie reports the average number of apprentices on the roll throughout the year to be 59·5, and the number on the roll at the close of the official year 55, being an increase of 4 on the previous year. The following table shows their religion and caste :—

12 Christians ... ... { 2 Europeans. 2 Eurasians. 8 Portuguese.

39 Hindus... ... ... { 24 Bráhmins. 8 Artisans. 3 Trading caste. 2 Parbhus. 2 Low caste.

2 Jews.
1 Mahomedan.
1 Pársi.

"During the year, 18 lads completed their term of apprenticeship; of these 8 joined the sub-overseer's class with the view of continuing and extending their studies for another year, 5 obtained employment on the railways, 2 entered Government service, and 3 private employ.

"In consequence of some heavy orders for iron fitting from the Public Works Department, the lads in the fitting shop have been kept very busy throughout the year. The carpentry and moulding departments have also had a fair share of orders, and work amounting to Rs. 9,062-11-9 has been turned out during the year. Of this amount Rs. 5,844-4-8 was for the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,636-4-0 for municipalities, and Rs. 1,582-3-1 for the public. The larger steam engine has been kept at work daily for the greater part of the year, and the apprenties have had to take their turn in attending to it,

thus becoming acquainted with the details of driving. Nine students of the University Department joined the mechanical engineering class, when formed in December last, and besides attending lectures continue to prosecute daily in the workshops the practical portion of their studies. * * * * * * *

"Eight candidates presented themselves for the final examination of the sub-overseer class, of whom 7 passed. Messrs. Narso Ramchandra Godbole, Secretary Poona Municipality; Gangadhar Venayek Mehandale, pensioned Sub-Engineer; Damodhar Janardan Gokhale, pensioned Accountant, and Nilkant Govind Gokhale, Supervisor in the Public Works Department, kindly assisted at the examination. The students who passed out of this class have been fortunate enough to obtain employment—3 in the Public Works Department and 4 in the Southern Marátha Railway."

Of the Agricultural Class attached to the College Mr. Cooke writes:—

"Two students presented themselves for the final examination of this class, and both of them passed the examination. I am glad to be able to report that, owing to the opening of the newly formed Agricultural Department in this Presidency, 37 students joined the agricultural class of this college with the ultimate view of obtaining remunerative employment in that department. Mr. J. S. Kettle, V.S., delivered a course of veterinary lectures with demonstrations to this class.

"There has been an addition of about 46 acres to the farm since last report, and I would now repeat the request which I have already made in this college report for 1880-81, that the passed students of this department be allowed the title of *A. A. Coll. Sci.*"

Of the forest class Mr. Cooke writes:—

"Owing to the withdrawal of the guarantee under which the class was originally established, I regret to report that there were no candidates for the final examination of this class. However, 9 fresh students joined this branch in the junior class last January, as there is some hope that the principle of guaranteed appointments may be revived. * * * The annual excursion was undertaken as usual in the month of January last, the Madras Presidency being the scene of operations, and among other points of interest the Sydapett Farm was visited."

Special Schools.

28. *Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art.*—The attendance returns for the last three years are:—

	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.	Fee-receipts.
1881-82	112	155	177	1,587
1882-83	123	186	184	1,796
1883-84	136	191	212	2,149

The distribution of the pupils through the various classes is shown below:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Elementary School	144	158	179
Architectural Drawing Class	14	21	15
Painting Atelier	15	12	23
Sculpture Atelier	7	9	8
Wood-engraving Department	4	5	2
Pottery Department	10	16	Nil.

Extracts from the report of the Examiners and from Mr. Griffiths' report will be found in Appendix D.

The returns for the grade examinations for the last three years are as under:—

	1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.		Total.	
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
1881-82	139	33	65	22	2	2	206	57
1882-83	343	92	75	44	9	3	427	139
1883-84	463	159	75	24	24	4	562	187

These figures show that the new system of examination is effective in extending the influence of the school, and the only unsatisfactory point in the return for the year under report is the large proportion of failures in the higher examinations. This is said by Mr. Griffiths to be due to a general raising of the standard, and a second reason is found by the Examiners in the absence of Mr. Griffiths on duties connected with the Calcutta Exhibition. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to read in the Examiners' report that the work for the 3rd or higher grade "showed a marked improvement", and that "many of the students who failed in one or other of the subjects showed a high degree of excellence in the subject or subjects in which they passed." Referring to other branches of the school work, I observe that the Examiners have nothing but praise for the Elementary School, the Painting Atelier, the Sculpture Atelier (with the exception of the specimen works, which "were not equal in merit to those of last year",) and the Architectural Class. The only departments which are not in a satisfactory state are those for wood-engraving and art-metal work; and we shall be prepared to renew our proposals for the re-organization of these departments as soon as money is available.

Mr. Griffiths has found time to visit Ajanta and to arrange for the completion of the work of copying the paintings, and he concludes his report by announcing that at the Calcutta Exhibition the School of Art received a gold medal, and that valuable presents have been made to the Museum by some of our Native Chiefs.

29. *Drawing Classes.*—Several new classes were started in the year under report, and the number of children taught is nearly three times the number shown in the previous year. The results of the 1st Grade Examination have been given in the preceding paragraph, but the following table shows the schools which sent up candidates:—

Name of School.	Average Number taught Drawing during the year.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates who obtained Prizes.
Bombay—Elementary School,				
,, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art	79	48	11	9
,, Elphinstone High School ...	139	5	4	1
,, Gokuldás Tejpál School ...	192	15	8	3
,, Chandanvádi School	163	4	3	...
,, Fanasvádi School	106	10	3	...
,, Fort Branch School ...	104	4	1	...
,, Jagannath Shankershet School...	142	15	4	4
,, Scottish High School ...	20	9	4	5
,, St. Peter's Girls' School ...	8	4	2	...
,, Education Society's High School.	43	9	2	...
,, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School ...	15	9	...	...

Name of School.	Average Number taught Drawing during the year.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates who obtained Prizes.
Bombay—John Connon High School ...	6	3	2	...
Thána—Byramji Jijibhoy High School ...	65	14	6	3
Belgaum—Sardárs' High School ...	12	10	5	3
Sholápur High School...	88	14	5	2
Broach High School	51	12	4	3
Poona High School	223	66	15	8
Bhúj School of Art	65	12	9	8
Násik High School	47	11	4	2
Surat High School	58	19	8	1
Dhulia High School	45	20	3	3
Kolhápur, Rájárám College	*	26	9	1
Sátára High School	105	19	11	6
Ratnágiri High School...	116	17	5	1
Kárwár High School	65	15	5	2
Ahmednagar High School	*	21	7	4
Nágpur Normal School	39	10	...	...
Rájkot School of Art	28	12	10	10
Karáchi High School	87	7	4	5
Dhárwár Training College	100	9	3	3
Ratnágiri School of Industry	23	14	2	3
Total ...	2,234	463	159	90
Corresponding figures for 1882-83 ...	887	343	92	79

The schools marked have not sent the required information.

30. *Engineering Class, Hyderabad.*—The number of pupils has risen from 17 to 19, and 6 out of 9 candidates passed the first year and 4 out of 7 the second year test. Of the 4 who passed the final examination 1 was appointed overseer in the 3rd grade, while 3 were given places in the 1st grade of the sub-overseers.

31. *David Sassoon Reformatory.*—The number on the rolls is 205, or 3 less than in 1882-83. Mr. Kirkham reports that the want of proper supervision, complained of last year, has been remedied by placing the reformatory under the joint superintendence of the Deputy Inspectors of Maráthi and Gujaráti Schools, Bombay. The annual examination was held in December by Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patwardhan, who has submitted a favourable report:—

"I found this year a marked improvement in the discipline of the boys. They appeared to me quite orderly and well-behaved. Every thing in connexion with the institution appeared very satisfactory, and does credit to the management of the Superintendent. * * * * About 41 boys, who go to work at the Government Central Press on alternate days, are taught a little of English; 22 of them were present at the examination. One has completed the Second Book, Part I, 5 have finished the first 10 lessons of the same book, 5 more have nearly finished the Primer, and the rest have commenced it. Some of these boys read well, and explained the meaning of what they read, but the rest could not read with proper accent. * * * * All the boys above the age of 12 are required to work three hours a day, but all below that age attend the Reformatory School only. Considering that the boys are all convicts, are mostly of low parentage, and have to work half the day, I cannot but think that the results are very satisfactory and creditable to the teachers."

32. *Dhárwár Factory.*—The Industrial School at Dhárwár was closed in August, as the new railway will give an immense stimulus to education, while the workshops will provide practical instruction of the best kind to carpenters and smiths throughout the country.

33. *Fardunji Parekh School, Surat.*—Eight boys from the fitters' and 3 from the carpenters' class left the school for work on the railways or in factories, but the school is not prosperous, and the attendance has gone down to the small number of 20. On the motion of the Collector an enquiry was ordered by

Government, and the Executive Engineer of Kaira, Mr. Little, was deputed to examine into the state of the institution, and to report on the measures which should be taken to make the classes of practical use. Mr. Little's report, with the orders of Government, is printed in Appendix E., and it is understood that the school managers are now trying their best to carry out the recommendations which have been made for their guidance.

34. *Ratnágiri Factory.*—The attendance has risen from 62 to 91, and Mr. Kirkham's report is favourable:—

"The school has been held hitherto in a part of the workshop, and the noise interfered with both the studies and the discipline of the school. It has now, however, been removed to a separate building in the compound, and when I visited it was working in a satisfactory manner. All the V Standard boys, numbering 9, passed in model and free-hand drawing and also in practical geometry. Out of the 10 IV Standard boys 8 passed in drawing, and all in practical geometry. Of the 14 in the III Standard class 12 passed in taking down measurements."

35. *Apprentices' Home, Byculla.*—The number of apprentices at the close of the year was 20, and Mr. Kirkham reports that

"The institution is in an excellent condition, and that with due assistance from the Education Society and Government it promises to develop into a good technical school."

The Government grant for the year came to Rs. 1,710, and since the close of the year under report further assistance has been given, as a Government bungalow in Nesbit Lane has been lent to the Society for use as an apprentices' home free of rent.

36. *Small Industrial Schools.*—On these schools Mr. Kirkham writes as follows:—

"In the city of Poona 2 schools have received special grants for industrial education *viz.*, the Free Church Mission Orphanage and the Panch Howd Mission. The first-named earned a grant of Rs. 140 for 7 boys who received instruction in the trades of printer and book-binder, while the second received a grant of Rs. 320 for 16 boys who are being trained as carpenters. The Industrial Department of the American Mission School at Sirúr has been suspended during the absence of the Revd. Mr. Bissell in America. The Robertson School of Industry at Pandharpur, having been favourably reported on, obtained a grant of Rs. 50 under Part III. of the Grant-in-aid Rules. I inspected this institution in December, and found it doing well."

37. *Medical Schools.*—The attendance in the Byramji Jijibhoy schools has fallen from 67 to 57 at Poona and from 54 to 52 at Ahmedabad, while in the Medical School at Hyderabad the number of pupils has risen from 30 to 38. The Hyderabad School has not yet been long enough established to present pupils for examination; but at Poona 16 and at Ahmedabad 15 senior students passed the final test, and were granted certificates. Like the Grant College the three schools have been opened to women desirous of studying medicine.

38. *Agricultural Classes in High Schools.*—The attendance in the 8 classes attached to high schools has risen from 215 to 230. The annual examinations were held by Dr. Cooke, and the results are given below:—

High Schools.	1st-year Students.		2nd-year Students.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Surat High School	6	5	3	3
Belgaum do.	14	12	1	1
Sholápur do.	9	7	5	1
Nadiád do.	9	5	3	2
Hyderabad do.	8	4	3	1
Dhulia do.	9	3	5	3
Násik do.	4	1	...	...
Ahmednagar High School	9	9	1	1
Total ...	68	46	21	12
Corresponding figures for 1882-83 ...	51	48	31	28

Mr. Shearer's report on the seven farms that he inspected, will be found in Appendix F.

The whole subject of model farms and of education in agricultural science has been referred by Government to the Director of Agriculture for enquiry and report. Meantime it is satisfactory to observe that Mr. Hart-Davies reports favourably of the vernacular class which has been added to the English class at Hyderabad :—

"The first annual examination of the vernacular class was conducted locally by a committee appointed by me, consisting of Mr. Strachan, Superintendent of the Government Farm at Hyderabad, and Messrs. S. F. Mirza, R. K. Bhende and V. V. Puranik, and the result was that 10 out of 12 of the pupils were declared to have passed. This class is a thoroughly useful and admirable institution. The boys are all zamíndárs' sons, and they take the greatest possible interest in their work, and work with a will. I foresee a great future of usefulness for this class."

Matriculation.

39. This examination was conducted, as in the previous year, at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Karáchi. The results for the year under report are given in the new form of the Government of India, as under :—

	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.						Number of Examinees.						
	Institutions under Public Management.		Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.		Total.	Institutions under Public Management.		Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.		Private Students.	Total.
	Government.	Native States in the Presidency.		In the Presidency.	Outside the Presidency.		Government.	Native States in the Presidency.		In the Presidency.	Outside the Presidency.		
1	2		3	4		5	6		7	8		9	10
Boys	19	10	22	12	4	67	523	137	245	245	15	607	1,772
Girls	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	13	..	..	..	13
Total ..	19	10	22	12	4	67	523	137	258	245	15	607	1,785
Figures for 1883.. ..	19	10	22	11	3	65	479	111	247	199	15	549	1,600

	Number passed.							Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public Management.		Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.		Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jews.
	Government.	Native States in the Presidency.		In the Presidency.	Outside the Presidency.								
1	11		12	13		14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Boys	242	60	124	93	8	64	591	19	16	414	10	126	6
Girls	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	5	2	..	..	..	1
Total ..	242	60	132	93	8	64	*599	24	18	414	10	126	7
Figures for 1883	240	68	110	84	4	66	†572	8	402	8	119	5	30

* Of these 192 took Sanskrit as their second language, 73 Latin, 3 Hebrew, 129 Persian, 7 French, 59 Maráthi, 77 Gujarati, 56 Kánarese, 1 Hindustáni, and 2 Sindi.

† Of these 211 took Sanskrit as their second language, 56 Latin, 2 Hebrew, 103 Persian, 5 French, 83 Maráthi, 83 Gujarati, 19 Kánarese, 2 Hindustáni, and 3 Sindi.

The percentage of success for each class of schools is shown below :—

	Candidates sent up.	Candidates passed.	Percentage of success.
*19 Government schools	523	242	46·2
10 Native States (Bombay Presidency)	137	60	43·7
†22 Aided { 10 European and Eurasian	77	55	71·4
†22 Aided { 10 Mission	154	58	31·1
†22 Aided { 2 Native management	27	19	70·3
‡12 Unaided	245	93	38·0
4 other schools outside the Presidency	15	8	53·3
Private students	607	64	10·5
Total ...	1,785	599	33·5

* Of these 1 is in Bombay and 18 in separate Mofussil towns.
† Out of these 12 are in Bombay, 4 in Poona, 2 in Karáchi, 1 in Belgaum, 1 in Ahmedabad, 1 in Ahmednagar, and 1 in Surat.
‡ Out of these 8 are in Bombay, 1 in Poona, 1 in Dhárwár, 1 in Belgaum, and 1 in Navsári.

40. The returns for the different schools are given in the following table :—

Name of School.	Number sent up, 1883.	Number passed, 1883.	Name of School.	Number sent up, 1883.	Number passed, 1883.
Elphinstone High School (Government)	120	68	Baroda High School (Native State)	23	8
Poona High School (Government)	67	37	Dhulia High School (Government)	15	8
*St. Mary's Institution, Bombay (aided)...	38	27	Ratnágiri High School (Government)	16	8
Fort High School, Bombay (unaided)	71	22	Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thána (Government) ...	18	8
Bombay Proprietary School (unaided)	51	22	Sátára High School (Government)	23	7
Dhárwár High School (Government)	35	19	*Bishop's High School, Poona (aided)	9	7
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay (aided)	21	19	*Cathedral High School (aided)	10	7
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur (Native State)... ...	28	18	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay (unaided)... ...	20	6
Surat High School (Government)	40	17	Nadiád High School (Government)	7	6
Surat Irish Presbyterian Mission High School (aided) ...	31	16	Bahádurkhanji High School, Junágad (Native State) ...	14	6
Belgaum London Mission High School (aided)	28	15	Amraoti High School (Berár).	9	6
New English School, Poona (unaided)	20	14	Narayan Jaganath High School, Karáchi (Government)	13	5
Ahmedabad High School (Government)	53	13	Robert Money Institution, Bombay (aided)	19	5
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (aided) ...	31	12	Násik High School (Government)	16	5
Hyderabad High School (Government)	20	11	Bhávnagar High School (Native State)	11	5
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot (Native State)	27	10	Broach High School (Government)	11	5
Kárwár High School (Government)	14	10	*Scottish High School, Byculla (aided)	7	5
New English School, Dhárwár (unaided)	28	10	Sángli English School (Native State)	4	4
New English School, Belgaum (unaided)	18	9	AhmedabadIrish Presbyterian Mission High School (aided)	20	3
Belgaum Sardárs' High School (Government)	27	9	Sávantvádi English School (Native State)	10	3
Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Navsári Z. Madresa (inspected) ...	11	9	Ahmednagar High School (Government)	12	3
			Navánagar High School (Native State)	4	3

* Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

Name of School.	Number sent up, 1883.	Number passed, 1883.	Name of School.	Number sent up, 1883.	Number passed, 1883.
*St. Mary's School, Poona (aided)	5	3	*St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon (aided)	1	1
Miraj English School (Native State)	13	2	Alfred High School, Bhúj (Native State)	3	1
Ahmednagar Mission High School (aided)	8	2	St. Mary's Seminary (Madras)	1	1
*John Connon High School, Bombay (aided)	2	2	Karáchi Mission High School (aided)	8	1
Sholápur High School (Government)	6	3	Shikárpur High School (Government)	10	...
St. John's A.-V. Portuguese School, Máhím (aided) ...	3	2	Prabhu Seminary, Bombay (unaided)	3	...
Poona Free Church Mission Institution (aided) ...	4	1	Poona Native Institution (aided)	6	...
*Grammar School, Karáchi (aided)	2	1	Akola High School (Berár). .	4	...
Free Church Mission School, Jalna (Native State) ...	1	1	Bombay Private English School (unaided)	8	...
*Fort Convent School (aided)	1	1	The Indian High School, Bombay (unaided)	2	...
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (aided) ...	2	1	The Fort Imperial High School (unaided)	2	...
Bombay High School (unaided)	11	1	Private Tuition	607	64
*St. Peter's Boys' School, Mázgaon (aided)	2	1	Total ...	1,785	599

*Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

High Schools.

41. The returns show an increase of 7 schools and 10,483 scholars. Most of this increase is due to the new classification of schools ordered by the Government of India. But in the pages that follow I have been at pains to show the figures for 1882-83 in the new form, and the real increase is 7 schools and 3,402 students. Most of this increase is due to the inclusion of 6 unaided schools with 2,534 boys in the Central Division. The real increase is, therefore, reduced to 1 school and 868 pupils. This new school is an aided school in the Central Division, and the total of 868 pupils is made up of 231 boys in Government, 577 in aided and 60 in unaided schools.

42. The Central Division shows an increase of 21 pupils in Government schools, and an increase of 1 school and 288 pupils under aided, and of 6 schools with 2,534 pupils under unaided institutions. The new aided school is Saint Peter's Boys' School at Mázgaon, which ranks as a high school in virtue of passing a pupil at the last University examination, and the 6 unaided schools consist of the Chandanvádi School which "has been completely re-organized under a new management, and promises to do well," and of 5 schools which Mr. Kirkham now includes in his report :—

"In consequence of the new definition of 'Public School' introduced by the Government of India it became necessary to invite returns from a number of institutions which have not hitherto appeared in our reports. I am happy to report that the whole number of those addressed of the rank of high schools responded, *viz.* :—

1. Bombay Private School, Breach Candy Road.
2. Bombay Proprietary School, Fort.
3. Fort High School, Bombay.
4. Fort Imperial High School.
5. New English School, Poona.

"These 'public schools under private management unaided' returned their number on the rolls as 2,350, and the ratio of attendance as varying from 73 to 92 per cent. They matriculated, in the aggregate, 58 pupils out of 152 sent up. They thus appear to be entitled to rank, in point of general efficiency, with the Government and aided high schools ; several of them also appear to be highly flourishing concerns from a commercial point of view."

The figures for the Central Division are as under :—

	Number on Rolls.		Fee-receipts.		Principal or Head Master.
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	
Government.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Elphinstone	923	886	37,033 8 0	36,400 7 0	Mr. V. A. Modak, B. A., Mr. J Oliver for 3 weeks at the end of the year, with Mr. J. A. Dalal, M.A., LLB., as Vice-Principal.
Poona	579	612	12,788 0 0	14,164 12 0	Mr. M. M. Kunte, B. A.
Sátára	309	287	4,242 0 0	4,808 2 6	Mr. V. N. Pathak, M. A.
Ratnágiri	212	225	3,090 0 0	3,342 2 6	Mr. N. V. Sathe, B. A.
Sholápur	160	187	2,207 0 0	2,706 0 0	Mr. R. G. Naik.
Thána	248	255	4,142 0 0	4,688 6 0	Mr. J. B. Modak, B. A.
Total ...	2,431	2,452	63,502 8 0	66,109 14 0	
Aided.					
25 High Schools ...	4,752	5,040	.....	.....	
Unaided.					
7 High Schools ...	157	2,691	.....	.....	
Grand Total ...	7,340	10,183	63,502 8 0	66,109 14 0	

Four of the Government schools show a satisfactory increase. But at Sátára there is a decrease of 22 pupils, which is reported to be due to the defection of a discontented minority who joined the "Private English School" established in that place; and in the Elphinstone High School there is a decrease of 37 pupils, which "is attributed by the Principal to greater strictness in the examinations for admissions and removes".

The results of the annual examinations under Anglo-Vernacular standards are tabulated as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Second Head.		History and Geography.	English.	In all Heads.	
				Vernacular.	Second Language.				
Government.									
Elphinstone	IV to VI ...	638	389	499	370	363	416	195	31
Poona	I to VI ...	434	327	98	188	270	308	189	44
Sátára	I to VI ...	224	173	101	77	185	186	116	52
Ratnágiri	I to VI ...	167	124	74	45	115	133	74	44
Sholápur...	I to VI ...	141	103	50	25	84	94	58	41
Thána	I to VI ...	161	61	39	45	63	73	29	18
Total ...	.....	1,765	1,177	861	750	1,080	1,210	661	37
Aided.									
Robert Money Institution, Bombay	I to VI ...	129	85	78	29	41	66	32	25
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ...	I to VI ...	127	77	78	21	59	51	31	24
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ...	I to VI ...	118	69	50	31	34	61	16	14
Free Church Mission High School, Poona... ...	I to VI ...	101	63	45	14	42	56	27	27
Poona Native Institution.	I to VI ...	130	89	68	14	62	75	37	28
Total ...	.....	605	383	319	109	238	309	143	23

Mr. Kirkham remarks that the numbers passed by the University and also under the departmental examinations show that a high standard of efficiency has been maintained on the whole, and that the slight fluctuations in the passes under different heads of study are not noteworthy. :—

"*The Elphinstone High School* shows again an improvement in its University results. Out of 120 candidates examined, 68, or 57 per cent., passed, against 110 examined and 54—that is, about 50 per cent.—passed last year. The lower classes, however, did not satisfy the College Professors who held the annual examination towards the close of the year under report. Summing up the results, the Principal of the College, Mr. Wordsworth, writes :—'The total number of students examined this year is 638, being a decrease of 1 against the total of last year. The number of those who passed in all heads shows a decrease of 14 over the same number during 1882, which comes to a decrease of about 2¼ per cent. over the results of last year. These results must be pronounced unsatisfactory, but I am unwilling to attribute them to any decline in the efficiency of the instruction or discipline in the establishment* * *. There has been an improvement by about 10 per cent. in the results in Mathematics, and by 1 per cent. in English; while in the Vernacular, Classics, History and Geography there is a falling off by about 9, 8, and 10 per cent. respectively.'"

"*Poona High School.*—This school passed 37 at the Matriculation examination out of 67 presented. The Standards IV to VI were examined as usual in the month of November by the staff of the Deccan College * *. The results were regarded as satisfactory, with the exception that a proportion of the boys was considered to be placed above their abilities. The report concludes:—'On the whole the results are creditable, but it would be well if the transfers to the higher standards were more carefully limited' * * *. I examined Standards I to III, and submitted the results in a separate report. These were not quite so favourable as usual,—an inequality of attainment in the standards and a certain relaxation of discipline having specially attracted my attention * *."

"*Sátára High School.*—The school shows a slight falling off in numbers, due to causes explained above, but the results of my examination, already reported to you in detail, were exceedingly satisfactory. My impressions of the quality of the work presented, were very favourable. The school sent up 23 candidates to the last Matriculation Examination, of whom 7 passed * *. The tone of the school struck me as unusually good. The chemical and philosophical apparatus is also better looked after here than in any other high school in my Division."

"*Ratnágiri High School.*—The number on the rolls shows a small increase, as already explained. The results of my examination were satisfactory on the whole. The tone of the school struck me as excellent. The quality of the work presented was a little unequal, much of it was excellent, and most of it fair, but in some particulars there was a certain want of finish which will, I hope, not be found next year. The school sent up 16 candidates for the Matriculation Examination, and succeeded in passing 8. I attended the annual meeting for the distribution of prizes under the presidency of Mr. Izon, the District Judge, who takes much interest in the welfare of the school, and was glad to observe the excellent relations that appeared to exist between the townspeople and the school."

"*Sholápur High School.*—This school has now outgrown its accommodation, and is pinched for room. It sent up 12 pupils (one being an ex-student) for the Matriculation and 13 for the Public Service examination. Out of the former number 3 passed, while out of the latter 7 passed. I have already reported to you in detail the results of my examination. They were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory; but I consider that the staff has hardly had a fair chance in its present cramped quarters, and am taking steps to effect an improvement."

"*Thána High School.*—The numbers on the rolls show a small increase, as already explained. I have already reported to you in detail the results of my examination of the school. The quality of instruction given, was found to be fair on the whole. Fourteen boys from the Matriculation Class and 4 ex-students were sent in for the Matriculation Examination, and 7 of the former and 1 of the latter passed. In addition to these the school claims another from the Baroda High School who had only left a few months. The total number passed is, therefore, 9, being the highest ever passed by the school on any previous occasion. Sanction has been received during the year to some alterations in the building which will add to its accommodation."

"With regard to the 6 aided schools under Anglo-Vernacular standards, I observe that the 4 Mission schools passed 19 boys in the University examination against 26 in the previous year; and that one of the two schools under native management—namely, the Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay—raised its number of passed from 14 to 18. Of the 4 Mission schools, 2—namely, the General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and the Poona Free Church Mission School—were examined by me. I found the former in a very satisfactory condition, and a good deal of room for improvement in the latter. The other two schools were examined by Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patwardhan as Acting Educational Inspector, North-East Division. The Ráo Sáheb has recorded no special remarks on the results of his examination

but I observe that the percentage of passes in the case of the Robert Money School has nearly doubled, while in the case of the Free General Assembly's Institution it has fallen by about 5 per cent. Of the 2 schools under native management, the Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution was minutely inspected by me, and found in its usual high state of efficiency.

* . * I have already reported to you in detail the results of my examination of the Poona Native Institution. The comparative weakness of the higher standards, remarked upon by General Waddington, was again observed by me, and the general efficiency of the school continues much the same as in the year previous. I may note that the Mission schools in Bombay have wisely arranged an understanding amongst themselves with a view to discourage migration from one to another, and for the promotion of good school discipline."

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians were again successful in the University examinations, the number of candidates who passed having risen from 41 to 56.

The results obtained in the Inspector's examinations were as under:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Arithmetic.	English.	History and Geography.	Second Language.	Needle-work.	In all Heads.	
Scottish Education Society's John Connon High School, Fort	I to VIII ...	43	30	30	33	13	13	21	49
Cathedral High School, Fort, Bombay... ...	I to VIII ...	153	119	94	101	18	51	72	47
Convent School, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay ..	I to VIII ...	39	27	22	26	6	33	19	49
Convent School, Mázgaon, Bombay	I to VIII ...	44	35	32	25	5	40	22	50
St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School, Lower Máhím, Bombay ...	I to V ...	126	115	99	67	...	...	88	70
Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla	I to VIII ...	131	106	99	103	22	43	78	60
St. Xavier's School, Esplanade, Bombay ...	I to VI ...	569	461	403	237	27	...	237	42
Scottish Orphanage, Máhím, Bombay ...	I to VIII ...	69	52	61	47	7	29	38	55
Convent School, Poona...	I to V ...	107	99	107	69	...	107	82	77
Victoria Girls' School, Poona	I to VIII ...	64	59	54	42	11	47	41	64
St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona	I to VIII ...	110	65	88	69	23	98	55	50
Bishop's High School, Poona	I to VIII ...	91	72	73	56	35	...	49	54
European and Eurasian High School, Pánchgani	I to VIII ...	13	8	9	8	3	4	6	46
St. Peter's Boys' School, Mázgaon, Bombay ...	I to VIII ...	25	21	17	18	2	...	12	48
Total ...	...	1,584	1,269	1,188	901	172	465	820	51

"The 19 European and Eurasian grant-in-aid schools both presented a larger number for departmental examination and also passed a larger number under all heads of the standards, the passes showing a rise of 3 per cent."

"*John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay.*—This school has greatly improved under Mr. Macdonald, and has passed a good examination, earning a considerably higher grant than before. The lower standards did well, and showed that they had been carefully taught."

"*Cathedral High School, Fort, Bombay,* showed on the whole a good year's work, but increased attention should be paid to accuracy in grammar in the boys' school. The tone of

both the schools was excellent. This high school being a mixed school the results of boys' and girls' schools have been amalgamated, and the girls in several points have shown superior accuracy and raised the average."

"*Convent School, Fort, Bombay,* has done much better than at its last examination, earning a much higher grant. It would have done better still, but for a failure in grammar in almost all standards."

"*Convent School, Mázgaon, Bombay,* did well in the examination on the whole, and is in a satisfactory state."

"*St. John's Anglo-Portuguese, Lower Máhim, Bombay,* gained this year a higher percentage of passes under all heads, and is in a satisfactory condition."

"*Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla.*—The state of the school premises and accommodation for the classes call for serious attention. The accommodation is not adequate to the pretensions of the school. On the whole I quitted the school with a feeling of sincere admiration for excellent work done by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and by Miss Leach under many and serious disadvantages, and I cannot but hope that some of these may be effectually dealt with before the next inspection."

"*St. Xavier's School, Esplanade, Bombay.*—This is classed as 'English teaching', and teaches up to VI Standard only, but Standards VII and VIII of the St. Mary's School, Mázgaon, are lodged for convenience sake in the premises of this school. The school earned this year a higher percentage of passes under all heads, and may be reported as efficient in a high degree, as one might expect from its highly qualified and very zealous staff."

"*Scottish Orphanage, Máhim, Bombay,* passed this year a satisfactory examination. The new master gives promise of carrying on successfully the work of the lamented Mr. Duthie."

"*Convent School, Poona,* passed, as usual, a very fair examination; but two points require attention during the coming year—the habit of dropping the aspirate and the habit of copying in the examination. Both these bad habits were most common in the lower standards, but were not unknown in the higher ones."

"*Victoria Girls' School, Poona.*—On the whole the school did well. The instruction nowhere reaches high excellence, but it is well diffused, and yields a good average."

"*St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona.*—The results of my examination were satisfactory on the whole, though some weak places have been disclosed. The school has now outgrown its accommodation, and is overcrowded."

"*Bishop's High School, Poona,* has passed a good examination, the accuracy of the Latin exercises especially being remarkable."

"*European and Eurasian High School, Pánchgani.*—I have already reported to you in detail on the state of this school. * * The results of my examination were as good as could be expected."

"*St. Peter's Boys' School, Mázgaon, Bombay.*—This school has made great strides in recent years, and is now entitled to take rank with the other high schools in Bombay. The tone and the general intelligence of the school were quite satisfactory."

43. The figures for the North-East Division are :—

Name of School.	Number on Rolls.		Fee-receipts.		Head Master.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Government.					
Dhulia	193	221	2,355 0 0	2,751 12 0	Mr. M. V. Kane, B. A.
Ahmeduagar	109	122	2,107 4 0	2,491 10 0	,, H. B. Keskar, B. A.
Násik	246	305	3,347 0 0	3,792 0 0	,, G. B. Hirpathak.
Total ...	548	648	7,809 4 0	9,035 6 0	
Aided.					
American Mission, Ahmednagar	56	80	412 11 0	989 15 8	Revd. J. Smith.
Grand Total ...	604	728	8,221 15 0	10,025 5 8	

Every school, therefore, shows an increase, and Mr. Jacob makes particular mention of the Government school at Ahmednagar under Mr. Keskar :—

"The farming operations have been a practical success, and the students appear to have taken considerable interest in the lectures. * * * * The success that has been attained would appear to be in the right direction, and the class will help to keep up the interest in agricultural experiments which the annual exhibitions at Ahmednagar have excited among the people of the district. The gymnasium at the Ahmednagar School continues to be popular with the boys; and Mr. Keskar has been able to make several additions during the year to the school museum which, I hope, will in course of time be turned to practical account in the school curriculum. Mr. Keskar also reports that the school received much support and encouragement from several influential residents in Ahmednagar. Khán Bahádur N. Karsetji gave a scholarship of Rs. 24 on the condition that it should be tenable for one year by a Kunbi boy. Khán Bahádur Framji Ardesir, the Chairman of the Municipality, presented the school with an endowment of Rs. 600 for the purpose of founding a scholarship in his name. Mr. Scott, the District Judge, was good enough to pay the tuition-fees of several poor students in the school. And Mr. Ramji Sakharam continued his annual donation for proficiency in Arithmetic."

The Mission School at Ahmednagar also appears to be flourishing, and a Government grant of Rs. 9,725 has been made to meet private subscriptions for the erection of school buildings and the supply of furniture.

The 4 schools passed 18 boys in the University examination, against 14 in the previous year, the increase being due to Dhulia in the first place and after Dhulia to the Mission School. With regard to the Inspector's examinations, Mr. Jacob states that the efficiency of the Government schools has been maintained on the whole, and that the aided high school is gaining in popularity and efficiency. The figures for these examinations were as under :—

Name of School.	Standard.	Number examined.	Number passed.								Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Sanitary Primer.	Needle-work.	Passed under all Heads.	
Government.											
Dhulia High School.	I to VI.	154	130	86	39	109	85	10	...	58	37
Ahmednagar do...	IV to VI.	73	33	9	35	30	41	17	...	18	24
Násik do...	I to VI.	197	154	99	49	133	122	8	...	86	43
Total ...	...	424	317	194	123	272	248	35	...	162	38
Aided.											
American Mission High School, Ahmednagar ...	IV to VI.	36	16	...	16	12	15	...	2	8	22
Grand Total ...	...	460	333	194	139	284	263	35	2	170	36

44. The figures for the Northern Division are :—

Name of School.	Number on Rolls.		Fee-receipts.		Head Master.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	
Government.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	313	305	4,385 9 6	4,156 1 0	Mr. K. T. Best, B.A.
Surat	285	315	5,651 4 6	6,116 5 3	„ U. N. Mehetaji.
Broach...	344	368	5,110 0 0	5,491 15 0	„ P. M. Dave.
Nadiád	290	321	3,407 0 0	4,039 2 3	„ I. M. Sayani, B.A.
Total ...	1,232	1,309	18,553 14 0	19,803 7 6	

Name of School.	Number on Rolls.		Fee-receipts.		Head Master.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	
Aided.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Surat Mission... ...	327	395	3,086 0 0	3,912 2 0	
Ahmedabad Mission ...	285	386	2,060 0 0	3,030 14 0	
Total ...	612	781	5,146 0 0	6,943 0 0	
Unaided.					
Rájkot	419	376	3,699 0 0	4,245 11 6	Mr. D. E. Gimi, B.A.
Bhávnagar	155	184	1,160 9 6	1,271 11 0	,, J. N. Unvala, M.A.
Junágad	224	236	1,432 0 0	1,438 12 0	,, D. M. Jagirdar, B.A.
Bhuj	48	49	265 9 7	261 7 9	
Navsári K.J.	115	92	442 8 0	560 9 0	
Navánagar	163	194	460 0 0	508 6 0	,, D. V. Vyas, B.A.
Total ...	1,124	1,131	7,459 11 1	8,286 9 3	
Grand Total ...	2,968	3,221	31,159 9 1	35,033 0 9	

There is a slight decrease in the attendance at the Ahmedabad and Rájkot high schools; but most of the schools show a satisfactory increase, and the report of the Inspector, Mr. Gopalji Surbhai Desai, is satisfactory:—

"I have examined all the Government, aided and inspected high schools in the Division with the exception of that of Bhúj, which has been examined by the Educational Inspector in Cutch. Reports on the examination of Government high schools in the British districts and on the inspected high schools in Káthiáwár have been submitted to you so as to leave me little to add here. I may, however, observe that they are all in a fairly efficient state. The result of the last Matriculation Examination was, on the whole, somewhat inferior to that of the previous year, though Nadiád, Broach, Junágad, Navsári, Bhúj and Surat Mission high schools came out better. The Head Masters of some of the less successful schools attribute the falling off in this respect to a very strict standard of efficiency observed by the English Examiner at the Ahmedabad centre." * * *

"The aided high schools at Surat and Ahmedabad have been well managed, and have secured larger grants this year. The former school has, no doubt, proved, as was observed by Mr. Giles, a formidable rival of the Government high school there, it having last time matriculated 16 out of 31 sent up, while the Government school was successful in passing only 17 out of 40 presented."

"The inspected high school or the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Zerthosti Madressa was partially examined by Mr. Giles in April 1883, and was found in a satisfactory state. It has achieved brilliant success in the last University examination, having passed 9 out of 11 sent up, against 4 out of 7 in the previous year."

The examination results were as under:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.							Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Sanitary Primer.	In all Heads.	
Government.										
Surat	IV to VI...	181	96	147	90	118	90	64	58	32
Ahmedabad ...	IV to VI...	190	137	137	90	82	91	47	45	24
Broach	I to VI...	242	173	194	60	177	195	26	123	51
Nadiád	I to VI...	204	170	176	34	167	163	19	122	60
Total ...	...	817	576	654	274	544	539	156	348	43

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.							Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Sanitary Primer.	In all Heads.	
Aided.										
Surat Mission ...	I to VI ...	220	139	112	27	113	134	...	63	29
Ahmedabad Mission.	I to VI ...	206	137	137	15	72	92	...	39	19
Total ...	...	426	276	249	42	185	226	...	102	24
Unaided.										
Rájkot	I to VI...	300	263	264	65	260	253	25	219	73
Junágad	I to VI...	178	159	147	34	141	157	14	115	65
Bhávnagar... ...	III to VI...	128	115	119	57	111	106	...	91	71
Navánagar... ...	I to VI...	132	120	117	31	104	102	8	84	64
Bhúj	IV to VI...	30	20	26	...	19	22	....	12	40
Total ...	...	768	677	673	187	635	640	47	521	68
Grand Total ...	...	2,011	1,529	1,576	503	1,364	1,405	203	971	48

45. The Southern Division shows an increase in the attendance and fee-receipts of every school, except the Sardárs' High School, which has been cramped for want of room. To meet this want the Collector has raised a sum of Rs. 6,000 by public subscriptions, and Government has been pleased to make a grant of equal amount. The new buildings thus provided for, were completed and made over to the school shortly after the close of the year.

Name of School.	Number on Rolls.		Fee-receipts.		Head Master.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	
Government.			Rs.	Rs.	
Sardárs' School, Belgaum...	142	145	2,963	2,769	Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf.
Dhárwár	318	337	4,274	5,167	„ K. B. Bal, B.A.
Kárwár	130	156	1,869	2,335	„ T. Costa.
Total ...	590	638	9,106	10,271	
Aided.					
Belgaum London Mission...	314	369	1,310	1,649	Revd. J. Smith.
Native State.					
Rájárám School, Kolhápur...	322	375	4,128	4,973	Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A.
Grand Total ...	1,226	1,382	14,544	16,893	

The examination returns were as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	In all Heads.	
Government.									
Belgaum	IV to VI...	96	82	29	54	75	76	68	70
Dhárwár	I to VI...	182	152	107	49	138	134	98	53
Kárwár	I to VI...	91	76	80	...	69	75	61	67
Total ...	...	369	310	216	103	282	285	227	61
Aided.									
London Mission High School, Belgaum ...	I to VI...	206	149	158	19	153	134	89	43
Unaided.									
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur	I to VI...	282	203	111	95	189	220	155	54
Grand Total ...	...	857	662	485	217	624	639	471	54

On the work of the year Mr. Russell writes as under :—

"In percentage of passed students at the annual examinations the Belgaum Sardárs' School comes first, and the London Mission School last. Kárwár comes second, and Dhárwár last but one. In the Matriculation the Kolhápur School (as usual) comes first; the Belgaum School last, this year also; the Dhárwár School has this year also kept its position. The London Mission School passed 15 students (out of 28 who appeared for the examination), the largest number that has ever passed from this school. The Kárwár School is making satisfactory progress every year. This year 9 boys passed out of 15 in the Matriculation. Both as regards attendance and efficiency the Kolhápur and Dhárwár high schools are in a flourishing condition."

46. The return for Sind is as under :—

Name of School.	Number on Rolls.		Fee-receipts.		Head Master.
	1882-83	1883-84	1882-83.	1883-84.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Government.					
Karáchi (Narayan Jagannath)	340	356	4,745 0 0	4,890 12 0	Mr. E. D. Talati, B.A.
Hyderabad	326	316	5,029 0 0	5,283 0 0	Mr. D. R. Tarkhadkar and Mr. S. F. Mirza, B.A.
Shikárpur	264	243	3,719 0 0	3,990 8 0	Mr. Mirza and Mr. C. N. Contractor, B. A.
Total ...	930	915	13,493 0 0	14,164 4 0	
Aided.					
St. Patrick's School, Karáchi	147	156			
Grammar School, Karáchi ...	113	131			
Convent do. ...	130	131			
European and Eurasian, Manora	20	20			
Mission School, Hyderabad ...	179	183			
Do. Karáchi...	125	134			
Total ...	714	755			
Grand Total ...	1,644	1,670			

The Narayan Jaganath and Shikárpur schools suffer from want of accommodation, but the Municipalities have made grants of Rs. 5,670 and Rs. 10,550 respectively, and these sums with equal amounts from Government will be sufficient for large extensions of the buildings. The falling off in the attendance at Hyderabad is due to the increasing competition of private schools. The aided schools generally show an increase in the number of pupils, and Mr. Hart-Davies speaks hopefully of the prospects of higher education throughout the Province.

In the University examination the number of boys passed from Sind fell from 31 to 19. This falling off appears to have been pretty general; but the Hyderabad School suffered less than the other schools, and succeeded in passing more than half of the candidates presented by it. In the annual examinations the results were as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed in							Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular or Writing.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	All Heads.	
Government.										
Karáchi	I to VI ...	231	217	87	130	204	164	...	142	60
Hyderabad	I to VI ...	245	227	161	57	209	207	...	157	64
Shikárpur	I to VI ...	218	184	99	93	152	185	...	122	56
Total ...	.....	694	628	347	280	565	556	...	421	60
Aided.										
* St. Patrick's School, Karáchi...	I to VII...	125	124	114	...	81	119	...	104	83
* Grammar * do. ...	I to VIII...	84	75	74	...	44	71	39	56	66
* Convent do. ...	I to VII...	99	94	92	...	73	91	98	78	78
* European and Eurasian School, Manora	I to VI...	13	11	12	...	6	13	8	7	53
Mission School, Karáchi ...	I to VI...	97	83	73	15	72	62	...	32	33
Do. Hyderabad ...	I to VI...	120	113	113	50	103	95	...	77	64
Total ...	.....	533	500	478	65	379	451	145	354	65
Grand Total ...	.....	1,232	1,128	825	345	944	1,007	145	75	62

Mr. Hart-Davies reports that the results of these examinations were far better than those of the previous year :—

"The Hyderabad High School has more than regained the lost ground this year. In 1881-82 the percentage of passed in that school was 59·8, in the year following that it was 38·7, while in the year under report it is 64 integers. The Karáchi Narayan Jaganath High School also has made some improvement in this direction, but the Shikárpur School has not. However, the falling off in the percentage of passed to presented at the latter school is very slight, and hardly needs to be noticed. I am fully satisfied with all the three Head Masters. Mr. Talati is most popular and successful, and works heartily. Mr. Tarkhadkar and Mr. Contractor both are thoroughly good and useful men, and successful teachers. I am gradually, as occasions offer, strengthening the staff of teachers. The aided schools show a general improvement in this respect over the year. 1882-83, the total percentage being 65·8, against 49 in the previous year." * * * * *

"There is an increase in the grant earned by several schools in consequence of better results achieved by them at the annual examination. The results of the Grammar School at Karáchi were remarkably good, and this school alone has an increase of Rs. 567."

Middle Schools.

47. The returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of 18 schools and of 5,183 scholars. This decrease was caused by the new classification, according to which 52 lower schools with 7,081 pupils have been merged in the high schools. The real figures on the new system for both years, therefore,

* Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

give an increase of 34 schools and 1,898 pupils. The figures which follow show that this increase is made up of 15 Government schools with 729 pupils, 5 aided schools with 367 pupils, and 14 unaided schools with 802 pupils.

48. The figures for the Central Division are:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.		
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.
Government.							
1st Grade	9	9	...	...	1,549	1,614	65
2nd Grade	22	27	5	...	626	830	204
Total ...	31	36	5	...	2,175	2,444	269
Aided.							
Middle Class, Boys' ...	21	18	...	3	1,396	1,396	...
Middle Class, Girls' ...	16	20	4	...	956	1,210	254
Total ..	37	38	4	3	2,352	2,606	254
Unaided.							
Middle Class, Boys' ...	7	14	7	...	318	800	482
Middle Class, Girls' ...	...	1	1	...	...	19	19
Total ...	7	15	8	...	318	819	501
Grand Total ...	75	89	17	3	4,845	5,869	1,024

Four of the Government schools of the 1st grade show a decrease in attendance, but the other 5 contribute to the net increase of 65 boys in the following order:—Fanasvádi, Chandanvádi, Pandharpur, Bársi and the Gokuldas Tejpal School. The fee-receipts of the 9 schools have risen from Rs. 27,813 to Rs. 28,434. The increase in the Government schools of the 2nd grade is caused by the inclusion of the school at Government House and by the opening of new schools at Madhe in Sholápur, Vengúrla in Ratnágiri, Bhiwndi and Dahiváli in Thána, and Mahád and Pen in Kolába. On the other hand, schools have been closed at Shiroshi in Thána and Uran in Kolába. The decrease of 3 aided schools for boys is caused by the promotion of the St. Peter's School, Mázgaon, and by the closing of the Panch Howd Mission School at Poona, and of the St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School at Gundowli in Thána. Two new schools were opened, the one by the American Mission at Rohe (Kolába) and the other by the Free Church Mission in the Camp, Main Street, Poona; while the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's School at Parel and the Conference School, Poona, were changed into schools for girls. Two new schools for girls were also opened, the one by the Free Church Mission in Poona —the Camp Orphanage School—,and the other by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Bombay under the name of the Ladies' Association School, New Wádi.

The 8 new schools, which are unaided, consist of the Uravday School in Bhor and of 7 schools in Bombay, *viz.*:—

The Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary for girls.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Persian, Hindustáni and English School, Duncan Road.

The Moogbhát Private Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Pársi Anglo-Vernacular Seminary, Baherkote.

Muncherji Cawasji Kuttar's Anglo-Vernacular School, Gováli Tank.

The Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Palav Road; and

The American Mission Night School, Parel Road.

The examination results of the Government 1st grade schools are tabulated as under:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed.
			Mathematics.	Second Head.		History and Geography.	English.	In all Heads.	
				Vernacular.	2nd Language.				
Government 1st Grade Schools.									
Poona Camp	I to III ...	87	83	76	...	68	79	60	69
Pandharpur	I to IV ...	45	38	26	...	33	41	25	56
Bársi	I to III ...	22	18	14	...	17	20	12	55
Kalyán	I to V ...	81	60	34	9	45	56	36	44
Fort Branch	I to III ...	134	114	82	...	88	95	58	43
Jagannath Shankershet ...	I to III ...	236	124	150	...	139	119	81	34
Gokuldas Tejpal ...	I to III ...	156	132	119	...	99	115	73	47
Fanasvádi	I to III ...	236	162	121	...	128	92	69	29
Chandanvádi	I to III ...	134	108	79	...	96	83	44	33
Total ...	.....	1,131	839	701	9	713	700	458	40

Mr. Kirkham pronounces the general result to be satisfactory :—

"*Poona Camp School* shows a slight falling off in the number of boys on the rolls. The results of my examination were, however, excellent, and very creditable to the Head Master and staff."

"*Pandharpur School.*—The employment of students in the Postal and Railway Departments has encouraged the townspeople to look after it well, and the number on the rolls is rising. * * * This school made a very favourable impression upon me: never having seen it before, I made my examination into every part of the management unusually searching, and it came out of the ordeal very well. The results of my examination of the studies were very satisfactory. The English pronunciation was very fair, but the boys appeared to be very nervous. They do not understand readily—no doubt from hearing so few Englishmen speak. On the whole the good condition of the school reflects credit on the management of Mr. Sohoni, the Head Master."

"*Bársi School.*—This school also I saw for the first time. The number on the rolls is more than doubled on account of a large supply, this year, from the feeder schools. It is still, however, miserably ill-attended, but notwithstanding within the limits of its narrow curiculum is well taught."

"*Kalyán School.*—The number on the rolls has fallen from 104 to 92, and the ratio of attendance from 87 to 84 per cent. So far as the numbers passed are concerned, the school did pretty well, but there seems to be a need for greater energy in the management."

"*The Bombay group of Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—The remarks made by me last year in connection with this group hold good with greater force this year, the numbers which passed in the aggregate into the Elphinstone High School being 237 against 197 last year, as detailed below :—

Fort Branch School	45
Jagannath Shankershet School	62
Gokuldas Tejpal School	39
Fanasvádi School	47
Chandanvádi do.	44
Total ...	237

Especial praise is given to the Gokuldas Tejpal and the Fort Branch schools, and the other 3 schools are well spoken of.

"The popularity of the Chandanvádi and Fanasvádi schools has made them self-supporting; indeed, the rise in the numbers has been so great as to interfere to some extent with their efficiency. Additions have now been made to the teaching staff. The accommodation, also, is not so good as might be wished. The numbers in the Jagannath Shankershet School have, it is said, been affected by its proximity to the Fanasvádi School, in which the rate of fee under Standard III is lower. On the whole, however, these 5 schools show an increase of 50 in the numbers on the rolls, notwithstanding the severe competition of the private schools in the neighbourhood. These schools not only charge lower fees on the whole, but are able to consult the tastes and humour the prejudices of their patrons in a

manner which the stricter regulations of the Government schools will not allow. In connexion with these schools I would bring to your notice that Kusturchand Ráo Bahádur Avichand Bansi, Esquire, a merchant from Nágpur, made a donation of Rs. 50 to the Jagannath Shankershet School."

For the 2nd grade schools the examination results were as under :—

Name of District.	Schools Number of examined.	Standards.	Scholars Number of examined.	Number passed. Mathematics.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.	In all Heads.	Percentage of passed under all Heads.
Poona	4	I to IV.	94	80	*68	68	72	56	60
Sholápur	1	I to III.	16	14	12	14	9	9	56
Sátára	4	I & II.	65	59	54	42	39	30	46
Ratnágiri	2	I to III.	56	52	40	43	24	22	39
Thána	4	I to III.	66	50	53	55	56	47	71
Kolába...	2	I to III.	43	17	28	19	27	8	19
Maráthi Schools, Bombay ...	3	I to III.	106	54	59	55	58	34	32
Gujaráti Schools, do. ...	3	I.	78	64	47	48	48	35	45
Total ...	23	I to IV.	524	390	361	344	333	241	46

* Including 2 learning a second language (Sanskrit).

Mr. Kirkham reports favourably of the Government House school, and speaks hopefully of the Local Committee schools, which show an increased attendance everywhere except in Poona :—

"In the case of the 6 new schools the Municipalities of the towns have promised to give the necessary contribution towards their support. The desire for English education is daily increasing, and next year I believe there will be a still further increase. The examination results are, on the whole, satisfactory, though in the percentage of passes they show a falling off of 1 per cent. The total numbers presented and passed, show an increase, 1 school has advanced from Standard III to IV, and except in Ratnágiri and in the Maráthi schools, Bombay, the percentages of passes are higher than last year in each collectorate. The low percentage of passes in Ratnágiri is only due to a temporary cause, namely, the transfer of the English teacher at Ghiplún, and that in the Marathi schools, Bombay, to the fact that an unusually large number of new admissions were presented under the 1st standard. All the schools of this class are supported by municipal and popular contributions and fees, and almost all of them are taught by matriculates of the University."

The examination returns for aided schools under Anglo-Vernacular standards are :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed. Mathematics.	Vernacular and Classics.	History and Geography.	English.	In all Heads.	Needle-work.	Percentage passed under all Heads.
American Mission School, Byculla	I to VI	21	11	9	13	15	3	2	14
Adarji Cawásji's School, Dhobi Taláo, Bombay	I and II	11	2	5	4	4	2	4	18
Framji Naserwanji's School, Khetvádi, Bombay	I to III	89	45	50	59	45	19	...	21
Zenana Mission Girls' School, Civil Lines, Poona	I and II	7	3	7	7	6	3	7	43
Church Missionary Society's Girls'School, Girgaon, Bombay.	I to III	16	13	13	10	12	7	14	44
Camp Mission School, Main Street, Poona (Boys') ...	I to IV	67	40	23	18	35	13	...	19
Camp Mission School, Main Street, Poona (Girls') ...	I	23	22	18	18	21	12	23	52
American Mission School, Rohe, Kolába Collectorate	I and II	26	18	20	21	20	10	...	38
Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, New Wádi, Bombay...	I	8	5	2	4	5	1	5	12
Total ...	...	268	159	147	154	163	70	55	26

"The American Mission Anglo-Vernacular (mixed) School, Byculla, Bombay, which teaches up to Standard VI, is a promising school. Mr. and Mrs. Hume have succeeded in evolving it out of somewhat inferior material and in the face of considerable difficulties. There is a good tone in the school, and manifestly excellent relations exist between the teachers and the pupils. The American Mission Anglo-Vernacular School (boys') at Rohe, of the Kolába Collectorate, has made a good start, and is reported to be a great boon to the people at Rohe. The rest of the schools are in a satisfactory state as far as they go, except the Adarji Cawasji Anglo-Vernacular School, Dhobi Taláo, Bombay, which is reported by Ráo Sáheb Shitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan to be in a most unsatisfactory state."

The examination returns for European and Eurasian schools are :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					Needle-work.	Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	English.	History and Geography.	Second Language and Translation and Grammar.	In all Heads.		
St. Stanislaus' School, Bándra, Bombay	I to V.	191	186	121	109	...	85	...	45
St. Joseph's Native Female Orphanage, Bándra, Bombay ...	I to VI.	177	124	151	96	5	97	161	55
St. Ann's School, Poona ...	I to III.	17	16	16	5	...	14	17	82
G. I. P. Railway Company's School, Lonávla	I to IV.	40	30	31	19	...	26	16	65
B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's School at Parel ...	I to IV.	17	16	17	10	...	16	7	94
Indo-British Girls' School, Sonápur, Bombay	I to VI.	40	31	31	21	2	19	36	48
Girls' School dedicated to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Lower Máhím, Bombay	I to III.	28	20	23	11	...	9	24	32
St. Thomas' English Teaching School of St. Andrew's Society, Bándra, Bombay	I	36	36	27	...	...	25	...	69
Total ...	...	546	459	417	271	7	291	261	53

"The St. Stanislaus' School and the St. Joseph's Native Female Orphanage, Bándra, Bombay, are in an excellent state of efficiency. They earned this year much larger grants, *viz.*, Rs. 2,276-8-0 and Rs. 2,384-8-0 respectively, against Rs. 1,647-8-0 and Rs. 1,693 last year. The G. I. P. Railway Company's School at Lonávla showed also excellent results. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's School at Parel is in a fairly satisfactory state, the instruction being on the whole sound. The Indo-British Institution Girls' School, Sonápur, Bombay, also showed excellent results; the instruction given is in all essential respects sound. The girls were cheerful and willing, and an excellent tone appeared to pervade the school.

"The names of the following two schools have been changed during the year under report:—the Maria Christiana Viegas, Lower Máhím, Bombay, is changed to the Girls' School dedicated to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary; and the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaon, is changed to the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society's Girls' School."

Most of the unaided schools appear in the paragraph dealing with schools in Native States. Of the rest Mr. Kirkham reports as under:—

"The Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary, Bombay, was inspected by myself and also by my Gujaráti Deputy. The institution numbered 218 pupils on its rolls, and has large funds, as reported in my special report No. 2531 of 12th October 1883. The institution is of very old standing, and enjoys considerable reputation and popularity among the people of the locality. I visited the Prabhu Seminary in March last, and found it in its usual condition of moderate efficiency. The examination results of the Jijibhoy Dadabhoy, Bhendi Bázár and Khetvádi Schools, examined by my Gujaráti Deputy and afterwards inspected by myself, were fairly satisfactory, but not so good as those of last year. They are as follows:—

	Number of Schools examined.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					Percentage passed.
				Mathematics.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.	All Heads.	
Bombay	2	I to III.	75	68	38	34	45	23	31

49. The returns for the North-East Division are :—

	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Schools	Scholars.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government.							
1st Grade School, Ahmednagar ...	1	1	158	161	...	3	...
2nd Grade Schools	20	23	566	635	3	69	...
Total ...	21	24	724	796	3	72	...
Aided.							
Middle Class Schools	7	7	292	259	...	...	33
Grand Total ...	28	31	1,016	1,055	3	72	33

The fee-receipts of the Government 1st grade school have risen from Rs. 1,628 to Rs. 1,693, and Mr. Jacob notes that this upward tendency has been steadily maintained for the last five years, and that the cost per pupil has fallen to Rs. 8, or less than half what it was in 1879-80 :—

"The results of the annual examination were not quite so favourable as in the preceding year. But at the entrance examination of the two local high schools 55 of Mr. Sabde's pupils passed, and were admitted to the high-school course. The Anglo-Hindustáni class in this school, though originally opened at the desire of the townspeople of Ahmednagar, dwindled to 5 pupils, and shortly after the close of the year under report was abolished. The cause of the decline is to be found in a change of views in the Mahomedan community, who have lately informed me that they find it more advantageous for a Mahomedan youth while in the Anglo-Vernacular school to learn Maráthi—the vernacular of the district—than to continue his Hindustáni. This is also the view of the Musalmáns at Násik; and, in order to meet it, I some years ago appointed a Maráthi teacher to the chief Hindustáni school at both these towns. The arrangement has worked fairly well, and at both places the Mhaomedans are now beginning to perceive that it has established a vital connexion between their primary schools and the high school."

The three new schools of the 2nd grade were opened at Sháháda in Khándesh, Ráhuri in Ahmednagar, and Igátpuri in Násik, and Mr. Jacob's account of all the schools of this grade is satisfactory :—

"The total number of pupils in them at the end of last March was 635, all of whom were learning English. Their total cost* for the year was Rs. 6,513-11-2, of which Rs. 825, or 12·67 per cent., was met by popular subscriptions; Rs. 1,233-11-2, or 18·95 per cent., by fees;* and Rs. 4,455, or 68·38 per cent., by municipal donations. In our smaller towns, where private effort is not yet ready to assume the management of such schools, the present arrangement, which imposes no burden on public funds, is the best that can be made; and that it is thoroughly acceptable to the people, may be inferred from the steady increase in the number and attendance of such schools during the past five years. No school of this class is opened unless the inhabitants of the town asking for it guarantee in tuition-fees and donations the

* The total receipts amounted to Rs. 7,401, the total fee-receipts being Rs. 2,121.

whole of the working charges. The number of teachers employed in these schools is now 30, all of them being matriculates of the Bombay University. With a view to encourage them to further qualify for promotion to the high schools you suggested in paragraph 2 of your letter No. 6836 of the 12th of February last that a special certificate examination for English teachers should be annually held in the Division, and that all men hereafter appointed to these middle schools should be required to pass it. I have been endeavouring, in consultation with the Educational Inspector of the Central Division, to give effect to this suggestion, and I hope very shortly to be able to notify the date of the first examination. The relation of the 2nd grade middle schools to the primary schools located under the same roof, is also a point to which I have given attention. It having been definitively decided that the English classes attached to primary schools are to be returned in the annual statistical tables as separate middle schools it is desirable that the relations of the two contiguous schools to each other should be clearly defined, more especially as the 2nd grade schools are increasing in numbers and importance; and the old arrangement, by which the English teachers employed in them were nominally subordinate to the Head Master of the primary school, has not been found to work well. I have accordingly, in consultation with the Deputy Inspectors, framed a brief code of regulations which, while somewhat raising the position of the English teacher, will, it is hoped, ensure smoothness and economy in the working of both institutions."

Satisfactory reports on the two Railway schools at Igatpuri and Bhusával have already been submitted, and Government has lately made a grant of Rs. 9,233, or half the cost of a new building at the former place. Of the rest of the aided schools Mr. Jacob reports as follows:—

"The school recently established by the Church Missionary Society at Manmád and that of the S. P. G. at Ahmednagar are prospering, as are also the St. Joseph's and the Methodist Church English teaching schools at Igatpuri. The Shárapur Anglo-Vernacular School was closed a few years ago from want of funds. It was aided for fourteen years by the Educational Department, and I have from time to time represented to the Society the advisability of their re-opening it. The Government high school is now overcrwded. But there has for many years past been ample room for, at least, two English schools at Násik; and I am glad to find that a private English school has now been started here by two matriculates of the Bombay University, and has secured the support of several influential native gentlemen in the town. The school has 57 boys on its rolls, and teaches at present up to the 2nd Anglo-Vernacular Standard. The monthly tuition-fee is 8 annas; but 9 boys pay half rates, and 9 others are free scholars. A similar experiment is, I believe, about to be made at Manmád, and both are deserving of our encouragement. There is also a large Anglo-Vernacular school at Ahmednagar that is maintained by a private native gentleman, and is attended by about 200 pupils. But I regret that I am unable to furnish in this report any precise particulars about its present condition. I shall make a point of visiting it when I am next at Ahmednagar. The school applied in 1882-83 for registration under Part I. of the Grant-in-Aid Code; but the management of the school being pronounced unsatisfactory by the Deputy Inspector, the master's application was not granted."

The examination returns for middle class schools in the North-East Division are as under:—

Name of School.	Standard.	Number examined.	Number passed.							Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language or Writing.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	
Government.										
1st Grade.										
Ahmednagar	I to III.	139	71	90	...	71	68	...	42	30
2nd Grade.										
Khándesh (14 schools) ...	I to IV.	227	185	168	...	141	153	...	122	53
Ahmednagar (4 schools) ...	I to III.	71	64	52	...	51	63	...	40	56
Násik (5 schools) ...	I to IV.	126	109	86	...	82	72	...	54	42
Total ...	...	424	358	306	....	274	288	...	216	50

Name of School.	Standard.	Number examined.	Number passed.							Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language or Writing.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	
Aided.										
G. I. P. Railway School, Igatpuri.	I to V.	24	15	...	9	22	10	14	7	29
St. Joseph's English Teaching School, Igatpuri.	I to VI.	32	17	...	21	25	9	2	8	25
Methodist Church Day School Igatpuri.	I to VI.	41	33	...	32	15	32	19	21	51
G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusával.	I to IV.	20	11	...	16	9	12	5	8	40
Church Missionary Society's English Teaching School, Manmád.	I.	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Manmád.	I and II.	12	2	4	...	6	8	...	2	...
S. P. G. Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Camp Nagar.	I and II.	18	9	5	...	6	14	...	...	...
Total ...	...	150	90	9	81	83	88	40	49	32
Grand Total ...	...	713	519	405	81	428	444	40	307	43

50. In the Northern Division the returns are :—

	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars.		
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.
Government.						
1st Grade	12	12	...	1,303	1,370	67
Aided.						
1st Grade	3	3	...	213	272	59
Unaided.						
1st Grade { British District	1	2	1	45	88	43
1st Grade { Native State	12	13	1	1,023	1,054	31
2nd Grade { Native State (Boys')	6	6	...	132	132	...
2nd Grade { British District (Girls')	...	1	1	...	12	12
Total ...	19	22	3	1,200	1,286	86
Grand Total ...	34	37	3	2,716	2,928	212

The fee-receipts of the Government schools of the 1st grade have risen from Rs. 6,774 to Rs. 7,515, and the increase in the number of unaided schools is caused by the opening of a municipal school at Kapadvanj, of a State school at Bánsdá, and of Mr. Jehangirji Motabhái's girls' school at Surat.

The Presbyterian school for Europeans at Ahmedabad has been closed, but a Roman Catholic school for Europeans has been registered in the same city.

The examination returns are as under :—

For 1st grade schools :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.							Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Sanitary Primer.	In all Heads.	
Government.										
Bulsár	I to V.	97	96	75	11	70	67	...	52	54
Navsári	I to IV.	73	60	44	...	45	63	...	35	48
Anklesvar	I to V.	57	47	34	9	46	37	7	30	53
Kaira	I to IV.	37	31	29	5	26	21	...	19	51
Viramgám	I to IV.	44	35	35	7	33	34	...	27	61
Camp Deesa	I to III.	19	19	11	...	10	16	...	10	53
Government Branch School, Surat ...	I to III.	275	253	223	...	235	244	...	180	66
Ahmedabad Branch School No. I. ...	I to III.	118	118	104	...	112	115	...	101	86
Ahmedabad Branch School No. II. ...	I to III.	131	129	121	...	116	122	...	109	83
Dholka	I to III.	30	28	27	...	23	24	...	21	70
Ránder	I to III.	44	38	26	...	30	28	...	18	41
Godhava	I to III.	14	11	12	...	11	12	...	10	91
Total ...	...	939	865	741	32	757	783	7	612	65
Aided.										
Pársi Pancháit English School, Surat ...	I to V.	98	74	64	15	59	70	...	28	29
Jehangirji's School, Surat	I to III.	56	36	34	...	25	42	...	18	32
Total ...	...	154	110	98	15	84	112	...	46	30
Unaided.										
Dákor	I to III.	32	29	28	...	25	25	...	23	72
Bhávnagar	I to II.	269	210	239	...	198	233	...	160	59
Wadhwán City ...	I to IV.	52	46	48	5	48	41	...	37	71
Morvi	I to IV.	47	41	33	11	40	43	...	35	74
Mahuwa	I to IV.	48	44	40	...	44	46	...	39	81
Gondal	I to III.	50	47	46	...	47	45	...	38	76
Limbdi	I to III.	47	44	47	...	42	42	...	38	81
Pálanpur	I to IV.	48	47	37	...	36	35	...	28	58
Rádhanpur	I to IV.	33	32	28	...	26	27	...	25	76
Dhrángadhra	I to III.	20	18	17	...	15	17	...	15	75
Vala	I to III.	14	14	13	...	13	13	...	12	86
Lúnáváda	I to III.	13	12	10	...	10	9	...	8	62
Bhúj	I to III.	59	51	48	...	47	48	...	33	56
Mándvi	I to III.	19	17	18	...	17	18	...	14	74
Kapadvanj	I. to IV.	37	34	24	...	21	23	...	14	38
Total ...	...	788	686	676	16	629	665	...	519	67
Grand Total ...	...	1,881	1,661	1,515	63	1,470	1,580	7	1,177	63

For 2nd grade schools :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.	Under all Heads.	
Unaided.								
Rewa Kántha—								
Nándod	I to II.	13	13	8	10	8	6	46
Káthiáwár—								
Wadhwán Camp	I to III.	24	21	16	9	15	7	29
Songad	I to III.	5	5	3	4	5	2	40
Mahi'Kántha—								
Sádra Tálukdári		Not examined according to standards.						
Surat Agency—								
Dharampor...	I to IV.	17	16	15	17	15	12	71
Bánsda	I and II.	8	3	5	8	8	2	25
Jehangirji's 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Surat.		Newly opened and partially examined.						
Total ...	...	67	58	47	48	51	29	43

For the European and Eurasian schools :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	English (Reading).	Writing.	History and Geography.	Passed in all Heads.	
Roman Catholic Parish School at Ahmedabad	I [redacted]	22	14	20	17	8	9	41

"The majority of these schools are in a progressive state of improvement as regards efficiency, numbers, attendance and fee-contributions. The best in efficiency is the Surat Branch School, which mustered 402 at the end of the year, the largest number that this or any other school of this description has ever had before. It has also improved in efficiency under the able management of Mr. Narharram Narbheram. The next best schools are the Branch Schools Nos. I and II at Ahmedabad which have maintained their high efficiency. The school at Dholka has done well, having obtained passes at 70 per cent. of those presented. The Kaira School has much improved in numbers and efficiency, and now gives promise to be a very useful institution. It shows a considerable increase of 20 pupils over last year, when there were only 30 pupils on the rolls, and an increase of 24 per cent. in the number of passes. Great fears were entertained as to whether it would be able to maintain its existence at all. In Anklesvar, in spite of the rates of fees being greatly increased in the three lower standards, the number of boys on the register shows a decrease of 8 only. The Viramgám School has passed 2 boys in the public service certificate examination, and the results of the annual examination are superior to those of last year. The Cantonment Magistrate having

restored the former contribution of Rs. 600 per annum, the Deesa School has been reinstated in its previous status, and can now teach up to the 5th Standard under a First B. A. man appointed as Head Master.

"Among the inspected schools the schools at Dákor, Wadhwán City, Morvi, Gondal, Dhrángadra and Vala have done much better than last year, and the remaining schools have nearly kept up their efficiency.

"The 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools are in a fair state.

"Besides these, there are several private English schools as under:—Umreth, Mahudha, Amod, Chikhli, Válod, Abrama, Godhra and Dohad. Of these the school at Umreth has lately been registered under the Grant-in-aid Rules, and the rest will, I hope, follow its example. These schools are principally maintained by fees paid by scholars, the deficit being made good by subscriptions from private gentlemen. From this it would appear that a desire for acquiring English education is gaining ground amongst the people in the towns of lesser importance."

51. In the Southern Division the figures are:—

	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government.							
1st Grade	4	4	...	296	355	59	...
2nd Grade (Boys')	26	32	6	740	909	169	...
Do. (Girls')	...	1	1	...	27	27	...
Total ...	30	37	7	1,036	1,291	255	...
Aided.							
1st Grade (Boys')	3	4	1	151	138	...	13
2nd Grade (Girls')	2	3	1	20	42	22	...
Total ...	5	7	2	171	180	22	13
Unaided.							
1st Grade	4	4	...	480	519	39	...
2nd Grade.	12	14	2	339	435	96	...
Total ...	16	18	2	819	954	135	...
Grand Total ...	51	62	11	2,026	2,425	412	13

The fee-receipts of the 1st grade schools (Government) have risen from Rs. 2,664 to Rs. 2,994, and there is a corresponding improvement in the attendance. With regard to the Government schools of the 2nd grade, the classes at Indi, Navalur and Mulgund have been closed, and new classes have been opened at Bágevádi, Yamkanmardi, Mugutkhán, Hubli and Nándgod in Belgaum; at Kalghatgi, Hebli, Mulvád and Bankápur in Dhárwár; and at Benkikodl and Kárwár (for girls) in North Kánara.

The new aided schools are a school for the Portuguese and a school for European girls at Belgaum.

The new schools in Native States have been opened at Kavati in Miraj and Shirhutti in Sángli.

The examination returns are as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular or Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	In all Heads.	
Government.								
1st Grade.								
Belgaum	I to III.	65	55	61	55	59	48	73
Kaládgi	I to IV.	61	41	45	51	39	37	60
Hubli	I to V.	84	71	75	71	69	59	70
Kumta	I to V.	48	32	36	37	28	24	50
Total ...	...	258	199	217	214	195	168	65
2nd Grade.								
Belgaum District	I to III.	190	144	177	143	152	124	65
Dhárwár do.	I to III.	180	155	153	145	138	120	66
Kaládgi do.	I to III.	88	82	84	75	68	49	55
Kánara do. (Boys') ...	I to III.	95	56	56	63	66	42	44
Do. do. (Girls') ...	I to II.	12	7	5	8	12	5	41
Total ...	...	565	444	475	434	436	340	60
Aided.								
Dhárwár German Mission 1st Grade School	I to IV.	61	45	52	49	43	31	50
Unaided.								
1st Grade.								
Miraj	I to VI.	130	108	100	91	81	73	56
Sángli	I to VI.	120	98	87	92	84	69	57
Mudhol	I to V.	58	53	48	44	43	39	67
Jamkhandi	I to V.	69	67	57	49	43	35	50
Total ...	...	377	326	292	276	251	216	57
2nd Grade.								
Kolhápur State	I and II.	96	66	71	69	72	44	45
Miraj do.	I to III.	52	46	49	49	49	46	88
Sángli do.	I to III.	68	41	39	40	46	28	41
Savanúr do.	I and II.	21	21	21	20	19	19	90
Rámdurg do.	I and II.	16	10	10	10	10	10	62
Total ...	...	253	184	190	188	196	147	58
Grand Total ...	...	1,514	1,198	1,226	1,161	1,121	902	59

For European and Eurasian schools the figures are separately given :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed in each Subject.							Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	English (Reading).	Writing.	History and Geography.	Second Language.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	
Belgaum St. Mary's (mixed) School ...	II to VI. and VIII.	32	24	27	23	23	6	10	17	53
Do. Roman Catholic Convent (Boys')	I. and III.	23	16	16	16	2	...	...	10	43
Do. do. (Girls')	I. and II.	10	6	6	7	...	...	6	4	40
Do. Miss Murray's School	I. to IV.	14	13	13	13	4	...	7	13	92
Dhárwár Girls' School.	II. to V.	9	9	9	9	9	...	8	9	100
Total ...	...	88	68	71	68	38	6	31	53	60

Mr. Russell's remarks on his middle schools are as under :—

"For the first time the Sángli 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School sent up 4 students for Matriculation, and all passed. Two boys passed out of 13 from the Miraj 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School. Both these schools are improving, year by year, under their able masters. In percentage of passed students at the annual examination the Belgaum 1st Grade School comes first, Hubli second, and Kumta last. The Kaládgi School comes last but one. This school sends up annually a certain number of boys for the 1st class public service certificate examination, most of whom pass. The attendance in the Kumta School has improved this year. In State schools Mudhol comes first and Jamkhandi last. Miraj comes last but one. I am glad to say that these State schools are generally doing very well, including that at Jamkhandi, which last year, for the first time, showed fair examination results."

* * * * * * *

"*2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—In percentage of passed students the Dhárwár District comes first, Belgaum second, and Kánara last. In Native State schools the Savanúr State stands first and Sángli last. The Miraj State, which includes the efficient school at Lakshmeshvar, comes second. The Rámdurg State stands above Kolhápur. Although a good many 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in British districts were closed in 1882-83 for want of contributions, they have increased during the year under report, and the progress made by them is more satisfactory than in 1882-83. The schools at Gadag, Kittur and Athni have kept their position both in point of attendance and efficiency. Next to these (not in point of efficiency, but in point of attendance) come those at Bágalkot (Kaládgi), Nipáni and Saundatti (Belgaum), Haveri and Ránebennur (Dhárwár), and Sirsi and Ankola in Kánara."

* * * * *

"About 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in Native States I have nothing particular to say, except that the school at Savanúr is lately doing well."

52. Under middle schools Sind shows the following figures :—

	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government.							
1st Grade	2	2	...	257	216	...	41
2nd Grade	8	8	...	372	468	96	...
Total ...	10	10	...	629	684	96	41
Aided.							
1st Grade	2	3	1	47	58	11	...
2nd Grade	3	4	1	119	186	67	...
Total ...	5	7	2	166	244	78	...
Unaided.							
2nd Grade	1	2	1	26	106	80	...
Grand Total ...	16	19	3	821	1,034	254	41

The fee-receipts of the Government schools of the 1st grade rose from Rs. 1,133 to 1,161, so that the decrease in attendance, which is chiefly due to Sukkur, occurred only at the end of the year. Under Government schools of the 2nd grade the Rohri School shows an increase of 81 scholars. The increase under aided schools is due to the opening of a European and Eurasian school and of an Anglo-Panjabi school at Sukkur. The increase under unaided schools is due to the opening of a proprietary school at Shikárpur. Mr. Hart-Davies reports that the 1st grade schools generally obtained better examination results than in the previous year, and that the general tone of the 2nd grade schools is improving.

"The Government class of these schools has been somewhat backward at the examinations during the year under report, but the other classes have all done comparatively better than in the last year."

The examination returns for the year were as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.							Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular or Writing.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	In all Heads.	
1st Grade.										
Government.										
Tatta	I to V.	40	39	22	14	33	30	...	24	60
Sukkur	I to IV.	155	146	123	19	143	143	...	123	79
Total ...	...	195	185	145	33	176	173	...	147	75
Aided.										
St. Joseph's, Hyderabad.	I and II.	10	9	9	...	3	9	3	9	90
European and Eurasian School, Hyderabad...	I to IV.	16	17	18	...	10	18	6	16	100
Do. do. Sukkur...	I to III.	15	15	15	...	13	9	4	9	60
Total ...	...	41	41	42	...	26	36	13	34	83
Total, 1st Grade ...	...	236	226	187	33	202	209	13	181	76
2nd Grade.										
Government.										
Karáchi	I to IV.	69	51	63	...	47	48	...	30	59
Hyderabad	I to III.	49	47	47	...	38	42	...	33	67
Thar and Párkar ...	I to III.	12	12	12	...	11	10	...	10	83
Shikárpur	I to IV.	141	127	94	17	100	108	...	74	52
Upper Sind Frontier...	I to IV.	31	24	21	2	23	24	...	16	51
Total ...	...	302	261	237	19	219	232	...	163	54
Aided.										
Karáchi	I and II.	19	13	16	...	16	18	...	13	68
Hyderabad	I and II.	96	96	87	...	90	92	...	81	84
Total ...	...	115	109	103	...	106	110	...	94	82
Unaided.										
Hyderabad	I to III.	37	36	28	...	23	27	...	14	38
Total, 2nd Grade ...	...	454	406	368	19	348	369	...	271	59
Grand Total ...	...	690	632	555	52	550	578	13	452	65

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

53. The special schools for Europeans and Eurasians have been noticed in the preceding paragraphs, and it is satisfactory to observe that the number of children at school shows an increase:—

	1883.	1884.
Europeans	1,428	1,440
Indo-Europeans	1,550	1,773
	2,978	3,213

The changes lately* made in the Grant-in-aid Rules—the grant of a capitation allowance for infant classes, and the reduction in the age when children may be presented for examination—should produce a further increase during the current year, and we may also hope for some return from the large expenditure on buildings which is now going on from the special grant of 1½ lákhs. This grant has been distributed as under:—

* See Appendix L.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Education Society (Endowment)	30,000	0	0
Frere-Fletcher School (Endowment)	16,000	0	0
European and Eurasian School, Girgaon (half of the first year's expenses)	2,146	8	0
Pensioners' School, Poona (Endowment)	7,500	0	0
Buildings.			
St. Vincent's School, Poona	5,234	6	9
Convent School, Bándra	2,025	0	0
Pánchgani School	3,000	0	0
St. Mary's School and the Bishop's School, Poona	10,425	8	0
Cathedral School, Bombay	35,000	0	0
St. Peter's School, Mázgaon, Bombay	20,418	15	2
Igatpuri Railway School	9,233	0	0
Lonávla Railway School	8,333	0	0
St. Joseph's Convent School, Bándra	1,000	0	0
	1,50,316	5	11

It must be remembered that the Government grant is in every case met by an equal sum from private funds; and, lest it should be thought that the liberality of Government is partial, I may add that the changes in the Grant-in-aid Rules apply to all schools, and that besides numerous small grants, each less than Rs. 1,000—made chiefly to primary schools—the accounts for the year under report or the estimates for the current year include the following large sums contributed by Government:—Cama Hospital, site valued at Rs. 2,85,000; Poona High School building, Rs. 56,729, less a subscription of a little more than Rs. 12,000; Broach High School building, Rs. 40,000, less Rs. 5,000 contributed by the Municipality and about Rs. 17,000 raised in other ways—chiefly by contributions of Rs. 7,850 from the sons of the late Khán Bahádur Pestonji Sorabji Dalal and of Rs. 4,000 from Mr. Greaves and other gentlemen; Shikárpur High School building Rs. 21,101, less half the amount paid by the Municipality; Sátára High School, Rs. 13,000; Elphinstone College Laboratory, Rs. 19,000; Deccan College extension, Rs. 34,000; Belgaum Sardárs' High School building, Rs. 13,000, less half the amount raised from subscriptions received through the Collector; Model Farm (Hyderabad) buildings, Rs. 15,878; Grant College extension, Rs. 6,305; University Buildings, Rs. 11,000; Sassoon Reformatory buildings, Rs. 17,655; Alexandra Institution, Rs. 3,000; Thána Library, Rs. 1,727; Mr. S. S. Bengali's School for girls, Rs. 16,655 and a site valued at Rs. 18,380; the Wilson College a site valued at Rs. 46,000; building for Veterinary Class, Poona, Rs. 7, 10; Byculla Education Society, Rs. 10,000; schools at Dohad, Rs. 2,000; school at Vengúrla, Rs. 2,000; St. Andrew's, Bándra, Rs. 1,060; American Mission, Byculla, Rs. 5,300; Hindu Sindi Girls' School, Hyderabad, Rs. 2,095; school at Shahdádpur, Rs. 1,287; Surat Gymnasium, Rs. 2,634; Mission School at Alíbág, Rs. 6,990; Mission School of Industry, Sirúr, Rs. 1,500; Portuguese School, Lower Máhím, Rs. 15,506; American Mission Schools, Ahmednagar, Rs. 10,000; Convent School, Aden, Rs. 5,000; Sanitarium, Khandála, Rs. 5,000; Convent School, Poona, Rs. 4,190; St. Vincent's School,

Poona, Rs. 3,000; Muganbhai Karamchand Girls' School, Ahmedabad, Rs. 1,668; Anglo-Vernacular School, Lárkhána, Rs. 2,500; primary school at Humbal, Rs. 1,150; ditto at Nágothna, Rs. 1,050; ditto at Amalner, Rs. 1,270; and ditto at Mahád, Rs. 4,035.

The Study of English and Optional Languages, &c.

54. The figures for the institutions connected with Government show a very large increase in the number of pupils learning English :—

Number of Institutions.		Grade of School.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
1882-83.	1883-84.		1882-83.	1883-84.		
9	9	Colleges	1,196	1,340	144	...
53	60	High Schools	6,602	16,386	9,784	...
127	84	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	13,804	7,818	...	5,986
104	128	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3,137	4,211	1,074	...
34	36	Female Schools	1,709	2,183	474	...
9	9	Special and Technical Schools.	232	212	...	20
1	1	Normal Schools	52	36	...	16
337	327	Total ...	26,732	32,186	11,476	6,022

The figures for voluntary languages are :—

Languages.	1882-83.	1883-84	Increase.	Decrease.
Sanskrit	3,882	4,676	794	...
Latin	882	925	103	...
Persian	2,162	2,517	355	...
Hebrew	267	268	1	...
Greek	1	...	...	1
French	15	58	43	...
Arabic	6	...	...	6
Total ..	7,155	8,444	1,296	7

55. The usual table regarding the social position of students in Government institutions of the higher class is given below :—

	Sons of Persons of Property.	Sons of Professional Persons.	Sons of Merchants.	Sons of Contractors.	Sons of Government Officials.	Sons of Pensioners.	Sons of Officials under Native States.	Sons of Private Clerks.	Sons of Village Officers.	Sons of Petty Tradesmen.	Sons of Priests.	Sons of Shroffs, Brokers and Money-lenders.	Sons of Artisans and Servants.	Sons of Cultivators.	Sons of Beggars.	Sons of Day-labourers.	Sons of Soldiers.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges	95	75	132	31	340	71	69	90	4	64	49	59	5	36	..	..	6	10	1,136
High Schools ..	774	291	406	102	1,654	246	155	565	184	327	310	248	127	220	51	32	19	251	5,962
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	291	160	241	54	703	74	90	523	83	361	219	217	152	189	45	37	21	256	3,716
Total ..	1,160	526	779	187	2,697	391	314	1,178	271	752	578	524	284	445	96	69	46	517	10,814

Vernacular Schools (Boys').

56. The number of vernacular schools for boys at the end of the year was 5,582 with 355,507 boys, against 5,395 schools with 338,430 boys in 1882-83.

The details for March 1884 are:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys.	Increase of	
			Schools.	Boys.
Government	3,827	258,548	38	10,767
Aided	293	14,316	57	2,157
Unaided...	1,431	81,156	89	4,056
Police and Jail Schools	31	1,487	3	97

The increase is divided between the several divisions as under:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
	Increase.	Increase.
Central Division	16	2,674
Northern Division	34	4,283
Southern Division	115	8,857
Sind	24	1,994
Aden	.....	1
Total ...	189	17,809
Deduct—		
Decrease in North-East Division	2	732
Net Increase ...	187	17,077

Cess Schools.

57. A statement regarding the Local Cess Budgets will be found in Appendix G. The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 1,71,266 to Rs. 1,78,877, and there is an increase of 68 schools and 11,910 scholars. Remarks by the Presidents of the District Committees will be found in Appendix G.

The number of scholars (boys and girls) in the cess schools, with the proportion which children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below:—

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per Cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per Cent.
Central Division	815	315	39	68,436	43,512	64
North-East do.	635	206	32	47,154	28,760	61
Northern do.	23	12	52	70,495	46,635	66
Southern do.	936	558	59	68,092	41,877	61
Sind	468	92	19	17,185	4,013	23
Total ...	2,877	1,183	41	271,362	164,797	60
Total for 1882-83 ...	2,304	982	42	260,650	158,250	60

The occupations of the parents of boys attending schools on the Local Cess Budgets are shown in the following table :—

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.					Vernacular Schools.				
	Total Number on Rolls.	Sons and Relations of People classed as				Total Number on Rolls.	Sons and Relations of People classed as			
		Agricultural.	Partly Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.		Agricultural.	Partly Agricultural	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Central Division ...	815	25	191	599	815	65,174	18,505	19,848	26,821	65,174
North-East do. ...	635	16	187	432	635	45,127	13,930	12,504	18,643	45,127
Northern do. ...	23	3	2	18	23	66,437	28,311	11,172	26,954	66,437
Southern do. ...	909	155	150	604	909	65,233	25,554	11,208	28,471	65,233
Sind	468	4	27	437	468	16,016	1,813	2,138	12,065	16,016
Total ...	2,850	203	557	2,090	2,850	257,987	88,163	56,870	112,954	257,987
Total for 1882-83 ...	2,304	182	658	1,464	2,304	248,023	82,039	57,951	108,033	248,023

Municipal Grants.

58. The first paragraph of the report shows a decrease in the sums received from the towns out, under the Act which has lately been passed by the Legislature, larger powers have been given to the Municipalities; and greater efforts to promote education may henceforth be expected. The correspondence which has passed on the subject is printed in Appendix H., and in the same place will be found the figures for the town school in the year under report. One of the most striking points brought out in the correspondence regarding the education of the urban population is the backwardness of Government cantonments, where there is a clear field for private agency and for the efforts of missionary and other charitable societies.

Central Division.

59. The figures for the Central Division are :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of		Decrease of	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	1,081	65,368	1	1,506	7	...
Aided	72	5,108	7	126	...	...
Unaided	172	8,323	14	1,117	...	...
Police and Jail Schools	11	503	1	...	...	75
Total ...	1,335	79,302	23	2,749	7	75
Net ...			16	2,674		

The Government or Local Committee schools show a good increase of attendance in Sátára and in the island of Bombay, and a slight increase in Sholápur and Ratnágiri; while in Poona and the combined districts of Thána and Kolába there is a small decrease. For the whole Division the fees of the Local Committee schools show an increase, having risen from Rs. 62,493 to Rs. 65,906. To this increase every district has contributed.

With regard to the condition of the Local Committee schools, Mr. Kirkham reports as under :—

"The foregoing table shows a net decrease of 7 schools, but an increase of 1,203 scholars—a phenomenon which requires some explanation. The decrease of schools and scholars in Thána and the corresponding increase in Kolába are due to the transfer, in October last, of the Panvel Tálúka. There is some increase of schools in Poona, Sholápur and Ratnágiri which again is counterbalanced by a decrease in Thána and Sátára. The net decrease of 7 schools is, therefore, due to Gujaráti schools in Bombay, and this is purely nominal, the Deputy Inspector in 1882-83 having unnecessarily increased the number of his primary schools by considering some of the lower departments as separate lower primary schools. The mistake has now been rectified, and the figures given above are correct. In point of fact, therefore, the total number of schools in the Central Division remains the same as last year, while the actual and estimated demands for new schools continue as large as ever. The increase of 1,203 scholars and the increase of Rs. 3,413 in the receipts of fees, which rose from Rs. 62,493 to Rs. 65,906, is very satisfactory, and is largely due to the prosperity of our schools in Sátára and Bombay. The state of attendance in these schools, as deducible from the ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year (75 per cent.), is also satisfactory. The unsatisfactory feature to be again reported is the stand-still to which the extension of primary education in this Division has come, owing to want of funds."

* * * * * *

"A large number of applications for new schools had again to be rejected this year. There would, I believe, be a larger demand still if it were thought that demands had any chance of being complied with. The number of applications received during the year was as under :—

Poona	33
Sholápur	8
Sátára	21
Ratnágiri	25
Thána	30
Kolába	15
Bombay	1
Total	133

"I was in a position to comply with only 34 of these demands, *viz.*, 16 in Poona, 4 in Sholápur, 1 in Sátára, 8 in Thána, and 5 in Kolába. Very few of the new schools were provided from additional funds in the Budget. They were in nearly all cases simply transfers of schools in a more or less unsatisfactory condition. The probable wants of the Division, according to the careful estimates of my Deputies, amount to about 267 more schools, *viz.*, 50 in Poona, 30 in Sholápur, 45 in Sátára, 53 in Ratnágiri, 50 in Thána, 20 in Kolába, and 19 in Bombay."

The examination results were as under :—

Name of Collectorate.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed in all Heads.							Percentage.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.	
Government Schools.										
Poona	251	6,851	1,234	969	647	281	114	24	3,269	48
Sholápur	168	4,195	991	726	540	253	94	7	2,611	62
Sátára	236	9,121	1,713	1,171	869	421	280	109	4,563	50
Ratnágiri	137	6,737	1,238	975	755	450	241	..	3,659	54
Thána	145	4,408	853	679	373	205	96	14	2,220	51
Kolába	86	3,150	507	421	325	173	88	..	1,514	48
Bombay. Marathi Schools	22	1,902	247	207	164	110	17	..	745	39
Bombay. Gujaráti Schools	17	1,615	233	233	138	70	..	..	674	42
Total	1,062	37,979	7,016	5,381	3,811	1,963	930	154	19,255	51
Figures for 1882-83	1,027	37,647	7,257	4,917	3,395	1,823	814	130	18,336	49

"These results show, as usual, a gradual improvement over previous years, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Number examined.	Number passed	Percentage passed.
1879-80	27,930	11,221	40·
1880-81	29,542	13,540	46·
1881-82	33,395	16,070	48·
1882-83	37,647	18,336	49·
1883-84	37,979	19,255	51·

"The increase in the number of boys on the rolls, the increase in the receipts of fees, the 75 per cent. attendance throughout the year, and the rise in the numbers examined and passed and in the percentage of passed, are unmistakeable marks of a good year's work. The results are the more satisfactory that they have been secured notwithstanding several counteracting influences at work during the year, of which I may mention—

"1*st*. The visitation of locusts. This calamity affected all the districts of my Division, and caused a great deal of disturbance to educational work. Masters, assistants and in many cases scholars had to lend a hand in the emergency, and many schools had to be closed for months together. Cess receipts were also affected in some cases by the remissions of revenue made on account of the damage done. The Revenue authorities have acknowledged the value of the services lent by our masters during this trying season, but there can be no doubt that the disturbances caused by the visitation operated most injuriously upon our schools.

"2*nd*. The attendance in the Sátára and Ratnágiri schools was also injuriously affected by the prevalence of cholera and virulent small-pox in July and August.

"3*rd*. Owing to an unpropitious conjunction of Jupiter with the sign Leo, which will occur next year, there will be no marriages, and the consequence has been that every possible marriage has been arranged this year. The way in which these ceremonies produce irregularity of attendance is well known.

"As large a number as about 80 per cent. of these schools are upper primary schools,—that is, schools teaching Standards I to III and upwards; and the rest are lower primary,—that is, schools teaching Standards I and II.

"The most highly valued of these schools are those which teach up to the 6th Standard, of which there is a considerable number in each collectorate of my Division. They are, speaking generally, under trained and experienced masters—men of approved good service. Just as Bombay and Poona are looked upon as centres of high English education, so the towns which contain these schools are looked upon as centres of high vernacular education. They send up annually candidates for the 2nd class public service examination as well as for the examination for admission to middle class schools. A large majority of the candidates who appear for the 2nd class public service examination or for admission to middle class schools are students or ex-students of these schools. The well-to-do classes who look forward to getting their sons posts in the various revenue, magisterial, or judicial offices, or to giving the talented ones an English education, value this class of schools very highly as assisting them to carry out their wishes. A reference to paragraph 42 of this report will show that Bráhmins and cultivators form the majority of boys attending these schools. Paragraph 30 shows that the majority are cess-payers and agriculturists. The inference is that our schools, on the whole, reach the people whose contributions mainly support them. The so-called 'low castes'—such as Mahárs, Mángs, Dheds, Chámbhárs—and the aboriginal hill-tribes—such as Warlis, Kolis, Bhils, and Thákurs—represent a very small percentage. My Deputies do their best to bring these classes into our schools. Every effort is made to show them the advantages of education, and every practicable encouragement is given to those who show any desire to learn. The little that is actually achieved as a matter of fact arises from the apathy of the classes concerned and our own limited means. In Poona one new school for low-caste boys was opened during the year, and several classes for Mahárs were attached to ordinary vernacular schools. There are now 3 independent schools for low-caste boys, and about 30 small classes for Mahárs with a total of 359 Mahár pupils. In the Khed Táluka there are a few schools for aboriginal hill-tribes attended by about 80 pupils. In Ratnágiri there are 2 classes for low-castes, and some Mahár boys are studying in ordinary vernacular schools along with the other boys. In Thána there is 1 low-caste school with 87 boys on the rolls, and a good many boys of low castes attend the ordinary schools. There are also 3 schools for wild tribes such as Warlis, Kolis, Bhils and Thákurs. In Kolába there are 2 schools for low-castes. Both are upper primary, and the results of their examination are reported to be good.

"Our Modi standards are taught in a good many schools. Modi reading and writing, mental arithmetic and elementary slate arithmetic are always popular subjects in rural schools, and due attention is paid to them by the Deputy Inspectors.

"Strict measures are taken, as ordered by you, not to allow boys to remain 'below standards' for a longer period than is absolutely necessary.

"The majority of my vernacular schools assemble in chávdis, dharmshálás, temples, buildings supplied by the people free of charge, and in hired buildings. About 27 schools, however, out of a 100 have buildings of their own, the property of the department. The provision of such buildings is, of course, merely a question of funds, and a proper school-house for each school must remain a dream of the future. Even, however, as things are, the great majority of the school-houses are, relatively to the other buildings of the place, sufficiently commodious and healthy. They are as well furnished as we can afford, and we make them as pretty with maps and pictures as we can.

"I have much pleasure in reporting the cordial assistance which myself and Deputies almost invariably receive from the officers of the Revenue Department of all grades, including the Police. Their visits to the schools are of the greatest value, and I do my best to utilize them to the utmost. Differences of opinion are very rare, and easily accommodated. The various suggestions made by the Collectors in their remarks on the Deputies' reports, some of which I hear of for the first time, shall receive due attention.

"The School Committees, on the other hand, are generally reported practically useless and in some cases actively mischievous. The members are generally uneducated themselves, do not understand what their duties are, and naturally show a disposition to mix their private affairs with their public duties."

The 72 aided schools of the Central Division consist of 21 Mission schools and 51 schools under native managers.

The 172 unaided schools of the Division consist of 158 Native State schools and 14 schools under native managers, mostly in Bombay, who are desirous of receiving aid from Government.

"The examination results of such of the aided and inspected schools as were examined during the year are as under:—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed in all Heads.							Percentage.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.	
Aided	54	1,905	272	138	73	23	2	..	508	27
Inspected	132	3,254	686	442	294	167	73	3	1,665	51

"Of the 54 aided schools examined, 44 are indigenous schools. The results of their examination seem to show a deterioration in efficiency."

* * * * *

"Of the remaining 10, 9 were examined by me, and 1 by Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patwardhan as Acting Educational Inspector, North-East Division. The results of their examination do not compare favourably with those of last year. The standard of instruction is low, and their general condition leaves much to be desired.

"Of the 132 inspected schools examined, 130 belong to Native States. The results of their examination are, on the whole, satisfactory, showing a rise of 1 per cent. in the number of passes under all heads. The remaining 2 schools are the Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Bhendy Bázár and the Khetvádi schools in Bombay. They were examined by my Gujaráti Deputy, who does not report favourably of them."

North-East Division.

60. In the North-East Division the figures are:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of	Decrease of	
			Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	861	45,127	9	...	614
Aided	51	1,172	...	11	107
Police and Jail Schools	3	128	...	...	11
	915	46,427	9	11	732

In Khándesh there has been an increase of 18 schools and 429 scholars; but there is a decrease of 1 school and 730 children in Ahmednagar and of 8 schools and 313 children in Násik. The cause of the decrease in Ahmednagar is the same as that given for Násik, of which district Mr. Jacob writes as follows:—

"The schools in two of the tálukás of this subdivision were at the request of the Revenue Officers almost all closed during the three months of the locust-pest, and most of the schools in the other tálukás suffered more or less severely from both pupils and teachers being withdrawn to assist the district authorities in this emergency. Epidemic cholera and small-pox, the locust-killing operations, and the prolonged and untimely rains are undoubtedly the three main causes of the decrease in the attendance of the village schools. In the urban schools, in which the two last causes were but little felt, the

attendance has not fallen off; and even in the rural schools there has been such steady improvement visible since January last, that the losses apparent at the end of the official year are now nearly made good. In Násik, indeed, there would have been a slight increase to record at the end of the year; and in Ahmednagar the decrease would have been very trifling if our funds had enabled us to aid or to open the new schools which the villages were ready to support. It is clear, therefore, that this numerical decline is not due to any indifference of the rural population to education, but to the causes I have above stated, which neither the District Committees nor the people themselves were able to control."

The fee-receipts credited to the District Funds have fallen from Rs. 30,832 to Rs. 30,452, the decrease occurring in the Násik and Ahmednagar Collectorates.

The 11 aided primary schools which were closed during 1883-84 were in the Ahmednagar Zilla, and their failure was due to the same cause that told so severely on the attendance of the cess schools in the same district.

Mr. Jacob does not give a very favourable account of the Sanskrit school at Násik, which receives a Government grant of Rs. 100, or a little more than a third of the total expenditure. But his account of the ragged or free schools in his Division is encouraging:—

"These are mainly attended by Hindu children of the low castes. At the end of the year the schools and classes numbered 29, or 1 more than at the end of 1882-83. Several of the schools succeeded in passing pupils in the 4th Vernacular Standard at the last annual examination, and of all of them the Deputy Inspectors write in hopeful terms. The free schools at Yával (Khándesh), at Wadnêr and Chándori (Násik), and the large school in the city of Ahmednagar are specially commended. * * * *

"The total number of aided schools of this class was 37 as against 42 last year; and they were attended by 564 pupils. The total number of children at school of the lowest castes was 1,560 as against 1,486 in the preceding year. Of the children of aboriginal and hill-tribes there were 680 under instruction in schools of all grades, or 101 more than at the end of last year. It is also satisfactory to note that a Bhil school was opened during the year by the District Committee at Dhadgaon in the heart of the Sátpura Hills, and that the Deputy Inspector reports very favourably of the progress of the 35 children who are attending it."

Mr. Jacob reports that 79 applications for new cess schools were received during the year, and that 38 were complied with. But the Local Fund balances have been exhausted, and it is a question whether the transfer of the town schools will be sufficient to obviate the necessity of reducing the establishments belonging to the Local Committees.

Of the work of the School Committees Mr. Jacob gives a good account:—

"School Committees have done much useful service during the year. They have been helpful to the masters and to the inspecting officers in a variety of ways—in keeping up the attendance, for example, in the village schools, in collecting subscriptions, in framing estimates for buildings and repairs, and generally in keeping the school and its interests prominently before the village mind. The School Committee has, in fact, become as popular and indispensable an institution as the immemorial village panch; and though its services are not measurable in a statistical return, I regard them as a most valuable popular contribution, less tangible than the gifts of money, building materials and hand-labour which find a place in the financial tables of this report, but a standing testimony from the people themselves that the cess schools are not an exotic creation of Government officials, but truly indigenous institutions which are highly valued by the people, and which the more exclusive bázár schools cannot reasonably be expected either to rival or to supersede."

The examination results under the vernacular standards were as under:—

Collectorate.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of boys examined.	Number passed under each Standard.						Total passed under Standards.	Percentage passed under Standards.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.		
Government Schools.										
Khándesh	375	9,665	2,431	1,442	910	487	146	59	5,475	56
Ahmednagar	226	5,686	1,074	784	448	258	80	11	2,655	46
Násik	253	6,445	1,380	878	593	272	118	25	3,266	50
Total ..	854	21,796	4,885	3,104	1,951	1,017	344	95	11,396	52
Police Schools	3	65	15	8	1	2	..	..	26	40
Aided Schools	52	506	80	53	31	5	1	..	170	33
Grand Total ..	909	22,367	4,980	3,165	1,983	1,024	345	95	11,592	51
Corresponding figures for 1882-83 ..	883	22,248	4,930	2,951	1,743	830	291	76	10,812	48

On these figures Mr. Jacob writes as under :—

"Of the 31,534 pupils in average attendance at the cess schools during the year, 21,796 were examined, of whom 11,396, or 52 per cent., passed in all their subjects. In the preparatory class, below the pupils of Standard I, there were 16,125 children, of whom 14,131 were examined. About three years ago I directed the Deputy Inspectors to record in their inspection reports the time spent by each pupil in the class in which he is examined. This information has proved of the greatest value as an index of the teaching in the lowest classes, in which much watchfulness and sympathy are needed on the part of the Head Master and of the Inspecting Officer to prevent the standards of instruction from being used as a mere mould through which each child's mind is to be forced, irrespective of its individuality and natural bent. * * * Since my return to the Division I have been making strenuous efforts to remove this tendency to stagnation in the lower classes; and I beg to refer you to the circulars† on this subject which I have addressed to the Deputy Inspectors, and have also personally explained to many of the masters in my Division. The Deputy Inspectors of Khándesh and Násik report that they have done their utmost to give effect to my instructions, and they speak hopefully of the practical good which may be expected to result from their efforts in this direction. The Deputy Inspector of Násik writes: 'A redistribution of uzalni has been made, and boys are expected to know all the uzalni tables by the time they have finished Standard III instead of Standard I. Thus a large portion of the time of the boys, which was occupied in learning the whole of the uzalni, will be devoted to giving them object-lessons, relating to them interesting stories, familiarizing them with forms and colours of objects, and making them realize abstract numbers in concrete form. This being a novel thing it could not at once take everywhere. But proper instructions being given at the time of the inspection of the schools, the masters have begun to take much interest in this matter. I am, therefore, confident that at the next inspection the lower classes will present a lively and spirited spectacle, and schools will be an object of attraction, and not repulsion, to young children.'

"The Deputy Inspector also reports that my instructions regarding the formation of school museums and gardens have been carried out at several of the larger schools of the subdivision. At Málegaon, Sinnar, Chándwad and Trimbak a fair collection of natural objects has been got together, and gardens have been formed at eight other places.

"Another point, to which I have given attention, is the amount of class teaching allotted to each master or assistant. Owing to want of funds many of the schools had largely outgrown their teaching staff; and in the smaller village schools the master had not uncommonly 4 or 5 classes to teach single-handed—a task which he could not fairly be expected to perform satisfactorily. Yet to remove this difficulty is not easy without a considerable increase of expenditure. I have endeavoured to partially meet it by the employment of pupil-teachers; but even in this resort I have been greatly hampered by want of funds, and the problem cannot be completely solved until the new Municipal Act has come into full operation."

Northern Division.

61. The return for the Northern Division is :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of		Decrease of	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	887	66,621	...	3,187	3	...
Aided	29	2,304	...	...	2	94
Unaided	925	53,701	39	1,222	..	...
Police and Jail Schools	6	176	...	...	...	32
Total ...	1,847	122,802	39	4,409	5	126

The unaided or Native State schools are mentioned later on. With regard to British districts, the receipts of the Local Committee schools have risen from Rs. 33,338 to Rs. 34,297 :—

"The few schools that have been closed, were not of much significance, and have not affected the number of pupils in which we have had, notwithstanding, a respectable increase of 3,187 pupils. There would have been a still larger increase had it not been for the unusual number of marriages which took place amongst the Hindu communities about the close of the year, owing to the next year being a 'Singhast' year, when, under the Shástrás, no marriages can be celebrated. This cannot but show that the old schools have maintained their progressive development in numerical strength and efficiency in spite of many schools being undermanned and the teachers not adequately remunerated for want of

† See Appendix I.

funds. I may note here with pleasure that in increase of numbers Broach comes up at the top with 1,111 pupils, and is followed by Kaira with 838, Ahmedabad with 666, Surat (Northern Division) with 499, and Panch Mahâls with 144 pupils. It is only the Surat Southern Subdivision that has failed to give any increase."

The examination results were as under :—

	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Boys examined.	Number passed under each Standard.						Total passed under Standards.	Percentage passed under Standards.	
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.		1883-84.	1882-83.
Government.											
Surat (Northern Division)..	148	5,567	1,308	923	604	333	125	63	3,355	60	64
Do. (Southern do.)..	110	3,666	781	532	274	238	62	27	1,914	52	57
Broach	209	6,957	1,724	1,067	781	430	239	88	4,329	62	63
Ahmedabad	163	8,333	1,781	1,226	793	547	239	111	4,697	56	57
Kaira	191	10,054	1,994	1,517	856	697	322	160	5,555	55	55
Panch Mahâls..	63	2,019	455	301	184	108	45	22	1,115	55	50
Camp Baroda	1	66	9	4	2	6	3	..	24	36	10
Do. Deesa	1	62	22	11	6	6	..	..	45	73	..
Total ..	886	36,724	8,074	5,581	3,500	2,365	1,035	480	21,035	57	58
Aided Schools	30	1,138	253	155	83	62	13	1	567	50	51
Inspected Schools	890	32,190	8,854	5,385	3,340	2,124	869	341	20,913	65	65
Grand Total ..	1,806	70,052	17,181	11,121	6,923	4,551	1,917	822	42,515	61	..
Corresponding figures for 1882-83 ..	1,686	65,138	16,262	10,624	6,326	4,180	1,745	745	39,882	..	61

"It would appear that though the efficiency of schools has, on the whole, slightly deteriorated—that is, by 1 per cent. only—when compared with last year, the success in the highest or the 6th Standard is greater in many zillas. In this point Kaira comes first with 169 passes against 164 in last year. Ahmedabad ranks second with 111, though short of the last year's figure by 30. Broach occupies the third place with 88 against 76 of last year; and the Panch Mahâls District stands last in the list at 22 against 17 in 1882-83. In common with Ahmedabad, Surat (Southern Subdivision) shows also a decrease of 13, the last year's figure being 40. With a view to show the comparative efficiency of the 5 zillas I beg to subjoin a small table showing the number on the rolls, the percentage examined, and the percentage passed to those presented :—

Name of Zilla.	Number on Rolls.	Percentage of Number presented to Number on Rolls.	Percentage of Number passed to presented.
Surat (Northern Division)	10,286	54	60
Do. (Southern Division)	7,018	52	52
Broach	12,965	54	62
Kaira	17,411	58	55
Ahmedabad	12,725	65	56
Panch Mahâls	3,916	52	55

"In this table Ahmedabad ranks first in presenting the largest percentage, Kaira comes next, Surat (Northern Division) and Broach occupy the third place, and Surat (Southern Division) and Panch Mahâls stand last with equal percentage. In percentage of passes Broach stands at the head, and then come, in order of merit, Surat (Northern Division), Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahâls with equal figures, and Surat (Southern Division)."

Southern Division.

62. The Southern Division again shows a large increase :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase.	
			Schools.	Scholars.
Government	767	65,756	25	5,620
Aided...	96	2,810	53	1,430
Inspected	335	19,113	37	1,807
Total ...	1,198	87,679	115	8,857

North Kánara contributes most to the increase of boys in Local Committee schools, but Dhárwár is not far behind, and the other 2 zillas show some increase. The fee-receipts for the 4 zillas have risen from Rs. 39,586 to Rs. 42,699.

Mr. Russell reports that more than Rs. 9,000 have been subscribed by 32 villages for the erection of new school-houses. These subscriptions have been met by Government grants of equal amount, and according to the Inspector's report there is great need of further exertions in the same direction :—

"I notice that in all districts, except Kaládgi, people have subscribed almost half of the new school-houses in each case. * * * Some of the flat-roofed school buildings in Kaládgi are not even 8 feet high (inside) from floor to ceiling, so that they are not airy enough, especially in the hot season. I am in correspondence with the Collector about these buildings. * * Some of the school places in each district were so overcrowded that I was obliged to order my Deputies to reduce at once the number of students in such school-houses, in order to allow a student 9 square feet sitting room."

The examination returns were as under :—

	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Boys examined.	Number passed under each Standard.						Total passed under Standards.	Percentage passed under Standards.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.		
Government.										
Belgaum	207	8,312	1,822	1,240	983	571	215	61	4,892	58
Dhárwár	323	12,715	3,608	2,268	1,520	672	397	156	8,621	67
Kaládgi	166	5,077	1,273	698	326	169	79	33	2,578	50
Kánara	134	3,787	1,114	516	184	106	42	13	1,975	52
Total ...	830	29,891	7,817	4,722	3,013	1,518	733	263	18,066	60
Aided Schools	114	1,475	415	144	61	29	12	..	661	44
Inspected Schools	292	8,098	2,050	1,352	878	572	134	4	4,990	60
Total ..	1,236	39,464	10,282	6,218	3,952	2,119	879	267	23,717	60
Corresponding figures for 1882-83..	1,040	34,319	8,707	5,259	3,185	1,831	728	138	19,848	..

"The percentage of boys examined under standards to the number of boys on the rolls at the end of 1883-84 is 45, and that of girls is 28. If we take the average daily attendance, the percentage of boys examined under standards to the average daily attendance comes to 70, and that of girls to 49. As for girls, we must make some allowance, as their attendance

is always irregular. I have issued strict orders to my Deputies and their Assistants to make enquiries at the annual examination of each school, and to see that no boy or girl is kept, as a rule, below standards for more than a year.

"In percentage of passed students, as in 1882-83, Dhárwár stands first and Kaládgi last; Belgaum and Kánara stand second and third respectively.

"During the year under report the number of large schools (*i.e.* with more than 300 scholars each) in the Southern Division was 9, against only 2 in 1882-83. * *

"The Haliyál and Hubli (Kánarese) schools have kept their position both in point of attendance and efficiency. The vernacular (primary Kánarese) school at Ilkal (Kaládgi District) has lately remarkably improved as regards attendance and progress. The attendance in the school in 1882-83 was only 150, while in 1883-84 it has doubled under an able and popular Lingáyat master. The school at Kalghatgi (Dhárwár District) also has an attendance of more than 300; in 1881-82 its attendance was not more than 100. The present Head Master of the school is one of the best masters in the Dhárwár District."

A complaint is made that the School Committees in the Kod Taluka of Dhárwár take no interest in their schools, but the account for other places is not discouraging:—

"The working of the Committees is making slow progress. The School Committees in the Kánara District take, comparatively, the most interest in their schools, and those in the Kaládgi District the least. In all the districts, not excepting Kaládgi, some School Committees and villagers have paid handsome contributions for school buildings. * * For want of funds we cannot make sufficient provision in the Local Fund Budgets for this purpose. During the year handsome contributions were paid by several villagers for prizes, and a few large meetings were held in each district."

With regard to the education of depressed castes, Mr. Russell returns 14 special schools or classes with 667 children, besides 408 children in the ordinary schools. The increase of the year is 481 children and 4 special classes. One of the Dhárwár schools contains 149 children, and 2 of the classes in Belgaum are said to be very efficient. Of Kánara the Deputy reports as under:—

"The schools at Kumta and Haliyál meet in houses specially built for them. The Collector kindly made a free grant of wood for the Ankola Mochi school-house, and the Mochi people are building it. The Sirsi Mochi class meets in the dharmshalá handed over by the Municipality. Another fact to be noticed in this connection, is that a qualified Mochi lad is in charge of the Mochi class at Sirsi. At Miraj a special class has been opened for Mahár children."

Sind.

63. The figures for Sind are as under:—

	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government	222	236	14	14,839	16,073	1,234	...
Aided	35	45	10	2,120	2,922	802	...
Inspected	2	2	...	161	119	...	42
Total ...	259	283	24	17,120	19,114	2,036	42

The fee-receipts of the Local Committee schools have risen from Rs. 5,016 to Rs. 5,521. The increase is chiefly due to the Anglo-Vernacular classes at Lárkhána and Rohri, but Mr. Hart-Davies has been able to levy fees in some of the primary schools which have hitherto escaped. To the increase in the number of Government and aided schools and to the increase in attendance every district has contributed. In these points Hyderabad comes first, but it is satisfactory to find that the Frontier District and Thar and Párkar have contributed something to the increase. The increase for the whole of Sind is the largest I have ever reported; and Mr. Hart-Davies also finds that the ratio of the daily attendance to the monthly number on the rolls has improved in the Local Committee schools, though there is a slight falling off in the aided schools:—

"There is a marked increase in the number of primary schools as well as scholars in the year under report. * * * The most remarkable feature of the report is that the aided schools this year seem to have, as it were, vied with the Government schools in point

of increase. They lay claim to nearly one-half of the total increase. The primary cause, apart from the gradual increase of desire for education, is the good harvest last year. I know from my experience as Manager of Estates that, on the whole, last year, agricultural profits were good, as prices went up, and the harvest, though not first-rate, was very fair; and I always observe that numbers in the schools follow as nearly as possible the height of the inundation of the river. I could have opened many more schools had I the money."

The examination results were as under :—

	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed in all Heads.						Total.	Percentage.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.		
Government Schools.										
Karáchi	37	1,916	545	295	204	200	56	14	1,314	68
Hyderabad	65	2,524	666	499	409	268	168	58	2,068	82
Tíar and Párkar	10	537	142	75	69	65	47	25	423	79
Shikárpur	95	4,152	912	730	572	448	214	94	2,970	71
Frontier Upper Sind	16	343	104	83	54	24	10	2	277	80
Total ..	223	9,472	2,369	1,682	1,308	1,005	495	193	7,052	75
Aided	14	1,064	280	157	131	170	22	28	788	73
Indigenous	25	358	67	38	21	..	..	..	126	35
Government Night Schools	17	283	14	..	..	2	..	..	16	7
Grand Total ..	279	11,177	2,730	1,877	1,460	1,177	517	221	7,982	71
Corresponding figures for 1882-83 ..	249	10,092	2,371	1,719	1,351	1,052	390	198	7,181	70

"The results of examination of this class of schools are very satisfactory, as the percentage of passed to presented has, during the year under report, improved. In Government schools the percentage is 75 now against 73 in the year 1882-83, and in aided schools it is 73 against 68 in the year preceding."

Night Schools.

64. The night schools have been included above under vernacular schools for boys. There are now 179 schools with 5,011 scholars, the result of the year being an increase of 3 schools and 185 scholars.

In the *Central Division* there are now

"Sixteen night schools with 632 scholars, the result of the year being an increase of 3 schools and 176 scholars. The increases are in Sholápur and Bombay. In Sholápur the old school at Jávli (Táluka Sángola) having died away, 2 fresh schools—one at Kole (Táluka Sángola) and one at Angar (Táluka Mádhe)—were opened. There is also a chance of 2 more schools of this class being opened in this collectorate during the current year. In Bombay 2 new night schools were opened in June—one at Páydhuni and the other in Rangári Street. My Bombay Deputy Inspector Gujaráti Schools reports that both schools have so far proved to be useful and successful. The pupils are grown-up artisans and labourers of the localities. All the 16 schools in the Central Division are attended by the right class of people, *viz.*, cultivators, cow-herds, artisans, and day-labourers. The labourers at Ghorpádi and Pimpri continue to contribute towards the expenses of the night schools in their villages, and the schools are doing good. The attendance in all the 16 schools and the results of their examination were satisfactory, though in the Sátára schools the locust duty, which drew away many of the masters, and the prevalence of small-pox and cholera affected the attendance prejudicially. There are no night schools in the districts of Ratnágiri and Kolába."

For the *North-East Division* Mr. Jacob returns 35 schools with an attendance of 989 pupils, the decrease of the year being 10 schools and 338 pupils. The decrease appears to be due to the want of funds for the payment of teachers and to the refusal of free admission to boys who have left the day schools :—

"I am of opinion that the night schools in this Division need more liberal and sympathetic treatment. The teachers are underpaid, and restriction has been placed on the admission of pupils, which has caused a considerable portion of the decrease recorded in the preceding table. I would remove all restrictions of this kind. The admission of ex-students of day schools has been objected to, and in several schools it was altogether stopped during the year under report. But these are a class of boys whom it is most desirable to

win back to school. They have left off attending a day school, but I do not think that they will be made to rejoin it by being denied admission to the night school. In most instances they are employed during the day in field labour or in some other occupation, and their desire to resume study in the night school is most laudable, and should be encouraged to the utmost. But I would not shut out of the night school even those who are not engaged in day labour. As long as three-fourths of the boys who ought to be at school are not there, it would be unwise, as it seems to me, to run the risk of stifling a boy's desire for further education by limiting him to the day school. * * No fees are charged in night schools, and, possibly, a few poor boys, who have not succeeded in gaining admittance to the day school as free students, may be attracted to the night school; but as the latter meets at an inconvenient hour, and teaches nothing but the barest elements, I do not think it is in the least likely to draw off many who could be coerced into joining a day school. Until the night schools are far more numerously attended than they are at present, I would leave every parent perfectly free to send his son to either school, or to both, if he wished it.

"In Khándesh there were 14 night schools giving instruction in Maráthi, of which the one at Párola came out best in the annual examinations. Those at Chápáner and Bhusával are reported to be doing well—the rest to be making but little progress. Of the 3 Hindustáni schools in the subdivision the one at Dhulia is stated to be in a thriving condition and to be superior to the Hindustani day school in the town. In Ahmednagar there were 4 schools of this class at the end of the year. The Deputy Inspector reports that none of them were well attended; but he appears to have overlooked my order limiting the instruction in them to reading, writing and ciphering, and to have allowed the masters to attempt the full standards. The Deputy Inspector of Násik reports somewhat more favourably of the 14 schools in his subdivision; but he recommends that the village night schools should be closed during the harvest season, as the attendance in them during that time is almost nil. The suggestion seems a good one, and might be tried at any village in which the School Committee recommend the experiment."

Northern Division.—Mr. Desai reports that 5 schools in Kaira and 1 in Broach were closed for want of pupils, but that a new school was opened in the Surat Zilla:—

"There are 28 night schools and 566 scholars, being a decrease of 5 schools and 25 scholars in the zillas, while the States show an increase of 8 schools and 128 scholars, the numbers at the end of the year under report being 48 schools with 945 scholars. * * * * Except in Panch Mahál these schools in all the zillas are examined under inferior standards, and the results are as under:—

Name of Zilla.	Number of Schools examined.	Number on Rolls.	Number presented.	Number passed.
Surat (Northern Division)	4	100	33	21
Broach	12	214	104	58
Ahmedabad	1	75	27	9
Kaira...	6	120	83	53
Panch Mahál	6	57	...	...

These schools teach up to the 4th Standard, in which standard Surat, Broach and Kaira passed 1, 2 and 2 respectively. In Panch Mahál the schools are examined under Mr. Giles' circular published in the Director of Public Instruction's last report, and are reported to be in an unsatisfactory state, with the exception of the Hálol School, which is in a thriving condition."

In the *Southern Division* Mr. Russell shows 1 night school with 40 pupils at Bágalkot, and 29 schools with 1,058 pupils in Native States. He also returns 161 classes with 5,068 pupils. These classes are attached to day schools:—

"There is a net decrease of 13 classes and of only 43 scholars. From this it will be seen that the night classes are still flourishing, though fluctuating, and that the classes which were closed, were only the worst attended ones. * *

"These classes, though fluctuating, are improving year by year, and are becoming more and more useful for working people and others who cannot attend day schools. But I am sorry to state that the masters in charge of these classes cannot, for want of funds, be sufficiently remunerated. * *

"I give the following extract from Mr. Gleeson's remarks on one of these classes:—

"'Visited the night class. Found 38 present. Examined many of them in reading and arithmetic. Answering most satisfactory, and reflects the highest credit on the master. Some men, over 30 apparently, had learned to read very intelligibly after so short an interval as eight months in five cases.'"

For *Sind* Mr. Hart-Davies shows 17 night schools with 580 pupils :—

"This year, unlike the past year, exhibits an increase of 2 night schools and 143 scholars. These figures are very satisfactory. Nearly all the increase is claimed by the Hyderabad District,—Karáchi having contributed only 32 and the Frontier Upper Sind 9, against a decrease of 24 scholars in the Shikárpur District. In these schools the compulsory subjects are 'reading and writing', and beyond these all other subjects depend upon the option of the learners, so that the night schools percentage is very low, and must ever remain so."

Indigenous Schools.

65. The statistics of such of these schools as are connected with the department have been included above under vernacular schools for boys. The separate returns show a total of 171 aided schools with 6,350 scholars, or an increase of 60 schools and 1,515 scholars.

The number of aided schools in the Central Division is 41 with 2,512 children, the increase of the year being 3 schools and 114 children. These 41 schools are distributed as under :—

Collectorates.	Schools.	Increase.	Decrease.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
Poona	20	3	...	1,377	164	...
Sholápur	1	...	...	41	6	...
Sátára	7	1	...	329	43	...
Ratnágiri	3	...	2	96	...	103
M. S. Bombay	10	1	...	669	4	...
Total ...	41	5	2	2,512	217	103

It will be seen that no schools are aided in Thána and Kolába, and that no Gujaráti schools have yet been enrolled in Bombay.

Government has lately sanctioned more liberal grants under Part III. of the Grant-in-aid Rules, and the Inspector will now be able to offer more effectual assistance to indigenous schools, and has promised to make a strong effort in this direction during the current year. On the schools already enrolled under the old rules Mr. Kirkham remarks as under :—

"The 20 schools in the Poona Collectorate are generally attended by Bráhmins, trading castes and cultivators. The state of attendance in these schools is satisfactory. Fifteen of these are in the city of Poona. * * * The subjects taught in these schools are usually Modi reading and writing and mental arithmetic. A few only teach Balbodha reading, grammar and geography. The results of my Deputies' examinations show that these schools have improved in quality as well as in number.

"The one school in Sholápur is in a declining state. * * The masters of other indigenous schools in this collectorate are reported to be afraid of losing their independence, and therefore unwilling to have their schools registered.

"The 7 Sátára schools show an improvement in their attendance. * * * One school is reported to be in an excellent state, 4 good, 2 fair, and 1 poor.

"One of the 3 schools in Ratnágiri is upper primary, and did well in examination. The remaining 2 are lower primary, and 1 is in a fair and the other in a bad state." * * *

"In Bombay the 10 schools consist of 7 day schools and 3 night schools. The former are frequented by the usual admixture of castes, while the latter are mostly attended by labourers of different classes, peons, and a few artisans. The state of attendance in these schools is reported to be satisfactory."

In the North-East Division the number of aided schools has risen from 6 to 8, but the attendance has fallen from 307 to 288. The decrease in attendance has been explained in paragraph 60.

With regard to the general registration of indigenous schools, Mr. Jacob reports that many of the masters are willing to accept aid under our new

rules, but he adds some instructive† remarks on the danger of trusting to indigenous schools alone.

In the Northern Division the number of aided schools has risen from 13 to 14, but the number of children has fallen from 909 to 822.

The number of indigenous schools which received aid in the Southern Division has risen from 34 schools with 825 scholars to 87 schools with 2,237 scholars. The increase is made up by 16 schools in Belgaum, 15 in Dhárwár, 15 in Kaládgi and 7 in Kánara :—

"If we had more Local Funds at our disposal we would have registered several schools more. Of the 87 indigenous schools, those at Hubli (Dhárwár), Sankeshwar, Hamikeri and Karikatti (Belgaum) and Kárwár are in a good state, being managed by men who have attended our Local Fund schools."

Mr. Hart-Davies reports that the grants to indigenous schools came to Rs. 1,558, and that a special arrangement was tried in the Frontier District, unfortunately with little success :—

"In the Upper Sind Frontier District, where education is still in a backward state, I by way of inducement placed in the year 1882-83 in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of the district the sum of Rs. 600 for distribution among the indigenous schools in his district. I provided for an equal sum in the year 1883-84; but the Deputy Commissioner, I regret to say, has not been able to spend all the first amount yet. There is not much desire for education, but my idea was that the Deputy Commissioner should have money that he could spend casually whenever he saw a private village school which appeared to him to merit assistance. I think, perhaps, the money might have been better spent by the Deputy Educational Inspector."

The Education of the Mahomedans.

66. The number of Musalmáns at school has risen from 46,381 to 51,839, and there are encouraging remarks in some of the inspection reports of the year.

In the Central Division the number of Musalmáns at school has risen from 6,431 to 7,366 :—

"The number of separate schools for Mahomedans shows a decrease of 11, and now stands at 26. There is, on the other hand, an increase of 7 in the Hindustáni classes attached to vernacular schools the number of which is now 12. The 26 independent schools contain 1,432 scholars, and the 12 classes have 383 scholars, leaving 5,551 Mahomedan pupils learning in the colleges and schools of their districts.

"Poona schools show a satisfactory increase in attendance. * * * The increase of 1 school in the Sholápur Collectorate is due to the opening of the new school at Sángola. * * * The decrease of 8 schools and 191 scholars in Sátára is nominal, 7 of the 18 schools reported last year having been considered this year as classes. The real decrease is that of 1 school only, due to the closing of the school at Kadegaum. * * * The decrease of 1 school in Ratnágiri is also nominal, 1 of the 3 schools reported last year being considered this year as a class. * * * The decrease of 5 schools and 417 scholars in Thána is also nominal. Two of the 10 schools reported last year have been transferred to Kolába with the transfer of the táluka of Panvel, while 2 others being mixed schools with a larger number of girls in them have been considered this year under the new orders as girls' schools. The real decrease, therefore, is 1 school, due to the closing of the Hindustání school at Thána. The increase of 2 schools and 255 scholars in the Kolába Collectorate is due, as stated above, to the transfer of the Panvel and Táloja schools from the Thána Collectorate. The schools in Bombay show a very satisfactory increase, due to the opening of a new school at Mázgaon. The 2 schools reported last year were the upper and lower primary portions of the Mumbádevi School. They have been considered this year as one school, and hence the number of Hindustáni schools in Bombay shows no increase. * * * The state of attendance in all the Hindustáni schools of the Division is reported to be satisfactory on the whole, the best average attendance being in Bombay, Poona and Thána. It is satisfactory to find that the number of trained masters and mistresses is increasing. This year we have 10 trained masters and mistresses in charge of Hindustáni schools against 6 last year. The standard of admission to the Poona Training College for Mahomedan candidates has during the year been lowered from Standard VI to V after a careful consideration of the Mahomedan Deputy's suggestion mentioned in the last year's report, and it may, therefore, be hoped that a larger number still of trained Mahomedans will shortly be available."

† See Appendix I.

The results obtained in the annual examination of the schools for boys and of three special schools for girls were as under :—

	Number of Schools and Classes examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed.					Total passed.	Percentage passed.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.		
Urdu Schools and Classes ...	42	746	252	117	44	5	8	426	57

" These results are, on the whole, satisfactory, and show progress. The increase of 91 in the number passed under all heads of the standards shows a general improvement in the efficiency of the schools. The percentage of passes has risen from 53 to 57 per cent. of the number examined. For the first time in this Division 8 scholars have passed in the 5th Standard from Urdu schools, the highest standard hitherto reached in the most advanced of these schools having been the 4th. The Poona schools and classes have improved, and have advanced in efficiency. An association of Mahomedan gentlemen has been formed during the year to advance education amongst the backward classes of Mahomedans, and has made a good start in its beneficent career. I hope both to receive and to give help to this Poona Anjuman. In Sholápur I can only report a qualified success. The Municipality here, however, have taken the local school in hand, and an experiment is in progress for popularizing the school. The schools and classes in Sátára are reported to be in a fair state of progress on the whole. The Sátára Deputy mentions the fact that during the year under report the number of Mahomedan boys attending Maráthi primary schools increased from 622 to 769, while the total number of them in all grades of schools is 829. This shows, he argues, that the Mahomedan population of the district prefer Maráthi schools to Hindustáni schools, and he deduces the practical inference that our present expenditure on the Hindustáni schools in the collectorate, which amounts to about Rs. 1,520 a year, is unprofitably spent, and that we should do better to expend the money on opening ordinary schools open to all, and night schools and low-caste schools for which we have as yet been able to do so little owing to want of money. In Ratnágiri one of the two schools is upper primary, and is reported to be in a good state; the other school and class are lower primary, and are also well reported on. The results of this year's examination of Thána schools when compared with those of the previous year seem to show a slight deterioration in efficiency. This is in some measure due to the locust plague, and to the fact that the Hindustáni male teachers in this collectorate are still untrained and uncertificated. But the Musalmáns of this district show an increasing desire for education, and several more schools and classes could easily be opened if funds allowed. Kolába schools show good results. The Táloja School of this collectorate has made a distinct advance during the year under a trained master, the attendance having risen from 49 to 125 in the space of a few months. Two new schools or classes might be opened at Uran and Ova with a fair chance of success. The Urdu school at Páydhuni in Bombay acquitted itself very creditably at its examination, passing 6 boys under Standard V. The Mahomedan Deputy reports that the boys here read Urdu with the accent of Upper India."

In the North-East Division the number the Musalmáns at school has risen from 5,332 to 5,659 :—

" In this last number are included 2,264 children attending special schools and classes for Mahomedans. These schools are 2 more in number than last year, the classes 1 less. The attendance, on the other hand, taking schools and classes together, shows an increase of 288. * * * In the annual examinations held by the Deputy Inspector of Hindustáni Schools, 703, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of these 2,264 pupils, were presented under the standards, and 351, or 50 per cent., passed, *viz.*, 179 in Standard I, 95 in Standard II, 54 in Standard III, 15 in Standard IV, and 8 in Standard V. These results are not quite so favourable, on the whole, as those of last year, owing to the majority of the teachers having been for three months on special duty with the officers of the Revenue Department. But Mr. Hasan Ali, the Deputy Inspector, is of opinion that the schools in the Násik and Khándesh Zillas have really been advancing in efficiency. Of the Ahmednagar District he writes unfavourably. Its Mahomedan population is larger than that of the Násik District, but its Mahomedan schools and classes are far behind those of either of the other two subdivisions. There are, in fact, only 2 separate schools in the zilla, *viz.*, the large school at Ahmednagar and 1 at Korhale. Mr. Hasan Ali was fairly satisfied with the condition of the former; but

he states that none of the Hindustáni classes attached to Maráthi schools are making any progress, teachers being incompetent, and their salaries too small to attract better men to their places. Of the Division generally he points out that there are only 2 trained teachers employed in the Hindustáni schools, and that Mahomedan youths, especially in Khándesh, show a marked dislike to going to Poona for training. Other wants, to which he invites attention, are special Urdu standards in which Maráthi, the vernacular of the district, should be prescribed; an easy series of text books better graduated and less costly than the books now in use; and a proper equipment of school maps and furniture. All these suggestions more or less involve increased expenditure, which I am at present quite unable to meet for want of funds; and I can only now say that they will receive my prompt attention as soon as ever more money is available."

In the Northern Division the number of Musalmán children at school has risen from 18,892 to 19,612 :—

"The special schools stand at 32 with 2,637 children at the close of the year for the British districts, being a decrease of 3 schools and 119 children. Of these, 2 schools in Broach have been converted into Gujaráti schools at the desire of the people, and the one in Surat has been reduced to a class: thus in reality there has been no decrease. In the Agencies such schools number 7 with 579 children—an increase of 1 school and 112 pupils. Twenty-six schools have been examined by the special Deputy Educational Inspector, Northern and North-East Divisions, the rest being inspected by the Zilla Deputies. The result of examination of the zilla schools is as under :—

	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Boys examined.	Number passed under each Standard.					Percentage passed under Standards.	
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Total.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Urdu Schools	32	1,200	214	200	119	62	595	50	64

"In point of efficiency Broach comes first and Southern Surat last; Ahmedabad, Surat (Northern Division) and Kaira and Panch Maháls come second, third and fourth respectively in order of merit."

In the Southern Division the number of Musalmáns at school has risen from 8,957 to 11,285, and there are 27 special schools and 66 classes, the increase of the year being 37 classes. In these special schools and classes the number of Musalmáns has risen from 3,075 to 4,740. The increase in attendance is shown by all of the old schools and classes, and every district contributes something, while Dhárwár comes first with an increase of 1,004 children.

The examination results are as under :—

	Standards taught.	Number examined under Standards.	Number passed in all Standards.	Increase of Passed Students in 1883-84.	Percentage of passed.
Urdu Schools and Classes ...	I to VI.	1,156	714	218	61

On the improvement effected of late the Hindustáni Deputy reports very favourably :—

"Most of the schools in the Southern Division have improved in attendance as well as in efficiency, and I would submit here a few remarks on the progress of the most important of them.

"The schools at Bankápur and Hubli (Dhárwár District) have made a great advance during the year, and are now probably the largest and most efficient Government Hindustáni schools in the Presidency. They have an attendance of 331 and 347 pupils respectively. The former of these (Bankápur) has attained a high degree of efficiency, and acquitted itself most creditably at the annual examination. Only two years ago, on the occasion of my first visit to these schools, the Bankápur School had an attendance of 112 and the Hubli School of 115 pupils. The latter school was formerly in a most wretched condition as regards efficiency, and could pass only 2 pupils under the standards. At its last examination, however, it succeeded in passing 51 scholars. Besides these there are 10 other schools

in the Southern Division with an attendance of from one to two hundred scholars each. There are—

2 in the Belgaum District.
4 do. Dhárwár do.
1 do. Kaládgi do.
3 do. Kánara do.

"Of these the Belgaum School is the least efficient, and has specially been brought to your notice already. The Haliyál School passed 1 boy in the public service certificate examination. The school at Masur (Dhárwár) deserves special mention. It is situated in an unimportant village on the Mysore frontier. The Musalmán population of the village is said to be only about a sixth of the total population, but still the attendance in the Musalmáni school is much larger than the attendance of Hindus and others in the Kánarese school. This is not the only place where I have found such a striking difference between the comparative attendance of Hindus and Mahomedans in favour of the latter. In many other villages and towns I was able to ascertain that the attendance of Mahomedans bore a much higher proportion to population than did the attendance of Hindus in vernacular schools. The Musalmán population of Bankápur, for instance, is only 1,739 against 4,298 Hindus, and yet the Hindustáni school contains about 100 more children than the Kánarese school in the town. At Sunkeri (Kánara) and one or two other places I was surprised to find that the attendance of Mahomedans in our schools bore so high a proportion to population as to be nearly 20 per cent. of it (5 per cent. is considered satisfactory). The whole Mahomedan population of Sunkeri was reported to be 518; still the Hindustáni school is attended by 106 pupils."

Of Dhárwár Mr. Abbas Beg makes particular mention:—

"If the total number of Mahomedan children under instruction in Hindustáni as well as Kánarese schools be taken together, the percentage of scholars to the Musalmán population of the district, which is 100,622, is calculated to have risen to 4·5. This is decidedly higher than the percentage for Hindus in this or in any other district."

The account given of Belgaum and Kánara is hopeful, and of Kaládgi Mr. Abbas Beg writes as follows:—

"The district, which was mentioned as a specially backward district last year, has also been gaining ground steadily. The advance made, during the year, in the number and efficiency of special Mahomedan institutions is satisfactory. Mr. Bhanap is anxious to open a few more Hindustáni classes, but he does not find qualified men to conduct them."

The most pressing want in connexion with Musalmán education is the scarcity of qualified teachers. In the 4 zillas of the Southern Division there are but 13 trained teachers; and though the Deputy reports that the number of men under training at Dhárwár has risen from 10 to 15, and that the Musalmán students are receiving increased attention from the College authorities, I am of opinion that a regular and adequate supply of teachers will be secured only when the number of Musalmán Inspectors is increased. The work of the whole of the Presidency proper is more than 2 men can get through, and I think that the results already obtained warrant my asking for a special Deputy for each of the 4 Educational Divisions.

In Sind the number of Musalmáns at school has risen from 6,555 to 7,698, and this large increase is attributed by Mr. Hart-Davies to the good harvest, most of the cultivators being Musalmáns.

Police and Jail Schools.

67. The returns show 31 of these schools with an attendance of 1,487 scholars, the increase for the year being 3 schools and 97 scholars.

For the Central Division Mr. Kirkham reports as under:—

"The returns show 11 of these schools with an attendance of 503 scholars. This gives an increase of 1 school due to the addition of the Sholápur Police School, and a decrease of 75 scholars, due to a falling off in numbers in the Sátára Police School, in which the attendance is variable according to the number of constables on duty at head-quarters. The Police School at Poona has advanced from Standard II to III, and has, on the whole, improved both in quality and quantity. The City Jail School is taught by a trained master, and is, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. The Yeroda Jail School does not teach according to Government standards. The attendance in it is reported to be irregular and the progress poor. The Police and Jail schools at Sholápur are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The Police School at Sátára, besides falling off in attendance, has also diminished in efficiency. The Police School at Ratnágiri is reported to be in a good state, while the Jail School is not well reported on. The Thána Jail and Police schools have continued to improve in efficiency. The Police School at Kolába shows some increase in numbers, and appears to be in a fair state of progress."

Mr. Jacob reports a decrease of 11 scholars in the 3 Police schools of the North-East Division:—

"None of the schools are in a very efficient condition. That at Násik is the largest and in the best order. Out of 45 boys on its rolls 33 were presented for examination and 16 passed, 2 being in the 4th Standard. At the Nagar School 18 pupils were examined, of whom 4 passed in the 1st Standard, while all those presented under Standards II and III failed. At Dharangaon only 14 pupils were fit to be presented for examination, and of these 3 passed in Standard I, 2 in Standard II, and 1 in Standard III."

Mr. Desai's remarks for the Northern Division are as under:—

"*Surat.*—When the Police School was examined by the Deputy there were 9 pupils present out of 35 on the rolls. One could read the Second Reading Book and write a fair hand, 5 were reading the First Book of Hope's Series (Lessons 10 to 30). Three had just begun the alphabet.

"The Jail School at Surat is a school in name only, there being 4 convicts on the register. Latterly 2 boys have commenced attending it, but they are all beginners. It has no regular teacher. The attendance for adults is voluntary, and for boys compulsory.

"*Kaira.*—The Jail School at Kaira was examined by the Assistant Deputy. The number of convicts on the rolls was 6, of whom 2 were reading the First Book and 4 the third Book of Hope's Series. It appears that the attendance at school is not compulsory, except for those who are sentenced for more than two years' imprisonment.

"*Ahmedabad.*—There are 2 schools, the Armed Police School being in the Police Lines and the Unarmed Police School in the Bhaddar. The former has on the rolls 44 pupils and the latter 36, against 47 and 35 respectively. The average attendance in the former has fallen from 35 to 24, but in the latter it has risen from 8 to 13. In the Armed Police School a course of studies corresponding to that in a middle class cess school is pursued, while in the Bhaddar School reading and writing only are taught. The former presented 24 scholars for examination and the latter 10. The Deputy reports that, looking to the disadvantages under which the masters and their scholars have to labour, they seem to have done fairly.

"*Panch Maháls.*—There are 2 Police schools in this district—one at Godhra and the other at Dohad. The Deputy reports that the Godhra School was not found in a satisfactory state, passing only 10 pupils out of 35 presented for examination; while the Dohad School did very well, passing 58 pupils out of 68 examined. Their studies consist of reading, writing and arithmetic."

The Jail schools at Dhárwár and Kárwár and the Police School at Káladgi are not favourably noticed by Mr. Russell, but the Police School at Kárwár is said to have improved, and the Police Schools at Belgaum and Dhárwár are reported to be efficient.

For the Jail School at Shikárpur Mr. Hart-Davies reports an attendance of 24 boys, of whom 18 were presented for examination, 6 of them passing in the lowest standard. A Police School has lately been opened at Shikárpur with an attendance of 35 constables.

Girls' Schools.

68. The total for these schools is 382* with 24,396† girls, the increase being 23 schools and 810 girls. Deducting 305 boys attending schools for girls, and adding 11,514 girls attending schools for boys, the total number of girls in primary schools is 35,605.

I have already mentioned the change made by the University in opening its examinations to women, and the liberality of Government in providing for the medical education of women. But these changes can be of little service to native ladies until the gap between primary schools and University or professional education is bridged by the establishment of secondary schools for girls. I have, therefore, great pleasure in recording the movement which has lately been started by influential gentlemen in Poona who are desirous of establishing an Anglo-Maráthi school for girls; and I am of opinion that the establishment of such schools in the large towns of the Presidency will give a much-needed stimulus to the primary education of girls throughout the country. For it cannot be denied that primary education is at present making but slow progress, and this notwithstanding the interest shown by representative citizens such as Mr. S. S. Bengali, Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy and Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. Mr. Bengali has lately devoted more than Rs. 62,000 for the building of a school-house in the Fort, while Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy has endowed another Bom-

* Inclusive of 1 indigenous school with 23 pupils.

† Exclusive of 35 schools with 2,142 girls, chiefly Europeans and Eurasians, &c., shown under High and Middle Schools.

bay school with a sum of Rs. 21,500 (including Rs. 1,500 contributed by His Highness the Nawáb Sáheb of Junágad for founding a scholarship in the name of Lady Frere), and Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy has presented a third school at the Presidency with a fund amounting to Rs. 15,000.

Central Division.

69. The figures for the Central Division are :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of	
			Schools.	Scholars.
Government	50	3,333	1	617
Aided	30	2,910	1	192
Unaided	10	411	3	162
Total ...	90	6,654	5	971

Two hundred and sixty-two boys are included in these figures, but there are 2,022 girls in primary schools for boys, so that the total number of girls at school is 8,414, or 1,125 more than that reported last year. Four new Government or Local Committee schools have been started and 3 schools formerly shown as boys' schools are now returned as girls' schools, the number of girls exceeding the number of boys. On the other hand, 6 classes in Bombay are no longer shown separate from the schools to which they are attached. The increase under aided schools is due to the opening of the Gunesh Peint Zenana Mission School (Poona) and the American Mission School (Sirúr) and to the conversion of the Adarji Cowasji Vernacular School, Dhobi Taláo, into a school for girls. On the other hand, the All Saints' Vernacular School at Umarkhádi and the Portuguese section of the Maria Christiana Viegas School at Lower Máhím have been closed. The increase under unaided schools is due to the opening of a girls' school at Kinhai in the Aundh State and to the enrolment of the Mancherji Cowasji Kuttar School in Bombay and of the Zenana Mission School in Kasba Peint, Poona. Mr. Kirkham remarks that the ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls in the Government and aided schools shows an increase of 1 per cent. :—

"Considering the irregularity, which seems so far to be inseparable from girls' schools in this country, and the fact that a very unusually large number of marriages were obliged to be performed this year, I think that the average attendance in these schools, which varied from 64 to 72 per cent., may be regarded as fairly satisfactory."

The examination results were as follows :—

Name of Collectorate.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed in all Heads.							Percentage.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.	
Government schools ...	46	1,180	300	166	95	38	6	2	607	51
Corresponding figures for 1882-83	40	1,027	324	174	86	27	2	4	617	60

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed in all Heads.							Percentage.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.	
Aided	12	680	99	64	31	15	5	...	214	31
Inspected	6	59	21	8	4	...	...	...	33	56
Total ...	18	739	120	72	35	15	5	...	247	33
Corresponding figures for 1882-83	24	781	128	57	44	36	2	2	269	34

"Of the 10 Government schools in the Poona Collectorate 5, which are in the city of Poona, are doing well under the superintendence of Miss Collett, while the remaining 5 in the district are not so well reported on. Of the 6 schools in Sholápur, 1, being opened towards the close of the year, was not examined; and of the remaining 5, 1 is reported to be excellent, 1 good, and 3 fair. The Deputy observes: 'Girls remain in schools longer where there is a mistress.' The 5 schools in Sátára are improving. The female School Committees mentioned in my last year's report are working satisfactorily. The 4 Ratnágiri schools show stagnation, though 1 of them is reported to be in a good state and 3 in a fair state of efficiency. The percentage of passes in Thána, which is 46 this year against 66 last year, shows that the Thána schools are not advancing, and justifies to a certain extent Mr. Mackenzie's severe criticism in paragraph 6 of his remarks on the Thána Deputy's report. The two best Thána girls' schools were transferred to Kolába with the táluka of Panvel. Three schools in this collectorate are under trained mistresses; and with reference to these the Deputy observes: 'Experience has shown that female education can be best popularized through female agency.' Of the 4 schools in Kolába 3 were examined, and the results of their examination show that they have improved in efficiency. The school at Pen is under a trained mistress and the rest under elderly masters of long standing. The 3 Maráthi girls' schools in Bombay have improved in efficiency, and are in a satisfactory state, while the 6 Gujaráti schools show a falling off in efficiency, which the Deputy attributes to irregularity in the attendance arising from the apathy of the parents to education. The results of examination of aided schools also show a falling off in efficiency, except under Standards II and V, which show an improvement over the results obtained last year. The results of examination of the 6 inspected schools show that the schools have improved in efficiency."

North-East Division.

70. The figures for the North-East Division are:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase		Decrease
			Of Schools.	Of Scholars.	Of Scholars.
Government	40	2,027	2	...	43
Aided	9	416	1	23	...
Total ...	49	*2,443	3	23	43

* Includes 42 boys.

Mr. Jacob shows 941 girls in the primary schools for boys, so that the total number at school is 3,342.

The examination results were as under:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars examined.	Passed under all Heads.				Total.	Percentage.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.		
Government	40	468	133	65	32	13	243	51
Aided	8	226	40	34	6	12	92	40
Total ...	48	694	173	99	38	25	335	48
Corresponding figures for 1882-83 ...	44	1,390	152	60	25	9	246	17

"The results of the annual examinations of girls' schools are encouraging. In the Board schools 243 children (13 being in the 4th Standard) passed in every subject, as against 213 last year. In the aided schools 92 passed, or nearly thrice as many as in 1882-83. The Local Board in Khándesh opened 3 new schools for girls during the year. * * * The schools at Párola and Dhulia have reached the 4th Standard of instruction, and are favourably spoken of by the Deputy Inspector. The other schools have nearly all reached the 3rd Standard. The 19 schools in the Ahmednagar Subdivision show a slight decrease of 25 pupils in attendance, which calls for no special remark. Under Mr. Gokhale's fostering care female education has made greater numerical progress in Ahmednagar than in any other part of the Division, and the inspection reports of the year show that the schools are improving in efficiency, and are being wisely and sympathetically administered. The two schools in the town of Ahmednagar, as also the one at Bhingar, teach up to the 4th Standard; and it is satisfactory to note that the No. I school at Ahmednagar and the Bhingar School are in charge of trained school-mistresses. Mr. Hasan Ali, the Deputy Inspector of Hindustáni Schools, writes very favourably of the Mahomedan girls' school at Ahmednagar. It is attended by 70 pupils of ages ranging from 5 to 12, and the girls showed great intelligence at the annual examination. In Násik the number of girls' schools maintained by the Local Board is the same as last year, but the attendance shows a slight improvement. In place of a school which the Board found it necessary to close at Nándgaon, a new one was opened in the town of Násik for Mahomedan girls, and both the Deputy Inspectors speak hopefully of the good beginning that it has made. The results of the annual examinations show that there has been considerable improvement in the efficiency of the schools. In 1882-83 30 children passed out of 76 presented. This year 103 were presented, and 42 passed in every subject. Six of the schools in the subdivision have been provided with special teachers for needle-work, and the Deputy Inspector reports that many of the girls know how to make jackets, cholis and parkurs. He also notes that the Municipalities of Násik, Málegaon and Yeola have given him much assistance during the year, the last mentioned Municipality having founded a scholarship of Rs. 4 per mensem for the encouragement of the local girls' school.

"Aided Schools for Girls.—These schools show a satisfactory advance in numbers and efficiency. The Church Missionary Society maintained a school at Igatpuri during the year, which is attended by 15 girls and 14 boys, and the attendance at their schools at Málegaon and Shirampur is improving. The S. P. G. school at Ahmednagar has now 71 girls on its rolls, and is the second largest school in the Division. The American Mission Boarding School for girls continues to prosper. At the end of the year there were 134 pupils enrolled, or 6 more than in the preceding year."

Northern Division.

71. The returns for the Northern Division are :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government ...	50	56	6	...	3,640	4,058	418	...
Aided	19	16	...	3	1,681	1,676	...	5
Inspected	70	80	10	...	3,710	3,882	172	...
Total ...	139	152	16	3	*9,031	†9,616	590	5

* Exclusive of 1,003 girls attending vernacular schools for boys.
† Do. 1,564 do. do.

The examination results were as under:—

	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed under all Heads.							Percentage.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total.	
Government	52	1,291	352	203	135	48	30	7	775	60
Aided Schools	16	886	230	100	70	48	18	15	481	54
Inspected Schools ...	73	1,241	428	212	86	38	31	10	805	65
Grand Total ...	141	3,418	1,010	515	291	134	79	32	2,061	63
Corresponding figures for 1882-83	131	3,251	1,055	469	224	176	46	27	1,997	51

"In point of efficiency in higher standards Ahmedabad stands first with 9 girls passed under Standard V and 3 under Standard VI. Then come Broach and Kaira with an equal number of passes,—that is, 8 and 1 in these higher standards. Surat (Southern) has done better by passing 5, than Surat (Northern Division) and Panch Mahâls, which each passes 1 girl in the higher standards. It would appear that Broach has retrieved its position in this respect. In order to show the comparative efficiency of the zillas in respect of all the standards the following table is given :—

Zilla.	Number on Rolls.	Percentage of Number presented to Number on Rolls.	Percentage of Number passed to presented.
Surat (Northern Division) ...	186	22	60
Surat (Southern Division)... ...	304	36	59
Broach	462	50	74
Ahmedabad...	1,452	36	56
Kaira	1,023	32	60
Panch Mahâls	320	19	42

"From this table it will appear that, in percentage of girls presented, Broach comes first and Panch Mahâls last, while Surat (Southern) and Ahmedabad take the second place, and Kaira and Surat (Northern Division) the third and fourth in order of merit. Again, in percentage of passed, Broach stands at the head and Panch Mahâls last, Surat (Northern) and Kaira come second, Surat (Southern) third, and Ahmedabad fourth.

"Mrs. Sheppard took much interest in visiting many of the district schools. Such visits, and these, too, by an English lady belonging to a high circle of society, are highly beneficial to the advancement of female education. His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Kapadvanj Girls' School, and was much pleased with it."

Southern Division.

72. The returns for girls' schools in the Southern Division are :—

	Number of Schools.			Number of Girls.		
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.
Government	40	40	...	2,688	2,859	171
Aided	6	6	...	285	297	12
Inspected	19	23	4	1,047	1,172	125
Total ...	65	69	4	4,020	4,328	*308

*Includes 1 boy.

The Southern Division is remarkable for the very large number of girls, no less than 6,926, attending the vernacular schools for boys. In the smaller vil-

lages these girls are taught with the boys, but when the number of girls is large, as in the important villages, separate classes are formed. The Dhárwár District alone has 33 classes, 4 of them with more than 75 girls in attendance, which are to be formed into independent schools as soon as money can be found for the increased expenditure which the change will entail; and Mr. Abbas Beg shows that the Musalmáns have followed the example of the Hindus in this matter:—

"The number of Musalmán girls under instruction in Hindustáni schools has more than doubled itself in one year. It has risen from 537 to 1,078, and shows a gratifying increase of 541. * * * * * * Dhárwár contributes largely to the increase of the year. This district now contains 2 large classes at Hubli and Bankápur attended by 103 and 115 girls, respectively. The girls' classes at Dhárwár, Ránebennur and Uppin-betgiri have an attendance of 75, 54 and 51 girls each. In the 3 remaining districts there are 5 classes, each of which has an attendance of from 20 to 50 girls."

The examination returns of the classes for girls cannot be separated from the returns for boys' schools, but for the independent girls' schools the figures are:—

	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed.						Total.	Percentage.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.		
Government	45	805	274	156	82	22	2	5	541	67
Aided	6	133	15	14	21	17	...	...	67	50
Inspected	20	414	147	85	41	21	4	...	298	71
Grand Total ...	71	1,352	436	255	144	60	6	5	906	67
Corresponding figures for 1882-83	67	1,286	364	233	131	54	...	...	782	60

"In percentage of passed students Dhárwár comes first and Kánara last. Kaládgi and Belgaum come second and third.

"The schools in the Kaládgi District generally are not in good condition. The masters of many of the girls' schools, having been found quite unfit for their posts, have been lately replaced by experienced and respectable boys' school-masters, and I hope to see some improvement next year. Mr. Kerur speaks highly of the girls' school at Guledgudd (Kaládgi) * * * 'It is gratifying to note that this school is attended by many grown-up girls of respectable families. Plain embroidery and needle-work, taught by the female assistant, is commendable. In competition with the local Mission girls' school, knitting is also introduced with the kind assistance of Mrs. Warth, who voluntarily teaches the art to the teacher and sometimes inspects the work of the pupils, and suggests improvements in it.' The schools at Indi and Sindgi are perhaps the worst of their kind in this district.

"Mr. Rodda writes: 'The most interesting and noteworthy feature of the year is that 5 girls of the Dhárwár girls' school No. I passed the 6th Vernacular Standard, thus doing credit to their teacher. This school continues to be the best under my charge. The girls who passed under the 6th Standard were once examined by Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Russell, who showed great satisfaction with the performance of the girls in Geography and Euclid. Their needle-work and embroidery were also approved of. * * * Next in efficiency, but first in numbers, come the Hubli schools Nos. I and II. These schools are the largest in the Southern Division. They have an attendance of 197 and 175 respectively. * * * * * The female teachers at Dhárwár receive lessons in needle-work gratuitously from the kindness of Mrs. Ziegler (of the Basel Mission, Dhárwár).'

"Mr. Karandikar says: 'The Kárwár girls' school received great attention from the Collector, from Mr. Ingle, from the Municipality, and from the Native and European public. The Municipality gave a grant of Rs. 50 for prizes, and it was supplemented by a popular contribution of Rs. 62. Again, in September last, with a view to encourage regular attendance and attention to study, the Municipality provided a monthly contribution of Rs. 5 for scholarships. * * * * We have at present a Head Mistress at Kárwár and an assistant mistress at Haliyál. A trained mistress is soon expected for the Kumta School.'

"Mr. Savanur says: 'Of the 9 girls' schools, those at Nipáni, Kithur, Saundatti, Bailhongal and Nandgad are in a very fair state of efficiency. The Nipáni, Nandgad

and Saundatti schools presented girls under the 4th Standard. The Bailhongal School, though it presented the girls under the first two standards only, produced cent. per cent. results. The schools at Athni and Gokák are not in as satisfactory a state as they ought to be. In all these schools there is only 1 Head Mistress and 2 female teachers.'

"In Native States the girls' school at Miraj, the Deputy Inspector says, is not doing well under the trained mistress from Poona. The girls' schools in Kolhápur, except that at Ajra, are, Mr. Pandit says, under the superintendence of the Lady Superintendent of the Kolhápur School."

Sind.

73. The figures for Sind are:—

	1882-83.		1883-84.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	22	1,155	20	1,169	14	2	...
Aided	2	231	2	186	...	...	45
	24	*1,386	22	†1,355	14	2	45

* Exclusive of 37 girls in primary schools for boys.
† Exclusive of 61 girls in primary schools for boys.

Mr. T. Hart-Davies reports that 2 gentlemen resident in Hyderabad have given a handsome contribution of Rs. 2,230 for the construction of a school-house for the Hindu girls at that place.

"The 2 Government girls' schools closed during the year were one at Karáchi and the other at Shikárpur. The Karáchi school was early in the year closed for paucity of attendance, and the Shikárpur one was after its annual examination amalgamated with another at that station, in order to reduce the expenditure within municipal limits. The Government girls' schools, in spite of 2 schools having been closed, show an increase in the number of pupils. It is the aided schools, therefore, that show a decrease in the number of pupils, which is owing to the closing of a branch of the Mission girls' school at Karáchi.

"The schools at Tatta and Karáchi still flourish under the auspices of the old teachers, Mr. Tirithdas and Mai Thai Bai. They are the most successful institutions of their class. The Lárkhána girls' school has now been placed under Mai Lalkhatim, transferred from Shikárpur, whose school was amalgamated with another at that station, and the old master has retired from service. His school, too, will, I believe, improve a great deal under its new mistress whose indefatigable efforts never failed to bear fruit while at Shikárpur. The Hyderabad town schools for girls show an increase of 7 pupils, and are progressing fairly under the old mistresses. The examination results of these schools have been generally satisfactory. On the whole the year shows no falling off. Had I more money to offer greater inducements to both teachers and scholars I could do much more, as the desire for female education is certainly strong and increasing.

"I have now proposed to make the Inspectress of the Hyderabad girls' schools inspect all the girls' schools on the railway line, and have proposed to the Commissioner in Sind an increase to her pay, which might be paid to her proportionately at present from the Shikárpur and Frontier Upper Sind Districts."

The examination results were as under:—

	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed in						Total.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	
Government	21	402	115	67	41	22	10	...	255
Aided	2	80	19	15	10	8	...	1	53
Total ...	23	482	134	82	51	30	10	1	308

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

74. The Poona Training College for Masters continued under Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni up to the 28th of December, when Ráo Sáheb Shitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan resumed his substantive appointment. The report of the year's work is satisfactory :—

"At the end of the year there were 123 students in the College, or 4 less than last year, and they were distributed as follows :—

Third-year men, including 2 free students and 10 masters (free students)	20
Second-year men, including 1 Mahomedan	36
First-year men, including 2 Mahomedans and 2 free students ...	58
Mahomedan students studying under Standard VI.	9
Total	123

"The results of the usual annual examination were as follows :—

"*Third-year Certificate.*—Nine stipendiary and 2 free students were examined, all of whom came out successful—2 obtaining 1st class and the rest 2nd class certificates. Nine of these 11 passed men have accepted places in Government schools and 1 in a private school at Poona. The remaining man broke down in health. Twelve non-members of the College were also examined with the third-year men, of whom 6 obtained certificates of the second class.

"*Second-year Certificate.*—Forty-two stipendiary and 3 free students were examined, and all passed, with the exception of 1,—4 obtaining 1st class and the rest 2nd class certificates. The first 10 of the passed men were retained for the third year's course, and the rest, with the exception of 1, who has joined a private school, were sent out as masters and assistant masters.

"*First year's Course.*—Forty-three students were examined, of whom 36 passed, and were retained in the College for further study. Out of the 7 who failed, 3 were allowed to continue as free students in the first year's class, and the rest were sent away."

Seventy-one candidates holding 2nd class public service certificates applied for admission into the College, of whom 39 were admitted. Sixteen men were also admitted from the North-East Division. Besides these, 6 Mahomedans —2 from the Central and 4 from the North-East Division—were admitted into the College as stipendiary students, and placed in the 6th Standard class.

The following table gives statistics of the trained and untrained men now employed in the Central Division :—

Collectorates.	Trained Masters.	Untrained Masters.
Poona	67	194
Sholápur	61	113
Sátára	115	112
Ratnágiri	62	80
Thána	32	125
Kolába	33	71
Maráthi Schools, Bombay...	15	10
Gujaráti ditto	1	22
Total ...	386	727

"I regret to report that the substitution of trained for untrained teachers is not making better progress in my Division. The truth appears to be that in the competition for the services of the trained men the districts in which the necessity for rigid economy is the greatest, must come out second best, and the consequence is that, except in Satára, we are unable at present to increase the more expensive agency. I hope that the Municipalities will make an improvement in this respect when they take over the schools.

"The Principal reports well of the boarding-house attached to the College. It contained 113 boarders, and the cost per head for boarding was Rs. 3-8-6. The discipline amongst the young men during the year was satisfactory.

"The Poona College for Mistresses was under Miss Mary Sorabji from the departure of Mrs. Mitchell until the 23rd of June, when Miss L. R. Collett assumed charge as permanent Lady Superintendent. In August Miss Mary Sorabji returned to Ahmedabad; and Miss Laura Brooke, who had been trained in the Scottish School, Byculla, was appointed Assistant Lady Superintendent in the Poona College."

Mr. Kirkham gives a good account of the work done during the year:—

"The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 44 against 46 reported last year; but the average daily attendance shows an increase of 4, being 35 against 31 last year. The College was examined by Ráo Sáheb Kashinath Narayan Sane and myself in January last, and the results of my examination were excellent, the percentage of passes being, as might be expected with small classes anxious to learn and good teaching, exceedingly high, and in the two highest classes cent. per cent. Of the 5 women who passed the highest vernacular standard (VII), 3 have been provided with places in schools in the Central Division, 1 in the North-East Division, and 1 in the Southern Division.

"Of the 44 students in the College at the close of the year, 15 are Bráhmins, 24 Maráthás, 2 Mahomedans and 3 Jewesses. Sixteen are married, 15 are widows and 13 are unmarried. The whole constitution of the College has undergone revision in the year under report, and a code of rules and regulations has been drawn up for the first time with a view to making its aims and prospects better known throughout the Maráthi-speaking districts. A chief feature of the new constitution is the recognition of a Committee of native gentlemen of high social standing as supervisors of the institution, and the organization of a board of native lady visitors to be nominated by this Committee. With the co-operation of the Committee and by holding out sufficient inducements it is hoped that the wives of school-masters and students under training may be obtained as students, and that in the course of time trained married couples will be available to take the boys' and girls' schools in the same village in the way so common in all civilized countries. It is too soon yet to say with confidence what the results of our action supported by the Committee will be, but so far we have already 5 wives and 3 sisters of school-masters on the College rolls. * * * * * * * * *. Miss Collett praises her present staff of teachers, both female and male, very highly, and the results of my examination of the College show that her praises are deserved."

North-East Division.

75. In the Local Committee schools the number of trained and untrained head masters is as under:—

Collectorate.	Trained Head Masters.	Untrained Head Masters.
Khándesh	142	233
Ahmednagar	51	188
Násik	66	193
Total ...	259	614

The only normal school at present established in the North-East Division is the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Institution at Ahmednagar.

"It was founded in the year 1866, and in 1868, when suitable premises were erected for it by the Society, it obtained a moiety building grant from Government amounting to nearly Rs. 6,000, since which time the school has been annually inspected by the department. The institution is open to students of all creeds and races, but is chiefly attended by Hindus of the lower castes."

For the current year Government has made a grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses of the institution, and a grant of Rs. 810 to meet half the cost of a new building for the practising school.

Northern Division.

76. The Ahmedabad College was examined by the Inspector assisted by two Professors of the Arts College and some of the most experienced Deputies.

"The result, on the whole, was highly creditable, as will be seen from the percentage of passed scholars in the respective classes, as follows:—

	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Gujaráti Department.			
Third Year's Class...	11	11	100
Second ditto	40	33	85
First ditto	59	45	76
Urdu Department.			
Second Year's Class	5	3	60
First ditto	5	5	100

"The admirable management of this very important institution reflects great credit on Ráo Saheb Mahipatrám Ruprám and his Assistants.

"There are at present 96 scholars on the rolls, of whom 8 are in the third year's class, 46 in the second year's class, and 42 in the first year's class. The first and second year's classes include each 5 Mahomedans under training in separate Urdu classes for Urdu schools. Of the 96 students 70 receive stipends from the zillas, and 25 have been admitted from several Native States which pay for the maintenance of 22 with a view that they may serve them when sent out of the College, the remaining 3 being free.

"The result of the College as regards the supply of trained men in the zillas is seen from the following table:—

Zilla.	Trained Masters.	Untrained Masters.
Ahmedabad	102	82
Kaira	112	87
Panch Mahals...	29	33
Broach	97	65
Surat	137	138
Total ...	477	405"

The report on the Rájkot College is also favourable:—

"At the time of the annual examination there were 61 scholars in the College. Of these 23 were examined in the second year's class, of whom 21 passed. Of these 21, 3, having been successful in obtaining 70 per cent., have joined the Ahmedabad Training College to prosecute their studies in the senior or third year's class. In the first year's class 38 were examined, of whom 30 passed. Of these, 24 were promoted to the second year's class. Five scholars belonging to Káthiáwár and formerly trained in this College passed successfully in the third year's course in Ahmedabad, of whom 1 obtained the highest number of marks in the whole class. All the remaining passed and unpassed scholars have been given places in the educational service in Káthiáwár according to their merits. This year 150 candidates appeared for the entrance examination, of whom 66 passed against 61 last year. Of the passed scholars we could admit 39 into the first year's class.

"The College was found in a highly efficient state, and I was particularly pleased with the method or art of teaching displayed by the scholars in giving oral lessons in different subjects to the classes in the Practising School attached to the College.

"The creditable state of the College is due to the able management of the Principal, Mr. Navalram. The Assistants have also worked to the entire satisfaction of the Principal.

"The boarding-house, the reading-room and the cricket club in connection with this institution are all in a satisfactory state.

"There are in Káthiáwár masters in fund schools as under, the trained ones being supplied by this College:—

Trained.	Untrained.
Masters.	Masters.
302	223"

In the Training College for Mistresses Miss Piroz Sorabji acted as Lady Superintendent from the time Miss Collett left for Poona until the 20th December, when Miss Morris returned from leave :—

"There are now 47 women under training, being the largest number the College has ever had. Sixteen new admissions were made, and 8 left. The present number on the rolls is distributed as under:—

Class.	Number of Women	
	1883-84.	1882-83.
Third Year's Class	5	5
Second ditto	10	7
First ditto	15	8
Preparatory Class	17	19
Total ...	47	39

"The number on the rolls is composed of 20 free students, 3 paid by Native States and 24 stipendiary pupils. For want of funds many applications for admission to the College are refused. This is an index to the high reputation and confidence that the College enjoys with the public, and to the great efficiency and usefulness that it has been able to secure.

"The 8 women who have left the College were as under:—

4 were free scholars.
1 was sent to be appointed as mistress of the girls' school at Wadhwán in Káthiawár, the State having paid for her maintenance in the College.
1 was sent as mistress of a girls' school under the Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad.
1 died.
1 was appointed mistress of the Sánand girls' school.

8

"The result of the annual examination, in which I was assisted by Ráo Sáheb Mahipatram Rupram and the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, was as under :—

Class.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Third Year's Class...	3	2	66
Second ditto	7	3	55
First ditto	7	7	1
Preparatory Class	10	10	
Total ...	27	22	85

"Though there were many changes in the teaching staff the result of the examination was very satisfactory.

"Very favourable reports are received of the good working of some of the mistresses sent from the College. His Excellency the Governor visited the Kapadvanj Girls' School and was much pleased with it. Mrs. Sheppard inspected some schools in the districts, and had a very favourable opinion of the state of the Surat Raichand and Dipchand School. The mistresses of the Bhávnagar, Gondal and Mehmadabad schools have become very useful and popular.

"In the Practising School there are on the rolls 117 pupils with an average attendance of 82·9. Seventy-seven pupils were examined, of whom 52, or 67·5 per cent., passed.

"There is, besides, an Anglo-Vernacular class established privately in connection with the College, which contains 9 girls on the register divided into 2 divisions, one containing 3 and the other 6 girls. Two girls who were presented in the first division passed, and 4 passed out of 6 presented in the second division. The class is also well managed and looked after."

Southern Division.

77. Mr. Russell gives a good account of the Dhárwár College:—

"There were 110 students in 1883-84 against 107 in 1882-83. The last certificate examination was more satisfactory than that of 1882-83. Sixty students passed out of 61, getting certificates from Rs. 12 to 25, as detailed below:—

11	students	obtained	25	rupees' certificate.
5	do.	do.	20	do.
29	do.	do.	15	do.
15	do.	do.	12	do.
60				

"Of the 60 successful students, 2 were vernacular masters who appeared (under the rules) for the examination without attending the College. Thirty-three students in the preparatory or first year's class appeared for the last annual examination, of which 32 passed. One student, who failed in the examination, was discharged. The number of Mahomedan students in the College was 17 in 1883-84 against 11 in 1882-83. The average attendance of students during the year has also improved, being 91 against 89. The Principal speaks highly of the College teaching staff, especially of Mr. Savadi."

The number of trained and untrained masters in the Local Committee schools is as under:—

Collectorate.	Trained Masters.	Untrained Masters.
Belgaum	105	71
Dhárwár	171	169
Kaládgi	61	105
Kánara	43	71
	380	416

In the Training School for Masters at Kolhápur there are 12 students reading for the first year's course, but no examination for certificates was held during the year.

Of the Training College for Mistresses at Kolhápur the State Inspector reports as under:—

"The number of students for training was 10 at the beginning and 12 at the end of the year under report. Two students appeared and passed in the third year's certificate examination, and 6 appeared for that of the second year, out of whom 4 passed."

78. The number of students in the Hyderabad Normal School has risen from 25 to 29, and the examination results are good.

Sind.

Class.	Number presented.	Number passed.
1st Class Certificate	12	10
2nd Class do.	8	4
Preparatory Class	5	5

"Out of the successful candidates for the 1st class certificate 2 men returned to their old appointments which they already held in the department, and 8 will shortly be employed. The 2nd class certificated men have all been promoted to the highest class in the school, and those that passed out of the preparatory class, to the 2nd class. The preparatory class has been recruited, as usual, by means of an entrance examination at which 10 passed, of whom 9 joined the school. * * * * * * * * The school, on the whole, flourishes under the able management of Mr. Tarachand, with whose appointment I have every reason to be satisfied."

The number of masters now employed is as under :—

	Number of Trained Masters.	Number of Untrained Masters.
Karáchi	29	52
Hyderabad	83	40
Thar and Párkar	.....	16
Shikárpur	97	58
Frontier Upper Sind	16	9
Total ...	225	175

Schools in Native States.

79. The expenditure on these schools is as under :—

	Amount.
Central Division.	Rs.
Sávantvádi	25,478
Aundh	3,635
Bhor	30,521
Akalkot	6,606
Phaltan	3,792
Jath	4,955
Modnimb (Miraj)	1,455
Jawhár	1,176
Mahidargi Táluka of the Kurundvád State	527
Total ...	78,145
Northern Division.	
Káthiáwár	3,31,416
Rewa Kántha	28,256
Mahi Kántha	23,316
Pálanpur	12,862
Cutch	87,984
Surat Agency	8,859
Cambay	1,299
Ahmedabad	206
Total ...	4,89,678
Southern Division.	
Kolhápur	1,08,360
Sángli	43,381
Miraj	18,135
Jamkhandi	6,972
Savanúr	...
Mudhol	7,993
Rámdurg	8,036
Lakshmeshvar	...
Kurundvád	721
Total ...	1,88,793
Grand Total ...	7,56,621

Central Division.

80. The Inspector reports that the number of schools belonging to the ten Native States included in the Central Division has risen from 166 to 172 and the number of scholars from 7,417 to 7,781 :—

"*Sávantvádi State.*—The number of schools in this State continues the same as last year, *viz.*, 46,—the high school and its ancillary portion being now considered as one school. The number consists of

1	high school at Vádi with	168	scholars.
48	primary boys' schools do.	2,524	do.
1	primary girls' do. do.	85	do.
1	local corps do. do.	139	do.
46		2,916	

"The high school sent in 10 boys for the Matriculation examination in November last, but succeeded in passing 3 only against 7 last year. The 3 successful candidates passed with Sanskrit as their second language. This school was examined in April last by the Ratnágiri Deputy, and the results of his examination were reported as not quite so satisfactory as those of the previous year. Mr. Datar thought that the results would have been better had the studies under each of the standards been begun earlier and had more attention been paid to revision. A handsome and convenient school-house for this high school has nearly been completed at a cost of about Rs. 14,000. The locality of the building is excellent, being on the banks of the Motitalava. The building is surrounded by tall and shady trees, and will soon have also a fine garden. All the primary schools in the State were examined during the year. The girls' school at Vádi consists of two branches, Maráthi and Hindustáni. The Maráthi branch is reported to be in a good state, and the Hindustáni branch is said to be improving. Of the remaining 44 schools 10 are reported to be excellent, 25 good, 8 fair, and 1 unsatisfactory. The results of this year's examination were better, on the whole, than those of last year,—more boys having been both presented and passed under all heads of Standards I to VI. As reported last year, the accommodation for the schools is generally very satisfactory indeed in this State, there being at least 21 school buildings which can be described as thoroughly good.

"*Aundh State.*—The number of schools in this State has increased by 2 and that of scholars by 64. Of the 20 schools now in this State 2 are girls' schools, and the rest are primary boys' schools. Of these the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Sátára examined 12 of the boys and 1 of the girls' schools. Of the remaining 7, 4 could not be examined for want of time, and 3 were left unexamined, being located in the Dhárwár and Belgaum Districts. From the inspection reports received it appears that the standard of instruction is generally low, and that the school buildings are not in good repair. The school records generally were found neglected. The schools are attended chiefly by the children of cultivators who are indifferent to the matter. The masters, as a general rule, are poorly paid. The results of my Assistant Deputy's examination were generally very poor.

"*Bhor State.*—The number of schools supported by this State is the same as last year, *viz.*, 28, but that of scholars shows an increase of 33, being 954. Of the 28 schools the one at Bhor and the one at Urávade are 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, 2 are girls' schools in the same places, and the remaining 24 are primary boys' schools, including a Sanskrit school. The 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school and the girls' school at Bhor were not examined by the Sátára Deputy from want of time. The 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Urávade is taught by a matriculate, and has advanced from Standard I to Standard II, and improved in efficiency. The girls' school at Urávade is attended by 30 girls of the Bráhmin, Parbhu and Marátha castes. It did not, however, do well at the examination. I fear its existence is not much more than nominal. Of the 24 primary boys' schools the schools at Shirval, Rávádi and Urávade continue to be in an efficient state. Eleven others have improved in efficiency, and the rest continue to be in a moderately satisfactory condition.

"*Akalkot State.*—The number of schools has risen from 19 to 23 and that of scholars from 844 to 985, showing an increase of 4 schools and 141 scholars. Of the 23 schools 1 is a 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school, 1 is a girls' school, and 1 a Hindustáni school. This school is at Akalkot. One is a night school at Maudewádi and the remaining 19 are primary vernacular boys' schools. Excepting 1 boys' school, and the night school opened only in March last, all the schools in the State were examined during the year. The 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Akalkot was examined partly in the presence of the Nyáyádhish of Akalkot. It presented 35 boys for examination, of whom 18 passed. The Deputy found the school in a satisfactory state. The girls' school shows an increase of 15. It was in a languishing condition for some time, but is now reported to be improving under a new master. The Hindustáni school is in a fair state of progress. Of the 19 primary schools 14 teach Balbodha standards, and 5 Modi standards. Seven schools teach the 4th Vernacular Standard. The majority of boys are Lingáyats and cultivators (Kunbis). The state of attendance is generally satisfactory. Twelve schools are reported to have made good progress during the year under report.

"*Phaltan State.*—The number of schools in this State remains the same as last year, *viz.*, 17, while that of scholars—*viz.*, 737—shows again a small increase of 18. Of the 17 schools 1 is a 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school, 1 is a female school, and the remaining 15 are primary boys' schools. All the 17 schools were examined by the Sátára Assistant Deputy. He speaks very highly of the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Phaltan and its master. He also reports favourably of the female school at Phaltan.

"*Jath State.*—This State is under the management of the British Government. The number of schools shows an increase of 1, being 19, and that of scholars a small increase

of 9, being 720. Of the 19 schools 1 is a 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school, 1 is a girls' school, 1 a Hindustáni school at Jath, and 15 are primary boys' schools. Two of the 19 schools remained unexamined, and the remaining 17 were all examined by the Sátára Deputy. The state of attendance in the 19 schools is generally satisfactory. The 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Jath is attended by 20 boys, and was examined under the Anglo-Vernacular Standard I. The result of the examination was, upon the whole, satisfactory. Out of the 14 primary schools examined, the 2 at Jath and Umdi were found to be best. The masters of these schools sent up 4 pupils for the 2nd class public service certificate examination at Sátára, and succeeded in passing 3 of them. The other primary schools were also found to be in a fairly efficient state. The attendance in the female school at Jath is the same as last year, but the progress of the girls was not found to be satisfactory. The Hindustáni school at Jath is attended by 24 pupils, and is in a fair state of efficiency. The schools in this State have hitherto suffered for want of suitable house accommodation. A new school-house has been built in the village of Suslad at the expense of the villagers assisted by a State contribution of Rs. 100. The construction of 4 other school-houses at Jath, Umdi, Borgi and Walekhind was also commenced in the course of the year, and these also are probably completed by this time.

"*Modnimb Táluka of the Senior Miraj State.*—For many years back the management of the schools in Miraj was entrusted to this department, but, on 1st August last, Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent, resumed their management under officers of his own appointment. The schools, however, continued to be inspected by us up to the end of the year. The number of schools continues to be the same as last year, *viz.*, 8, a new one having been opened in place of one closed. Six of the 8 schools are upper primary and 2 lower primary. The number of scholars (222) shows a decrease of 48. There are 10 girls in the schools. The state of attendance is reported to be unsatisfactory, the ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls being 68·5. The majority of the scholars are Bráhmins and cultivators. All the 9 schools were examined during the year. One was found in an excellent state, 6 were reported as fair, 1 as indifferent, and 1 as bad. As reported last year, the accommodation provided for the schools is fairly satisfactory.

"*Jawhár State.*—The number of schools continues the same as last year, *viz.*, 6,—3 of them being upper primary and 3 lower primary schools with 270 scholars on the rolls, showing a small increase of 15. The majority are cultivators. The state of attendance is not satisfactory, the ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls being 69. Out of the 85 boys presented for examination only 13 passed in all heads. The State authorities seem, however, to be now determined to effect some improvement in the schools.

"*Mahidargi Táluka of the Kurundvád State.*—The 2 schools in this táluka are at Mahidargi and Dudhani; the former is upper primary, and shows an increase of 5 scholars, while the latter is lower primary, and shows an increase of 20 scholars. The total number on the rolls in the 2 schools was 134, mainly Bráhmins and Lingáyats. There are, I am sorry to say, no Kunbis. The state of attendance is reported to be satisfactory. Both schools were examined by the Sholápur Deputy, who was satisfied with their condition on the whole and specially pleased with that at Mahidargi.

"*Kuroli Petta of the Junior Miraj State.*—The number of schools, *viz.* 3, continues the same as last year with 43 scholars on the rolls, showing a decrease of 33. Of the 3 schools 1 is upper primary and 2 are lower primary. The state of attendance is not satisfactory. The upper primary school and one of the 2 lower primary schools are reported to be in a fair state of efficiency as far as they go."

Northern Division.

81. Many of the most important institutions in the Native States of the Northern Division have already been noticed, but of other institutions I append an extract from the Inspector's report:—

"*Káthiáwár.*—The number of fund and private schools under inspection, including Urdu and night schools, has risen from 621 to 635, being an increase of 13 schools; but the number of scholars shows a decrease of 311, there being, at the close of last year, 32,194 pupils on the rolls. The increase in schools and decrease in scholars distributed among the 4 prants of Káthiáwár were as under:—

Prant.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jhálávád	3	...	223	...
Sorath	3	...	...	376
Gohelvád	...	2	...	255
Hálár	9	...	97	...
Total ...	15	2	320	631

"This Agency used to show, almost every year, a large increase in scholars with a corresponding increase in schools, but has had this year a slight decrease in the former, owing to an unusual number of marriages which took place towards the close of the year. * * *

"The comparative result of examinations of the schools for the past two years is as under :—

Year.	Number on the Rolls.	Percentage presented.	Percentage of passed to presented.
1882-83	32,299	63	67
1883-84	34,696	63	66

"It would appear that the schools have maintained the same percentage in numbers presented to those on the rolls as in last year, but have very slightly deteriorated in efficiency,—the percentage of passed to presented being less by 1. The success, however, in the highest Standard VI is commendable, there being 252 passes against 193, or an increase of 59.

"*Mahi Kántha.*—This Agency shows an increase of 3 schools and 605 scholars, the figures at the close of the year under report being 64 schools and 4,343 pupils. Of 4,487 pupils on the rolls, 61 per cent. were presented for examination, and passed under the standards. The state of the schools appears to be satisfactory. The 6th Standard, however, shows a decrease of 2 in the number of passes as compared with last year, there being 37 this year.

"*Pálanpur.*—The number of schools has risen from 26 to 28, and scholars from 1,777 to 1,987, being an increase of 2 schools and 210 scholars. Of 1,339 boys presented for examination under the standards, 911, or 68 per cent., passed. Ten boys passed under the 6th Standard against 2, showing an increase of 8 over last year.

"*Rewa Kántha.*—There is an increase of 2 schools and 226 scholars in this Agency over last year, the figures for the year under report being 70 schools and 4,957 scholars. Of the 4,401 boys on the rolls at the time of examination, 2,511, or 57 per cent., were presented under the standards, and 1,118, or 45 per cent., passed. Twenty-one boys passed under the highest standard (VI) against 7 only in last year.

"*Cutch.*—There are 99 schools and 5,537 scholars, or an increase of 19 schools and [illegible] scholars. The result of examination is also satisfactory : 1,957 boys passed out of 2,640 presented for examination, the percentage being 74

"*Cambay.*—The number of schools (2) remains the same as in last year, but shows an increase of 93 scholars, the number of pupils being 515 on the rolls. Of 345 presented for examination under the standards, 204, or 59 per cent., passed. Nine boys passed under the 6th standard.

"*Surat Agency.* 1. *Sachín State.*—The number of schools (13) continues the same as in last year, but there is an increase of 13 scholars—the number at the close of the year under report being 907 boys. Of 910 on the rolls at the time of examination, 511, or 56 per cent., were presented under the standards, of whom 365, or 71 per cent., passed. The schools have improved in efficiency in the two highest standards, 15 and 4 having passed respectively under the 5th and 6th Standards against 4 under the 5th Standard only in last year.

"2. *Bánsda State.*—There is neither an increase nor decrease in the number of schools, but the number of scholars has decreased by 1, there being 11 schools with 431 scholars. The result of examination is as under :—

Number on Rolls.	Percentage presented.	Percentage passed to presented.
465	44	72

"The state of the higher standards is not satisfactory, only 2 boys passing under the 5th Standard.

"*Dharampor.*—There are 2 schools with 123 scholars, showing a decrease of 34 scholars. Of 137 on the register at the time of examination, 82, or 60 per cent., were presented, of whom 65 scholars, or 79 per cent., passed."

Mr. Desai concludes his remarks on the schools in the Political Agencies by a special notice of the liberality shown by Gondal :—

"With a view that you may be pleased to take in your report due notice of the great liberality and enlightened spirit of the Joint Administrators of the State of Gondal in Káthiáwár in founding valuable scholarships and grants-in-aid to help such youths and children under instruction in the various State schools as may be really in want of such aid to prosecute their further studies in colleges, schools and workshops, and thereby to become useful members of society, I may be allowed to enumerate these scholarships, &c., briefly here :—

"1. *Under the Rájkot High School—*

"*a.*—A scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem, tenable for five years, to enable a Gondal student to obtain a diploma at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

"*b.*—A schclarship of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for three years, to enable a Gondal student to attend the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art.

"*c.*—A scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for three years, to enable a Gondal student to go through the course at the Civil Engineering College, Poona.

"2. *Under Gondal Anglo-Vernacular School—*

"Twelve Rájkot High School scholarships valued as under :—

4 of Rs. 5 per mensem.
4 of Rs. 4 do.
4 of Rs. 3 do.

12 tenable for four years, and to be given to Gondal students to go through the complete course at the Rájkot High School.

"3. A scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for three years, to enable a Gondal student to study agriculture at the Government Agricultural College, Sydápet, Madras.

"4. A scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem, tenable during the course, to enable a Gondal student to attend the veterinary lectures given during the season of each year in Poona.

"5. In order to stimulate Gondal youths to seek healthy and lucrative employment in the trades, 10 scholarships, of Rs. 3 each, tenable for two years. The instruction to be imparted in the State workshops free of all charge.

"6. *Grants-in-aid.*—Twelve grants-in-aid, of the value of Rs. 2 each, to be given to boys between ten and sixteen years of age, and to be held until the age of sixteen is reached.

"7. *Under Gondal Girls' School—*

"Two scholarships entitled 'The Wahu Shri Jháli Wahu Scholarships', one of Rs. 4-8-0 and the other of Rs. 3 per mensem, to be competed for by poor girls between ten and sixteen years of age.

"8. Six grants-in-aid of Re. 1 each and 1 of Rs. 1-8-0 for poor girls to be recommended by the mistress of the girls' school. These charitable donations are made in the cause of female education by the desire of Bái Shri Moghiba Sáheb, the mother of the Thákore Sáheb, at the advice of Major Nutt, Joint Administrator, and are to be given to girls irrespective of age, class and creed."

With regard to night schools and Urdu schools in Native States, Mr. Desai reports as follows :—

"*Káthiáwár.*—The number of night schools has risen from 33 to 38, and scholars from 673 to 758, being an increase of 5 schools and 85 scholars. The increase is principally in this year, as in last year, due to the very zealous interest taken by Major Nutt, Joint Administrator of Gondal, in the spread of primary education in the State. The average attendance has increased from 435·1 to 464·3—an increase of 30·2. The schools were not examined in the majority of cases under the standards, but in the subjects essentially required by the class of scholars attending them,—that is, according to Mr. Giles' circular published in the last year's report.

"*Cutch.*—This State shows an increase of 3 schools and 43 scholars, the figures being 10 schools and 187 scholars at the close of the year under report. The average attendance has risen from 87·9 to 138·2—an increase of 50·3 over last year.

"*Urdu Schools.*—These schools are also included under vernacular boys' schools. There are 7 special Urdu schools with 579 scholars, with the result of examination as under :—

Name of State.	Schools.	Scholars on the Rolls.	Scholars presented.	Scholars passed.
Káthiáwár	4	356	90	56
Pálanpur	1	111	68	49
Rewa Kántha	1	77	34	1
Cutch	1	44	Not known.	
Total ...	7	588	...	...

"These schools teach 4 standards framed specially for Urdu schools."

In mentioning the girls' schools Mr. Desai acknowledges the great assistance given by several ladies at Rájkot, Navánagar and Gondal who visit and supervise the schools, and in some cases give regular instruction to the children :—

"*Káthiáwár.*—There are 54 schools, both fund and private, with 2,660 scholars, being an increase of 3 schools and 8 scholars as compared with last year. The increase is due to the schools established and closed as under :—

1 school at the Wadhwán Camp by Major C. V. Stace, Assistant Political Agent.
2 schools under Junágad against 1 closed.
1 school under Gondal.

"The average attendance has risen from 1,487·7 to 1,795·8, being an increase of 308·1. Of 2,419 scholars on the rolls, 874, or 36 per cent., were presented for examination under standards, of whom 586, or 67 per cent., passed. Twenty-one passed under the 5th, and 5 passed under the 6th standards, against 9 and 6 respectively in last year. The girls' school at Wadhwán City has this year been placed under a mistress trained at the Ahmedabad Female Training College in addition to those at Bhávnagar, Gondal and Limbdi. These 4 schools as well as the Navánagar School No. I and the Rájkot Station School are all in a very flourishing condition, and all pass girls in the higher standards.

"*Mahi Kántha.*—The number of schools (3) continues the same as in last year, but there is an increase of 11 scholars, the number on the rolls being 106. Of 117 on the rolls at the time of examination, 35, or 30 per cent., were presented, and 25, or 71 per cent., passed. One passed under the 5th Standard.

"*Pálanpur.*—There is only 1 school with 34 pupils—16 less than in last year. Of 45 on rolls, 16, or 36 per cent., were presented for examination under the standards, and 11, or 69 per cent., passed.

"*Rewa Kántha.*—The number of schools remains the same, but has an increase of 4 girls over last year, there being 266 pupils on the rolls. Fifty-seven, or 23 per cent., were presented out of 248 on the rolls, and 21, or 37 per cent., passed under the standards.

"*Surat Agency.*—There are 2 schools (one at Dharampor and the other at Bánsda) with 111 scholars, showing a decrease of 12. Forty-three, or 34 per cent., were examined under the standards out of 127 on the rolls, and 19, or 44 per cent., passed.

"*Cutch.*—The number of schools has risen from 7 to 13, and scholars from 433 to 562, being an increase of 6 schools and 129 scholars. 146 were examined under the standards, of whom 119, or 82 per cent., passed. Nine girls passed under the 5th Standard and 5 under the 6th.

"*Camp Baroda.*—A school which has lately been opened, numbered 30 girls on the rolls at the end of the year."

Southern Division.

82. The schools in the Native States of the Southern Division have been noticed in previous paragraphs.

THE EDUCATION OF CHIEFS AND MINORS.

Central Division.

83. For the Central Division Mr. Kirkham reports as follows :—

"There are no young Chiefs in any Government vernacular schools in the Central Division, with the partial exception of Sátára. One of the two sons of school-going age of the Chief of Aundh is a pupil of the Sátára High School, and is reported to be making progress. The elder son continues to attend the vernacular school at Kinhai. He is of weak consti-

tution, and his progress at school is not satisfactory. The two sons of the Mantri of Islámpur, who were badly reported on last year, appeared at the last second class public service examination, but did not succeed in passing the test. They have again left the school, and study English at home with a private tutor. The son of the Deshpande at Kaddegaum, who is a ward of Government, attends the upper primary school in the village. He is somewhat weak in health, but of some promise in his studies, and it appears very desirable that he should have the guidance of a proper tutor. In the Poona High School there are 6 minors. Two of them—Rája Shambhusing Amirsing Jadhavrao Malegamker and Ramchander Jagadeorao Naik Nimbalkar, nephew to the present Chief—are first class Sardárs; while the remaining 4, Sadashivrao Mahadeo Purandhare, Anandrao Khanderao Rast e, Shaik Ajmudin Walad Shaik Abdul Kadar, and Narayen Krishna Mujumdar—are 2nd class Sárdars. The five first named have been in the school for the last three years, the last having been freshly admitted, and all of them have been making satisfactory progress. In the Sátára High School 2 students are sons of Native Chiefs. One of them is Baba Saheb, the younger son of the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh, already mentioned. He is a promising young student, and has again been promoted a standard, *viz.*, from Standard III to Standard IV. His attendance at school is regular, and his diligence and attention to his studies are praiseworthy. The other is Anna Saheb, the eldest son of Sardár Rajaram Saheb Bhosle, of Sátára. He is a fine youth of 15, is well-behaved, and desirous to learn. He has only lately been admitted to the high school, and is studying only in Standard I; but I thought he read his English book with an excellent accent, and I consider that he promises well. His younger brother Bhau Saheb, about twelve years of age, is learning Vernacular Standard IV in the vernacular school No. II in the town, and I am glad to find that he also was getting on well.

"The usual table giving the information required by Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 875, dated 6th February 1877, concerning minors under the charge of Judicial and Political Officers in the Central Division, is herewith appended:—

Collectorate.	Number ordered to attend School.	Number actually attending School.	Number learning English.
Poona	47	4	...
Sholápur	...	...	...
Sátára	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	335	52	1
Thána	37	[illegible]	
Kolába	17		
Total ...	436	6[illegible]	

North-East Division.

84. For the North-East Divi[illegible] reports as under:—

"The 2 nephews of the Chief of Vinchur continued to attend the [illegible] cular school, and they are reported to have made fair progress in their [illegible] Rájas of Kathi and Raisingpur sent their 3 sons to the Dhulia No. I [illegible] Chandrasing Ratu Padvi, son of the Chief of Kathi, is still in the 3rd St[illegible] to be studious. The sons of the Chief of Raisingpur are in the 2nd Stand[illegible] the Mewas Chiefs attend the vernacular school at Táloda; but, though [illegible] made little progress. The younger brother of the Jághírdár of Miri is [illegible] nagar High School, and has advanced to the 5th Standard class. A son [illegible] Toke also joined the school during the year, and Mr. Keskar speaks well [illegible] gence and ability. Sudashiv Krishna Nagarkar, of the junior branch [illegible] Jághírdárs' family, is in the 4th Standard of the same school. The adopte[illegible] of the late Rajebahadur has joined the Násik High School. Mr. Hirp[illegible] a quiet, well-behaved youth, but cannot speak very confidently as yet of h[illegible]

"I give below a table showing the number of minors in each district who a[illegible] the District Courts. Of the 630 minors of a school age rather more than one-th[illegible] school. The Deputy Inspectors' reports on the progress and conduct of the latter are, o[illegible] the whole, very favourable:—

Subdivision.	Total Number of Wards.	Number below 7 years of age.	Number between 7 and 16 years of age.	Number above 16 years of age.	Number under instruction.	Number learning English.
Khándesh	292	23	247	22	112	2
Ahmednagar	344	12	179	153	67	6
Násik	301	84	204	13	35	...
Total ...	937	119	630	188	214	8"

Northern Division.

85. Mr. Desai gives a full account of the Northern Division :—

"*Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur.*—The Deputy examined the tálukdári school at Sádra in August last. Kalumia of Ramás, Takhatsingji of Katosan, and Ratansingji of Bhálusuna were examined. They seemed to have made some progress in the vernacular subjects, but none in English,—no more lessons of the primer being gone through than the 9 reported last year. Nine boys were presented in the vernacular branch, of whom Prathising of Mohanpur, Takhatsing of Vásna, Gambhirsing of Pethápur and Surajmal of Varsola passed in the subjects taught to them.

"Two minor Chiefs, namely, Dada Saheb of Godásar and Shivsingji of Mundetti, have joined the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. Of the sons of the brother of His Highness the Nawáb of Rádhanpur, Mardanalikhan passed under English Standard I and Joravarkhan passed under vernacular Standard I. Both are reported by the Deputy to be promising. Motisingji, the minor Chief of Mohanpur, and Prathisingji, the son of the Ráo of Pol, passed satisfactorily under Vernacular Standards I and III respectively. The Medhasan and Sawar Kuvars did well in Vernacular Standard I. Besides these, Kuvars of some petty Chiefs were also examined by Ráo Sáheb Jevachram along with the scholars of vernacular schools.

"*Dharampor State.*—The eldest Kuvar is under the tuition of a special teacher. The two younger sons of the Rája Sáheb attending the local school were absent at the examination. The little Kuvaris attend the local girls' school, and are in the below standard class.

"*Bánsda State.*—The young Chief who was taught at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot having come of age has joined in the administration of the State.

[redacted]he progress of the young Thákore of Janiádra, who attends the Mátar [redacted]ry, but that of the Thákore of Dehel attending the local school is weak. [redacted]d has made arrangements for the education of his sons at Broach. There [redacted]s who attend our schools.

[redacted] 3 minor Chiefs in this collectorate only 1 attends a cess school.

[redacted]–Ráo Sáheb M. H. Desai gives an interesting account of the education [redacted]as below :—

[redacted]of the Rája of Nándod has joined the Rájkumár College, and his third [redacted]roda. The second and the fourth sons attend the Nándod School. [redacted] pass the 1st Anglo-Vernacular Standard. The latter studies the [redacted] The daughter of the Rája of Udepur passed the 1st Vernacular [redacted]ear, and is now studying the 2nd Standard. She attends the Udepur [redacted]thers of the same Rája attend the Udepur Táluka School. One of them [redacted]nd the other in the 1st Standard. The young son of the Rána of [redacted]al school, and is in the below standard class. The young Thákore of [redacted]s own school and learns the 5th Standard. The eldest son of the Thákore [redacted]nds the Ohra School, but his attendance is very irregular. He learns the [redacted]His brother has left the school altogether. The son of the Thákore of [redacted]Dudhpur an[redacted]e young Thákore of Devália also attend the Ohra School. Their attend[redacted]nce is also very irregular. The former is in the 1st Standard, and the latter in the below standard class. The young Thákore of Vajiria attends the school in his village and learns the 1st Standard. The Thákore of Alva attends the same school, and learns anks. * * * * The brother of the young Thákore of Agar attends the local school, but his attendance is very irregular. The son of the Thákore of Sanjeli attends the Ahmedabad Branch School No. I. One of the sons of the Thákore of Shanor passed the 5th Standard during the year, and intends to appear at the next 2nd class public service certificate examination * * * The other son of the same Thakore passed the 3rd Standard. The grandson and the daughter of the Thákore of Sihora attend the local school. The two nephews

of the Thákore of Vásna Virpur appear to have given up their studies. The sons of the Thákore of Ghad attend the Sankheda School in the Gáekwár's territory. One of the nephews of the Thákore of Bhádárwa attends the local school, and is in the 2nd Standard.'

"*Káthiawár.*—The Deputy Inspectors have examined Kuvars, or sons of Chiefs in Káthiawár, as under :—

"Ráo Sáheb Krishnalal Govinda Mehta, Deputy Educational Inspector, Jhálávád Prant :—

"'1. Bhagvatsingji, the eldest son of Kuvar Pratapsingji, brother to His Highness the Rája Sáheb of Dhrángadra, passed the Vernacular Standard IV with credit.

"'2. Bhagwansingji, a grandson of His Highness the Rája Sáheb, passed the Vernacular Standard III with credit.

"'3. Pratapsingji, the eldest son of Kuvar Harisingji, brother to His Highness the Raj Sáheb, passed Vernacular Standard III, except in writing to dictation.

"'4 Dungarsingji, second son of Kuvar Pratapsingji, brother to His Highness the Ráj Sáheb, read well the first book of Hope's Series.

"'5. Joravarkhanji, second son of the Malik or Chief of Bajána, has gone through 143 pages of the Royal Series No. III and 33 pages of Wells' Páthmála Part II. He acquitted himself admirably in parsing both in English and vernacular, and fully satisfied the Deputy in accentuation and translation from English into vernacular, and *vice versâ*.'

"Ráo Sáheb Dolatram Maniram Bhachech, Deputy Educational Inspector Gohelwar Prant :—

"'1 and 2. Raning Khachar and Rawal Khachar, grandsons of the Chief of Jasdan, were examined in Vernacular Standards III and I respectively The former failed in arithmetic, writing to dictation, and history, and the latter passed in all subjects.

"'3. Raningbhai, son of Jivawala of Bábra, passed Vernacular Standard IV with success.'

"Mr. Chhelshankar Nathuram Joshipura, late Acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Hálár Pránt, speaks well of 2 Kuvars of the Thákore of Virpur who were examined under Vernacular Standard II.

"*Cutch.*—Of the five guarantee-holders under instruction the Rána of Gedi and Bhojrajji of Lakhánia are spoken of well with regard to their progress in Standard III, while the other 3 of Baraja, Surva and Nagrech are said to be mere beginners. Besides these there are 132 Kuvars and 10 Kuvaris belonging to the tribes of Jádejás and Wághelás studying in different schools in the pránt. A comparative statement of the progress is given, as below, by Mr. Khakhar, Educational Inspector, Cutch :—

Year.	Number presented.	Number passed.				
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.
1882-83	96	40	16	6	1	...
1883-84	128	30	28	17	5	1

"Mr. T. Chapman, Assistant Political Agent, Cutch, examined ... Prince Hamirji of Tera, in the English 2nd Book and the Geograp... much pleased with his progress."

Southern Division.

86. For the Southern Division t... which has been received comes from ... Kolhápu... Deputy :—

"By desire of the Regent, Shrimant Abasaheb Ghatge, I had the pleasure to examine his elder son, Babasaheb, now His Highness the Mahárája of Kolhápur, in the 5th Vernacular Standard, elementary Sanskrit, and the English Primer. The last-mentioned book had been only lately begun, but I was glad to find, on the whole, that the result was very satisfactory. I examined at the same time 3 other boys of rank, who, with the Mahárája, formed, as it were, a little school of their own. Their progress was highly creditable to their tender ages, and the discipline maintained there was really exemplary."

Sind.

87. Of Sind Mr. Hart-Davies writes as follows:—

"Mr. Allahbax Khan Talpur is still under tuition. Mr. Tarachand, his tutor, was, during the year under report, replaced by Mr. Ghulam Razu Mirza, Persian Teacher of the Hyderabad High School. But this post is not to continue longer than the next month, as the Mir is supposed to reach his majority then, and the Government will withdraw all interference with his affairs. Except the above-named Mir, there was no other Chief under tuition during the year."

Rájkumár College, Rájkot.—88. Mr. Selby remained in charge until October, when Mr. Macnaghten returned from furlough. Mr. Macnaghten's account of the work of the year is satisfactory :—

"Seven students have joined and 6 have left in the year under report. Our numbers stand, therefore, at 36 as against 35 of last year. This number is not likely, I think, to be greatly increased. Our average for the past ten years is between 34 and 35, and the natural tendency of new institutions, such as that of the Grássiás' School at Wadhwán, is more closely to limit the scope of this College to that quality for which it is specially intended. This need not, I think, be regretted.

"The 7 new students are :—(1) Kuvar Shivasinghji of Mundetti and (2) Kuvar Dada Saheb of Ghodasar, both from the Mahi Kántha, who joined the College last June ; (3) Kuvar Mansur Khachar and (4) Kuvar Ram Khachar, both sons of Thákore Sáheb Ala Khachar of Jasdan, who joined on the 13th of July ; (5) Kuvar Ram Kotila of Dedan, Káthiáwár, who joined in August : (6) Kuvar Kalubha, brother of His Highness the Ráo of Cutch, who also joined in August ; and (7) Kuvar Chhatrasinghji, eldest son of His Highness the Thákore Sáheb of Rájpipla, Rewa Kántha, who joined at the beginning of the current term.

"The 6 who have left are : (1) the Rája of Bánsda, aged 19 ; (2) Kuvar Mohandevji, of Dharampor ; aged 21 : (3) the Thákore Sáheb of Gondal, aged 18 ; (4) the Thákore Sáheb of Vala, aged 20 ; (5) Kuvar Doulut Singhji of Dhrol, aged 18 ; (6) Kuvar Chandrasinghjee of Navánagar, aged 18.

"The Rája of Bánsda was withdrawn about a year ago by the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. His attendance at College had been so much interrupted that his progress was not altogether satisfactory. But he is careful and painstaking, and of a very amiable disposition. Almost the same remarks will apply to his relative Kuvar Mohandevjee of Dharampor, who, though rather slow in study, was diligent and attentive and always well-behaved.

"In last year's report Mr. Selby noticed the conspicuous ability of the Thákore Sáheb of Gondal, who was then about to leave the College and to make an excursion to Europe. It was a matter of regret to Mr. Selby that his College duties did not permit him to accompany his pupil on that tour. Travelling with Major Hancock, however, the Thákore Sáheb had a most successful trip, by which his experience and knowledge of the world have been greatly enlarged. I myself had the pleasure of meeting him, together with other old pupils, in London, and of observing the remarkable progress which he had made under Mr. Selby. His knowledge of English is very good, and so, in general, is his judgment. I am glad to find, too, that he keeps up his reading. There is every reason to hope that he will be an exemplary ruler. Having returned to India in November he has now been associated with Major Nutt in the administration of his State. But, as Gondal is near to Rájkot, he often comes in, of his own accord, to visit his former haunts and enjoy the company of old College friends, by all of whom he is greatly esteemed. He has most kindly made a gift to the College of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of books on Indian subjects, to be called the Gondal Library.

"The Thákore Sáheb Wakhatsinghji Meghrajji, of Vala, is also a very promising young Chief. When the Thákore Sáheb of Gondal left, he stood for one term at the head of the College. After that term he was withdrawn, on Mr. Selby's recommendation, in order that he might have the advantage of a cold-weather tour in India. He is still travelling in the North-West Provinces in charge of Captain Fordyce ; and, after his return, he will, I believe, be gradually admitted to the administration of his small, but ancient, State. He has very fair ability and thoroughly good common sense. Throughout the course of his College career he was studious, steady and good ; and his College career has been a long one, for he joined us at an early age, in January 1872.

"I regret that I cannot apply the same epithets to the conduct of Kuvar Doulutsinghji, of Dhrol, who has also had a long course of the College, and has recently been withdrawn. * * * * * * * *

"Kuvar Chandrasinghji, the last of those who have left, is the grandson of Ajam Bhansinghji, a bhayád of Navánagar. He had lived for more than seven years in the College, and might with advantage have continued his studies ; but he has lately been married, and his grandfather (who is seriously ill) pressed so hard to keep him at home that I did not think I should be justified in withstanding his wishes. I trust, however, that Chandrasinghji will still read at home with his native tutor. In College he was good and exceedingly painstaking, but his progress was very slow.

"I add a list of existing students in class order :—

1st Class.

		Age
1. Ramsinghji, of Síhor	... ...	... 15
2. Nasrullah Khan, of Sachín	... ...	... 15
3. Jaysinghji, of Sihor	... ...	... 18
4. Edalkhan, of Junágad	... ...	... 18
5. Nathubhai, of Kali Taláo	... ...	... 18
6. Chhatrasinghji, of Rájpipla	... ...	... 22

2nd Class.

7. Raisinghji, of Bhimrád	... ...	... 18
8. The Nawáb of Sachín	... ...	... 17
9. Ranjitsinghji, of Navánagar	... ...	... 11
10. Akherajji, of Vala ...	... ...	... 14

3rd Class.

11. Raisinghji, of Mália	... ...	... 17
12. Gagubha, of Shápur	... ...	... 17
13. Shivasinghji, of Gadhka	... ...	... 17
14. Madarsinghji, of Sáyla	... ...	... 15
15. Jasvatsinghji, of Láthi	... ...	... 16

4th Class.

16. Jivabhai, of Ribra	... ...	... 15
17. Madhavsinghji, of Wadhwán ...	...	... 14
18. Naja Wala, of Bilkha	... ...	... 21
19. Khoda Wala, of Bilkha	... ...	... 22
20. Kalubha, of Bhúj ...	... ...	... 13
21. Giga Wala, of Bagasra	... ...	... 11
22. Kala Wala, of Luni	... ...	... 12

5th Class.

23. Jetmal, of Dedan ...	... ...	... 16
24. Ajitsinghji, of Dhrángadhra ...	...	... 12
25. Samatsinghji, of Dhrol	... ...	... 18
26. Mulwaji, of Kotra	... ...	... 11
27. The Thákore of Láthi	... ...	... 10
28. Shivasinghji, of Mundetti	... ...	... 11
29. Dipsinghji, of Gavridar	... ...	... 14

6th Class.

30. Bhau Kotila, of Dedan	... ...	... 14
31. Bawa Vala, of Vádia	... ...	... 9
32. Sursinghji, of Jállia	... ...	... 17
33. Dada Sahib, of Ghodásar	... ...	... 15
34. Mansur Khachar, of Jasdan	... ...	... 12
35. Ram Khachar, of Jasdan	... ...	... 9
36. Ram Kotila, of Dedan	... ...	... 13

"Our classes were examined by Messrs. Hammick and Navalram at the end of the monsoon term, and their report has been submitted to you and to the Government. The results were considered satisfactory ; and, as our classes are still much the same, I do not think I need dwell in detail on what has already been reported on. Only I would wish to notice (what Mr. Hammick notices also) that in the 1st class Ramsinghji, of Sihor, and Nasrullah Khan, of Sachín, are very promising boys. They are very good in every respect, and in every respect nearly equal ; and, though much younger than the others of their class, they stand together at the head of the College. All the 1st class have, on the whole, worked well during the current term. Jaysinghji, Edalkhan and Nathubhái are all intelligent youths, but they do not always exert themselves. Chhatrasinghji, of Rájpipla, though he joined us at an advanced age, has made good use of his opportunities, and is one of the most respected and influential Kuvars in the College. Conspicuous in the 2nd class is Ranjitsinghji, of Navánagar, by far the cleverest and nearly the youngest boy in the College. He is as vigorous in body as in mind, and is an exceedingly promising Kuvar. Akherajji, of Vala, is also promising. The Nawáb of Sachín, I am glad to report, has worked very hard, and has generally been at the head of his class. Raisinghji, of Bhimrád, might do well, but his work has been greatly impeded by sickness. In the 3rd class there is a keen competition, and the progress of all five Kuvars, who have all good ability, has been quite satisfactory. In the lower classes most of the Kuvars have done well and satisfied their masters ; but I desire to notice among them Giga Wala, of Bagasra ; Shivasinghji, of Mundetti ; Bhau Kotila, of Dedan ; Bawa Vala, of Vadia ; and

Mansur Khachar and Ram Khachar of Jasdan, as especially deserving of praise. Giga Vala, of Bagasra, in spite of weak health has done remarkably well, and is a great credit to his tutor, Mr Cursetji.

"The two cousins of Bilkha, Naja Wala and Khoda Wala, now grown to be men, still remain among their juniors of the 4th class, and do not advance at all. I have no complaint against them beyond their aversion to study. Both are well-behaved, and the former excels in all field sports, and specially in riding. The latter complains that he has no memory. I believe their fathers intend, after this term, to give them faujdári employment, for which they are probably fitted.

"The unavoidable interruptions on account of marriage have, this term, been unusually numerous and long. In other respects the attendance, throughout the year, has been good, and the work regular.

"I see that the Education Commission have advised the use of moral text-books; and all who have been engaged in the work of education in India must often have been conscious of the need of such teaching as appeals to the conscience as well as to the mind. Personal influence will probably do more in this direction than any book; but still a good book may be of great use. I have lately introduced into the College the new Moral Reader by Mr. Roper Lethbridge, which is read with interest, I am glad to say, in the 1st and 2nd classes.

"The general conduct of the Kuvars has been good—I think I may be justified in saying very good. But to this there has been one notable exception. * * * *

"Notwithstanding much sickness in the town of Rájkot, the health of the College has been very good. No doubt this has been due in great measure to the care and attention of Dr. MacDougall who has been in medical charge of the College for nearly the whole past year.

"The games and out-door exercises have been continued as usual. A trooper from the 2nd Cavalry still attends for mounted parade; and Colonel Fisher, of the 13th N. I., has kindly lent us an excellent gymnast, who instructs the Kuvars in infantry drill as well as in gymnastics. Lawn tennis and cricket also flourish under Mr. Cursetji's superintendence. Considering the absence of competition, the spirit displayed in all games is remarkable. * * * *

"I have alluded to my meeting with the Thákore Sáheb of Gondal in London. With him I saw also 4 other old pupils—all ex-students of this College—the Thákore Sáheb of Morvi and his brother Harbhamji, and the Thákore Sáheb of Wadhwán and his brother Kalubha, who were all in England at the same time. Perhaps nothing is more significant of the rapid development of ideas in this province than the meeting of these young Chiefs in Europe. One of them, Harbhamji, is, as you know, a student of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he hopes next June to take a degree in the mathematical tripos. To my report of 1882 I appended a note from his Cambridge tutor, testifying to his good character and progress; and his subsequent residence in the University has been equally satisfactory. He is now respected in the College, where he now lives with the other undergraduates, instead of, as formerly, with Mr. Borissow; and the social benefits which he has derived have not been less than the mental advantages."

Rajaram College, Kolhápur.—89. On the class which is attached to the Rajaram College Mr. Candy reports as follows:—

"Only 1 more Sardár, cousin of the Sardesái of Sávantvádi, joined the College in February last. There are 8 Sardárs on the roll against 7 last year. The Chief of Miraj, Kedarrao Mhaisalkar and the Rajopadhye showed a respectable knowledge of the subjects in the annual examination, and the latter passed the examination with credit, and took seventh rank in his class of 50 boys, and they were all transferred to the Matriculation class. The Chief of Miraj has been absent this whole term on account of bad health; and the Mhaisalkar, having attained his majority, attends the Courts of the Chief Judge and Chief Revenue Officer to learn judicial and revenue work three days in a week. The Rajopadhye is studying most vigorously, and will appear at the ensuing Matriculation examination.

"Of the junior Sardárs, the Chief of Inchalkaranji visited Calcutta to see the International Exhibition in the month of December last. Mr. B. P. Modak, Superintendent of the Rájkumárs, accompanied him. On the way he visited many places of interest, and since his return has shown by his increased intelligence that he benefited greatly by his travels. The Chief of Miraj started with him, but unfortunately was detained by serious illness in Bombay, and was unable to travel further. It was arranged that the Chief of Vishalgarh should also go to Calcutta, but at the last moment various family obstacles arose to prevent his going. The Rája of Akalkot and the Sarlaskar were present during the whole year. All these four juniors were attentive to their studies and well behaved. They are taught in all subjects in a separate class by Mr. Gadre, who deserves my thanks for the pains he has taken with them. In some subjects they are taught by

the Vice-Principal, Mr. Modak, and myself. All have made fair progress. The Chief of Vishalgarh deserves to be specially mentioned, as he always shows great zeal, regularity and application in all studies.

"The Sarlaskar, though not so attentive and regular, always prepared his lessons, and was up with his class. The Rája of Akalkot was more attentive and regular in his studies this term. He has made a marked improvement in English. Inchalkaranjikar is more intelligent, but is still weak in dictation and arithmetic, and does not show as much application to his studies as the other Sardárs. All the Sardárs, excepting the Rája of Akalkot, who failed only in mathematics, passed the annual examination which was held by me, as 3 of the Sardárs were to leave for Calcutta before the Inspector's annual examination. Shriram Savant, who lately joined the College, is a mere beginner. He has studied the four vernacular standards, and has just commenced the 1st A.-V. Standard. He appears intelligent, and seems to be promising and hopeful."

General Table of Castes, &c.

90. The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under:—

	1882-83.	Per Cent.	1883-84.	Per Cent.
Christians	8,499	2·18	9,048	2·18
Hindus { Bráhmins	80,268	20·58	82,849	20·04
Hindus { Others	242,347	62·14	255,465	61·80
Mahomedans	46,381	11·90	51,839	12·54
Pársis	9,211	2·36	10,880	2·63
Jews	823	0·21	849	0·20
Aboriginal and Hill-tribes	2,435	0·63	2,389	0·57
Others	22	...	22	...
Total ...	389,986	...	413,341	...

The usual table giving details for each class of school is as follows:—

Table of different Castes under Instruction in Government, Aided and Inspected Institutions.

Description of Schools.	I.—Christians.					II.—Hindus.														III.—Mahomedans.							IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatris (Rajputs).	Vánis or Bohras.	Lingáyats.	Jains.	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhátias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.)	Artisans (Sonárs, Sutárs, Lohárs, Darjis, &c.)	Shop-keepers (Ghánchis, Káchins, Tambolis, &c.)	Labourers (Menial Servants, Dhobis, Bhatis, Bhois, &c.)	Low Caste (Mochis, Dheds, Bhangis, Mángs, Mahárs, &c.)	Amils.	Miscellaneous (Bháts, Yanjáras, Bharwáds, Rubins, &c.)	Total.	Mogals.	Syads.	Borás.	Miámás.	Khojás and Memons	Shaikhs and Pathánas.	Others.	Total.	Pársis.	Jews.	Aboriginal Tribes and Hill Tribes.	Others.	
Government Schools.																															
Colleges	28	36	51	3	118	463	45	45	2	14	86	20	19	3	..	2	..	..	701	..	3	3	5	5	1	..	17	301	14	..	..	1,151
High Schools	3	4	15	39	61	2,695	198	302	74	100	630	253	134	55	14	3	390	132	4,920	38	16	31	29	54	46	17	231	727	23	..	..	5,962
1st Grade Schools	..	2	2	7	11	1,291	107	204	52	187	691	110	172	48	22	26	89	73	3,072	7	14	20	42	25	21	51	180	500	9	..	6	3,778
2nd Grade Schools (Boys')	..	2	19	17	38	1,392	41	56	193	37	268	163	153	37	20	5	207	75	2,647	34	7	8	27	18	6	33	133	13	10	1	..	2,842
Do. do. (Girls')	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Lower Class Schools	..	3	313	943	1,259	47,880	5,442	1,971	24,951	7,529	22,499	54,336	20,654	5,928	9,664	4,423	1,001	11,005	2,17,283	7,432	950	4,371	7,792	3,882	2,931	5,889	33,247	1,802	237	1,911	2	255,741
Female Schools	..	..	68	60	128	3,022	414	211	1,122	548	1,555	1,817	1,491	579	290	108	252	495	11,404	192	31	194	427	85	173	535	1,637	218	54	5	..	13,446
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	1	1	214	3	1	13	6	18	23	5	7	5	..	..	2	297	21	5	1	12	1	11	9	60	..	..	..	..	358
Normal Schools for Mistresses	..	..	1	7	8	37	3	..	..	..	1	19	6	2	4	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	5	..	..	91
Engineering School, Hyderabad	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	17	13	12	..	..	..	34	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
School of Art	10	4	20	1	35	30	8	18	..	..	6	10	37	4	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	50	11	..	..	212
Night Schools	..	..	..	..	..	83	48	..	44	35	123	731	398	101	177	20	3	48	1,811	29	18	58	140	272	74	369	960	6	4	26	..	2,807
Medical Schools	..	..	1	3	4	48	12	1	..	1	10	30	5	2	..	..	8	..	117	1	1	..	..	5	10	..	17	5	4	..	..	147
Agricultural Class (College of Science), Poona	..	..	..	..	..	33	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	37
Do. Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	2	2	..	..	1	1	7	13	..	..	..	..	22
Forest Class (College of Science)	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total	42	51	490	1,108	1,691	57,202	6,274	2,810	26,452	8,457	25,889	57,036	23,089	6,778	10,196	4,588	1,966	11,864	2,42,601	7,756	1,047	4,686	8,478	4,349	3,274	6,910	36,500	3,627	372	1,943	8	286,742
Aided Schools.																															
Colleges	..	..	6	2	8	44		10	1	..	4	4	3	..	2	..	..	1	76	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	64	1	..	..	151
High Schools (Boys')	714	740	1,280	74	2,808	1,032	144	133	36	116	313	168	190	48	14	9	133	34	2,370	49	2	21	83	25	13	..	193	775	81	..	..	6,227
Do. (Girls')	342	310	105	8	765	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	13	10	..	..	798
1st Grade Schools (Boys')	171	274	444	122	1,011	133	21	35	13	10	49	38	73	..	31	2	..	10	415	25	..	65	78	31	2	..	201	401	58	3	..	2,089
Do. (Girls')	169	393	397	106	1,065	..	..	16	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	182	12	..	..	1,286
2nd Grade Schools	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	27	8	..	10	..	..	12	7	179	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	186
Lower Class Schools (Boys')	2	2	178	646	828	229	43	7	108	98	609	537	500	353	210	533	53	210	3,968	72	30	203	346	276	72	260	1,259	1,613	147	..	..	7,815
Do. (Girls')	..	..	13	632	645	582	126	253	23	311	422	230	510	91	46	37	10	52	2,792	1	7	9	15	3	1	..	36	1,339	150	..	..	5,462
Indigenous Schools (Boys')	..	..	..	5	5	815	178	149	1,091	257	411	1,127	508	223	156	39	..	214	5,168	133	38	117	99	126	27	593	1,133	43	..	1	..	6,350
Do. (Girls')	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	23
Night Schools	..	..	1	1	2	5	..	1	2	..	1	48	16	9	58	..	..	4	144	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	151
Industrial Schools	..	..	6	43	49	5	3	..	14	..	4	38	16	1	62	35	..	8	186	1	..	6	42	4	..	..	53	20	2	..	..	310
Sanskrit Pátha-shála at Násik	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Total	1,398	1,719	2,430	1,639	7,186	2,910	525	604	1,289	792	1,843	2,199	1,821	735	579	655	895	545	15,392	282	78	426	666	467	115	853	2,887	4,978	461	4	..	30,908
Inspected Schools.																															
Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
High Schools	..	1	..	4	5	1,757	42	112	1	169	348	115	102	22	10	1	..	9	2,688	8	1	41	3	32	17	4	106	1,395	3	..	..	4,197
1st Grade Schools (Boys')	..	..	8	1	9	953	25	29	15	291	300	57	42	16	38	9	..	31	1,806	13	4	2	73	135	8	1	236	30	..	..	..	2,081
Do. (Girls')	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
2nd Grade Schools (Boys')	..	..	..	..	..	576	18	21	24	32	109	46	20	11	4	1	61	12	935	15	3	2	2	17	5	2	46	71	..	1	..	1,053
Do. (Girls)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12
Lower Class Schools	..	..	8	69	77	17,507	2,559	326	4,409	9,692	10,150	9,790	6,544	1,580	1,602	735	10	2,184	67,088	1,268	364	1,319	525	4,494	1,209	1,755	10,934	575	11	404	14	79,103
Female Schools	..	2	..	4	6	1,687	193	49	246	631	704	406	594	102	87	32	..	182	4,913	62	22	11	14	135	63	48	350	192	..	4	..	5,465
Night Schools	..	..	..	2	2	108	47	4	178	70	77	773	242	30	75	25	..	96	1,725	45	18	21	5	116	44	77	326	..	..	..	..	2,053
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	52	52	48	2	..	..	9	12	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	78	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	133
Normal Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12
School of Industry	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	38
Total	..	3	16	132	151	22,680	2,893	557	4,875	10,895	11,703	11,196	7,567	1,761	1,817	807	71	2,515	79,337	1,412	412	1,396	622	4,934	1,346	1,882	12,004	2,275	14	409	14	94,204
Police and Jail Schools, British Districts	..	..	3	16	19	56	54	7	33	11	20	406	29	12	43	24	..	226	921	173	24	2	115	50	14	34	412	..	2	33	..	1,387
Do. Native States	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	19	9	..	8	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	100
Total	..	..	3	17	20	57	56	7	36	12	20	462	29	12	43	24	..	226	984	192	33	2	123	50	14	34	448	..	2	33	..	1,487
Grand Total	1,440	1,773	2,939	2,896	9,048	82,849	9,748	3,978	32,652	20,156	39,455	70,893	32,506	9,286	12,635	6,074	2,932	15,150	3,38,314	9,642	1,570	6,510	9,889	9,800	4,749	9,679	51,839	10,880	849	2,389	22	413,341

Inspectors' Returns of Examinations, &c.

91. The general results of the school examinations held during t[illegible] will be found in Appendix J. Besides the figures there given for can[illegible] passed under the 5th English and 6th Vernacular Standards, candidate[illegible] passed at the zilla examinations (for certificates qualifying for Gove[illegible] employment) as under :—

Division.	Collectorate.	1st Class Certificate, 5th English Standard.		2nd Class [illegible] ficate, 6t[illegible] cular St[illegible]	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	[illegible] passed.
Central Division ...	Poona	63	15	258	[illegible]
	Sholápur	19	10	120	[illegible]
	Sátára	35	14	271	[illegible]
	Ratnágiri	11	5	318	[illegible]
	Thána	42	5	283	4[illegible]
	Kolába	12	3	291	60
	Bombay	65	17	125	52
	Total ...	247	69	1,666	506
North-East Division ...	Khándesh	16	11	143	33
	Ahmednagar	18	9	107	23
	Násik	15	6	140	35
	Total ...	49	26	390	91
Northern Division ...	Surat	67	36	242	80
	Broach	12	9	147	55
	Kaira	5	2	270	109
	Panch Mahals	1	1	96	49
	Ahmedabad	75	36	366	84
	Káthiáwár	4	1	20	8
	Total ...	164	85	1,141	385
Southern Division ...	Belgaum...	41	15	345	120
	Dhárwár	39	21	460	192
	Kaládgi	14	6	167	47
	Kánara	16	3	111	31
	Kolhápur	11	1	287	68
	Total ...	121	46	1,379	458
Sind	Karáchi	41	31	71	49
	Hyderabad	94	26	266	166
	Shikárpur	76	28	325	116
	Total ...	121	85	662	331
	Grand Total ...	702	311	5,238	1,771
	Corresponding figures for 1882-83.	804	322	4,581	1,465

In connexion with these examinations for the public service I regret to record that some of the examination papers set in the Central Division were

known to candidates before the day of examination. Suspicion was first aroused at the Presidency, but a careful inquiry conducted by the Government Inspector and Dr. Cooke, who was acting as Director, resulted in a conviction that the arrangements made by the President of the Thána Committee had been defective, and that dishonest candidates had taken advantage of this carelessness. The matter was reported to Government, and additional precautions have been devised for observance in future. There was also an unpleasant dispute at Surat, where a non-official member of the Examining Committee attempted to delegate his duty to a gentleman who was not a member of the Committee, and abruptly withdrew from the examination when the President objected to this arrangement. The matter might have ended here, but that, after withdrawing, the gentleman in question reported the President, who had simply done his duty, and who had himself to do the work which had been thrown up by his colleague.

92. The Central Division has been under Mr. Kirkham since the 30th of April, when he relieved Ráo Sáheb N. V. Bapat. Mr. Kirkham gives a good account of the year's work:—

"I examined 60 schools—chiefly high and middle class—containing a total of 5,291 pupils, inspected 25 schools containing 2,105 scholars, besides visiting and inspecting as many schools as I could of a lower class in the different neighbourhoods where I happened to be. With the exception of Kolába I visited all the districts of my Division and saw the work done by my Deputies. The special characteristic of the Central Division is its large number of grant-in-aid schools, many of them very large.

"The Poona Subdivision was in charge of Ráo Sáheb Kashinath Narayan Sane from the beginning of the year to the 29th of December, on which date Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Balhrishna Sohoni returned to his substantive appointment. Mr. N. M. Sathe was acting Assistant Deputy during the whole year, vice Mr. Deodhar on leave. A second Assistant Deputy was sanctioned for the subdivision in February last, and Mr. N. M. Sathe was permanently appointed to the place, but the second hand was not added up to the end of the year. The Sholápur Subdivision was, during the whole year, in charge of Ráo Sáheb G. V. Limaye assisted by Mr. H. V. Phatak as acting Assistant Deputy Inspector. The Sátára Subdivision continued under Ráo Sáheb G. B. Nene during the year, with the exception of six weeks' leave, during which Mr. G. A. Bhat, First Assistant Master High School, Satárá, acted for him. Mr. R. B. Joglekar also continued during the whole year as acting Assistant Deputy Inspector. The Ratnágiri Subdivision was, during the whole year, in charge of Ráo Sáheb K. L. Datar, assisted by Mr. B. M. Bandivadekar as Assistant Deputy Inspector. The Thána Subdivision was in charge of Ráo Sáheb G. M. Sathe, except for two months, during which time he was on leave, and Mr. V. K. Waidya acted for him. Mr. V. K. Waidya continued, throughout the year, as Assistant Deputy Inspector, except for the period just mentioned. The Kolába Subdivision was separated from the Thána Subdivision on the 15th of March, on which date Ráo Sáheb K. N. Sane took charge of it from Ráo Sáheb G. M. Sathe. The Maráthi and Gujaráti schools, Bombay, continued in charge of Ráo Sáheb S. S. Nadkarni and Ráo Sáheb M. N. Drivedi. The former was absent on sick leave from 13th April to the 5th October, during which time the latter acted for him. * * * * * I have to report my great satisfaction with the assistance given me by my Deputies and Assistant Deputies during the year. The duties laid upon these gentlemen require for their discharge activity of body and mind, firmness and justice in dealing with subordinates, and tact in relations with other departments; and almost without exception my present staff fairly satisfy these requirements. Without making invidious distinctions where all have done well, I may draw your attention to the special activity shown by Ráo Sáheb G. B. Nene and his Assistant Mr. R. B. Joglekar and by Mr. V. K. Waidya in the Thána Districts. Considering the difficulties of travelling in the Ratnágiri Districts the amount of inspection work done by Ráo Sáheb K. L. Datar, in addition to his office work, also deserves special notice. I extremely regret to report the death of this deserving officer just after his submission of a very satisfactory account of his year's work. He was much liked and respected in his district. Khán Sáheb Mirza Abbas Ali Beg * * * inspected 108 schools and classes with 1,902 pupils under the standards and 2,539 pupils below the standards. At his head-quarters (Poona) he also attended the Poona Male and Female Training Colleges and gave instruction. I have pleasure in bringing to your special notice such a good account of the year on the part of this valuable Assistant."

93. Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patwardhan was in charge of the North-East Division until the 24th December, when Mr. Jacob returned to duty. Mr. Patwardhan examined 27 schools, including 18 schools with 1,976 pupils, in the island of Bombay. Mr. Jacob's account of the Division is as under:—

"For the last three months of the year the Division was in my charge. In my tour through the Násik Zilla I visited and examined 34 schools. Several of these were large and important village schools, which required considerably more attention than could be

given in a single visit. Being, moreover, in indifferent health I was compelled to travel somewhat less expeditiously than usual. But though I saw fewer schools than I could have wished, I gained a far fuller knowledge of the masters' abilities and method of working, and of the actual state of their schools than in any of my previous and more rapid tours. I had also not only full opportunity of explaining to the less experienced of my subordinates how they might improve their method of teaching and school-mangaement, but the advantage of seeing them in the act of carrying out my directions. This plan was instructive both to them and to me; and I have no hesitation in affirming that these more deliberate school inspections and subsequent conferences with the teachers and with the leading villagers are more fruitful in suggesting sound measures for future improvement, and are more likely to produce lasting good, than a very large number of flying visits, in which even the quickest insight and sympathy is frequently misled, or, at all events, often fails to bring the Inspector completely *en rapport* with those with whom he has to deal.

"Of the work of the Deputy Inspectors and of their Assistants during the whole of the year I am not in a position to speak. But for the three months that the Division was in my charge I am able to say that the members of my staff, almost without exception, worked with the greatest zeal and discretion; that by the end of the year every school in the Division had been examined *in situ* at least once*, and that at my request fresh efforts were made by the inspecting officers to render the school examinations of real service to the masters and to conduct them in such a spirit that an honest and zealous teacher might hereafter look forward to the Deputy Inspector's visit with pleasure, instead of with anxiety or dread. The senior Deputy Educational Inspector, Ráo Sáheb Vinayek Krishna Gore was in charge of the Khándesh Subdivision during ten months of the year; and, for the two months that he was on leave, Mr. R. V. Subnis, the first assistant master of Dhulia High School, acted for him. The First Assistant Deputy Inspector, Mr. Bapu Son Savant, after a laborious and useful official career of more than thirty-eight years, retired on a good-service pension in January last. He was succeeded by Mr. Govind Mahadeo Pundalik, the Head Master of the No. I vernacular school at Ahmednagar. Ráo Sáheb N. K. Gokhale, assisted by Mr. W. V. Godbole, was in charge of the Ahmednagar Subdivision during the whole of the year; Ráo Sáheb Balwant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, the Deputy Inspector of Násik, was on privilege leave for three months, during which time the first assistant master of the high school, Mr. N. P. Tilak, officiated for him. The Assistant Deputy Inspector, Mr. Ramji Hari Agashe, as I have already reported to you, died on the 18th of January last. He was a most respected and zealous officer who had served us faithfully for more than thirty-five years, and I much deplore his death. Mr. M. A. Sohoni, the Head Master of the No. I Vernacular School at Násik, was temporarily appointed to carry on Mr. Agashe's work, which he did to my entire satisfaction. Since the close of the year Mr. B. B. Joglekar, an officer of long service in the department, has been substantively appointed to the Assistant Deputyship.

* A few schools opened towards the end of the year and not ready for an examination, are excepted.

"For further details and opinions regarding the work of the year I beg to refer you to the following tabular statements and to the remarks of the Collectors on the Deputy Inspectors' annual reports. The Collectors speak most favourably of the efforts that have been made by my subordinates to spread and popularize primary education in their respective districts; and this testimony is the more valuable from the fact that the Revenue Officers have visited nearly every school in the Division, and that they know better than any one else the temper and needs of the rural population. It would hardly, perhaps, be befitting in me to praise my colleagues on the District Boards. But as the member specially responsible for the maintenance and spread of primary schools, I cannot refrain from saying that the progress which the District and Táluka Boards have now to record, is very largely due to the personal exertions of the Presidents and to the hearty co-operation of the village communities."

94. The Northern Division was under Mr. Gopalji Surbhai Desai from the 3rd of May, and the report of the year's work is very satisfactory as regards Mr. Desai's own work and the support which he receives from the officers of the Political and Revenue Departments. Mr. Desai also gives a good account of the work of his subordinate Inspectors:—

"Almost all the Deputies and their Assistants have worked hard and completed the examination work allotted to them with zeal and energy. Mr. Valabhram Vajeram Mehta, First Assistant Southern Surat Subdivision, had left 40 schools unexamined at the end of the year which were examined by the assistance of the Second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Surat Subdivision before the submission of the report in April by the First Assistant. Ráo Sáheb Mohanlal Ranchordas, Deputy Educational Inspector Surat Subdivision, enjoyed privilege leave for two months during the fair season, and Ráo Sáheb Motirám Rajaram, of Kaira, acted for the period and then went on privilege leave for two months. During the whole period of four months that Ráo Sáheb Motiram was absent from the Kaira District, Mr. Rewashankar Tripurashankar Dave acted as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, and worked with zeal and activity. Mr. Valabhram Vajeram Mehta, of Southern Surat, having enjoyed privilege leave for two months in the last monsoon, Ráo Sáheb Mohanlal Ranchordas conducted the duties of that office in addition to his own. During the absence of

Ráo Sáheb Jevachram Satvachrám Hora on privilege leave for two months about the beginning of the fair season, Ráo Sáheb Manidharprasad, of Ahmedabad, was entrusted with the routine work of that office also.

"Government having sanctioned 3 Assistant Deputies for the zillas, 2 have been already appointed since the latter end of March last—Mr. Revashankar Ambaram, Head Master Female Training College, Ahmedabad, for Broach; and Mr. Ashárám Motirám for Surat. Mr. Ranchorlal Manikchand Gogari, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad and Kaira, has since been sent to Ahmedabad, and Mr. Ranchorlal Lalubhai Khambata, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Kaira and Broach, to Kaira. I am glad to report of the Agencies, too, that the examination work in all the Agencies was punctually finished by the Deputies, who have worked with energy and cheerfulness."

95. Mr. Russell has submitted a very satisfactory account of the Southern Division:—

"The Kaládgi District was in charge of Mr. Savadi, Vice-Principal Training College, Dhárwár, from 1st to 24th April 1883, during the absence of Mr. Bhanap on privilege leave.

"The inspection work of Messrs. Rodda, Savanur and Karandikar, the Deputy Inspectors, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Kánara, is again very satisfactory. Mr. Bhanap's work is less so, his number of schools and scholars examined being 80 and 2,190 respectively. He did not visit the schools in the Rámdurg State which are under his inspection, and 1 Government school at Gajendragad remained unexamined. Looking at the number of scholars examined by each of the 4 Deputies, Mr. Rodda comes first, and Messrs. Savanur and Karandikar next. In the number of schools examined, Mr. Savanur, as last year, stands first.

"The work of all the Assistant Deputy Inspectors is satisfactory. The number of scholars examined by Mr. Bilgi is nearly equal to that examined by Mr. Karandikar.

"The Deputy Inspector Hindustáni Schools examined 108 institutions (schools and classes) in the Southern and Central Divisions, and 1,902 scholars. No school or class was left unexamined by him during the year. He writes: 'The year under report closed with so large an increase of schools and scholars that, considering the extensive area over which they are scattered, it will not be possible, in future, for one officer to visit and examine them all single-handed, annually, if the advance already made is kept up. It was only by very fast traveling and incessant work that I was able to examine all the schools and classes during the year."

96. Mr. Hart-Davies examined 78 schools with 1,225 pupils, and gives a good account of the work done during the year:—

"On the 1st September, 1883, Ráo Sáheb Alumal, Deputy Educational Inspector of [illegible] proceeded on two months' privilege leave, and was succeeded by Mr. S. F. Mirza, [illegible] of the High School, Karáchi. * * * * *. On 22nd May, 1883, Khán [illegible] retired on pension, and was succeeded by Mr. Ghulam Ali I. Akhund, [illegible] of the Hyderabad Normal School. * * I am glad to remark that the work [illegible] staff under me this year is, as usual, satisfactory. Besides the annual [illegible] schools in their respective charges, which were all finished before the [illegible] Deputies as well as the Assistant Deputy have shown a good deal of [illegible] by them. * * * In conclusion, I must acknowledge the good [illegible] of Mr. F. H. Alumal in particular. This year, as in all previous years during which [illegible] in Sind, his knowledge of the people, his tact and popularity have been of the greatest possible service to me. Mr. Pribbdas has also worked well, and I must also especially mention Mr. Ghulam Ali, who has succeeded to the difficult and important charge of Shikárpur. He is a thoroughly good, experienced and intelligent Deputy Inspector, and does his work to my perfect satisfaction. On the whole, I think, we may congratulate ourselves on the result of this year's work. Education has made a considerable stride, and I trust that the measures now under contemplation may have the effect of still further promoting its development."

Physical Education.

97. Remarks on the important subject of physical education will be found in Appendix K.

Educational and General Literature.

98. The expenditure on the encouragement of literature was Rs. 3,177 against Rs. 4,720 in the previous year. In the year under report the chief items of expenditure were Rs. 300 for Mr. Douglas' "The Book of Bombay," Rs. 400 for "The Indian Antiquary," Rs. 400 for Mr. Fleet's "Dynasties of the Kánarese Districts," and Rs. 300 for Sergeant Atkinson's "Genealogy of the Empress of India."

Five new libraries (Muddebihál, Viramgám, Pathardi, Dhandhuka and Chevgaon) were registered, and one at Lonávla was closed. The number for each Division is as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Central Division	31	30
North-East Division	10	12
Northern Division	34	36
Southern Division	13	14
Sind	7	7
	95	99

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

99. The expenditure from the Dakshina was as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Bráhmins	1,137	3	7
Do. to teachers and students... ...	11,728	0	6
Payments to authors	6,832	12	0
Prize Committee and Accountant	932	15	8
Total ...	20,630	15	9

The Committees with the Translators have continued their labours on school-books, including translations in four languages of Dr. Hunter's History, of Dr. Cooke's Text-book on Mensuration, and of some of Macmillan's Science Primers; Maráthi and Sindi translations of books on Agriculture; Maráthi and Gujaráti translations of text-books on Practical Geometry and Drawing; and Kánarese adaptations of Wells' Translation Series. The payments to authors include Rs. 437 for the Kavyitihasa Sangraha in Maráthi, Rs. 733 for Dr. Peterson's Kadambari, Rs. 300 for a Life of Alexander the Great in Gujaráti, Rs. 270 for Dr. Peterson's Rámáyana, Rs. 221 for Dr. Kielhorn's Mahábhasya, Rs. 200 for Mr. P. J. Kanvinde's Modi Akshar Vatika Paridyan, Rs. 500 for the fourth volume of the Dinkard, Rs. 456 for a work on Anatomy and Medicine in Gujaráti, Rs. 500 for a work on Meteorology in Gujaráti, Rs. 300 for Professor Kathavate's Kirti Kaumadi, Rs. 131 for a Kánarese Grammar, Rs. 200 for a Kánarese translation of Uttara-Rámcharita, and Rs. 500 for Mr. Kunte's Shaddarshana Chintanika.

Mr. Kirkham reports that the Committee for Maráthi Literature has sustained a great loss in the death of Ráo Bahádur Keru Laxman Chatre :—

"Perhaps the chief event of the year was the retirement of the late Ráo Bahádur Keru Laxman Chatre, Emeritus Professor of the Deccan College, who ever since the formation of the Committee in 1870 had been an active and a very valuable member of it. Upon the middle of October he resigned his membership on account of increasing infirmities, and his subsequent death in March last was greatly and generally regretted. His [illegible] in the community will be difficult indeed to fill."

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT AFFECTING THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

100. Some correspondence regarding the report of the Education Commission will be found in Appendix L. In the same Appendix will be found the revised grant-in-aid rules, additional orders regarding pensions to Local Fund employés, and Mr. Ozanne's proposals with regard to education in scientific agriculture.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
11th August 1884.

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APPENDIX A.

Account of the Bombay Educational Exhibition by T. B. Kirkham, Esquire.

No. 1229 OF 1884-85.

Poona, Office of the Educational Inspector, C.D., 11th June 1884.

From

T. B. KIRKHAM, ESQ.,
Educational Inspector, C. D.;

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 522 dated 1st May 1882, addressed to me when on furlough in England, and to subsequent correspondence on the same subject, I have now the honor to submit a brief report of my proceedings in connection with the Bombay Educational Exhibition.

2. As desired by you I visited as many of the best-equipped Board and other schools as I could, especially in London and Birmingham, and also the largest depôts and manufactories of school furniture and apparatus, and selected whatever I thought would be useful to us in India. The principle I kept in view in making the selection was to choose things either good in themselves or such as from their nature seemed likely to stimulate invention, and to suggest adaptations suitable to the peculiar circumstances of our schools.

3. The collection of articles made in this way included:—modern writing desks of many different forms of construction, black boards of various new materials, stands and fastenings, tables for masters, and work-tables for mistresses and Kinder-garten, book-cases, reading stands, map stands, school chairs and lockers, apparatus for illustrating arithmetic and computation, apparatus for teaching drawing and writing including specimens of every kind of copy book at present in repute, a selection of ink wells, globes and contrivances for illustrating astronomy and geography, including the new black-board maps and maps in relief, object lesson cards and cabinets, wall charts and illustrations of all kinds, an almost complete collection of school registers and the apparatus of administration under the English code, school silence bells and clocks, ornamental school certificates, school medals and an infinite number of small appliances and contrivances, many of them very ingenious, for economizing time, preventing noise and confusion and adding to the convenience of the school-room and the efficiency of instruction. I was also careful to include a large collection of the Kinder-garten apparatus and toys of Froebel's system both with a view to the wants of our female training colleges and infant schools now rising into importance and also on account of the extreme suggestiveness of the system to students of education.

4. With regard to the prize books you instructed me to look after, I did my best, but found the wealth in this department a source of embarrassment. I had, however, the good fortune to benefit by the labours of a special Committee of the Birmingham School Board which had been sitting for many months minutely examining books and drawing up a prize-list for the boys and girls' schools under the Board. This Committee had swept the whole field and had selected about three hundred volumes of an interesting kind, [illegible] in tendency, but free from sectarian or dogmatic religious teaching. Such a list [illegible]rously of peculiar value for our Anglo-Vernacular schools, and the authorities of [illegible]rd very courteously allowed me to make a manuscript copy of it. A specimen of each book was obtained, and the list itself has been printed in the *Bombay Educational Record* for January last,—Mr. Jacob, the Editor, very kindly striking off 200 separate copies which were distributed to teachers during the exhibition. In addition to the Birmingham list a large number of prize books of all kinds and prices were selected and included in my collection.

5. School books in general were beyond the scope of my instructions, but I took the opportunity of bringing for exhibition a select few either remarkable for originality or of exceptional merit in some other respect such as Blackie's Series of School Readers and some others. I also made as complete a library as I could of standard works on the theory and practice of teaching, and selected a number of books to illustrate the different systems in vogue for teaching foreign languages—such as Prendergast's "Mastery" Series, Nasmith's Series in which words are learnt in the order of frequency of occurrence, the order being obtained by an analysis of the language, and the formerly much vaunted Hamiltonian system. I cannot but feel hopeful that the study of these and other systems by our teachers here may result in the improvement of our present methods of teaching languages—a subject which of necessity o[illegible]ies such a prominent place in our schools.

6. The cases containing the various collections arrived towards the end of the monsoon, but I could not spare time to attend to them till the month of January. The various exhibits, including a small number of specimens of indigenous appliances which I was desirous to obtain, and for which I advertised, were at length got into order towards the end of February, and the Educational Exhibition was formally opened by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, on March the 19th, in the presence of a distinguished and highly representative assembly of educationists and persons interested in education in one or other of its numerous aspects. The proceedings were fully reported in the daily papers and have been reprinted in the *Bombay Educational Record* for March along with a valuable letter by Dr. Maconachie on short sight in schools —a subject which arose directly out of the remarks made at the opening ceremony.

7. The exhibition excited a very unusual amount of interest, and I have the pleasure to report that in the native press and in all other quarters the designs of the department in holding it have been both warmly and intelligently appreciated. It continued open for two months, and during that period was visited by considerably more than 12,000 visitors. Two days a week were set apart for families, and upwards of 2,000 native lady visitors availed themselves of these days to see the collection. The visitors were of all castes and ranks of society. As to the castes, the Pársis and Maráthi Hindus preponderated, the Gujaráti Hindus being less numerous, and Musalmáns least so. Several Native Princes paid the exhibition a visit. The visitors were by no means confined to the Presidency city, —many educational officers from the Mofussil, both from our own districts and also from Native States, having made professional inspections. Inquiries concerning the exhibition have even been received from Burmah. The leading Presidency native papers, such as the *Indian Spectator* and the *Indu Prakásh*, have warmly praised both the design and execution of the scheme and the disinterested liberality of Government in bearing the expense. The *Bombay Sámáchár*, remarking that the collection "deserves not only to be seen but to be studied", gave an admirably clear description of most of the exhibits; whilst the *Rást Goftár* published a series of articles discussing minutely, and with admirable good sense, the various departments of the exhibition and the applicability or otherwise of the improvements to Indian schools.

8. It is, of course, too soon yet to look for fruit, but I may report as within my knowledge that a considerable number of orders for various articles have already been sent direct to the makers, and also that a good number of things have been made in Bombay from the models exhibited. Upwards of twenty native sutárs or carpenters have examined the construction of the furniture, and several took away measurements, and I see that one large popular private school is advertising that its new desks are on the model of those shown at the exhibition. I ought to have mentioned before that, according to your suggestion, the price and name of the maker were, as far as possible, affixed to each article.

9. As regards the future disposal of the collection thus made and exhibited, separate proposals will be submitted. I desire, in conclusion, to record my obligations to the lady superintendents of our two training Colleges for kind assistance in connection with the Kinder-garten, and to bring to your notice the very valuable services of Mr. Hormasji N. Lord, the acting Head Master of the school, in whose building the exhibition was held, who was my personal assistant in most of the above proceedings. I have no hesitation in attributing a large share of the success which attended the exhibition to the intelligence and enthusiasm with which Mr. Hormasji carried out the various instructions given to him.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. B KIRKHAM
Educational Inspector

APPENDIX B.

Government Colleges (Arts).

No. 7328 OF 1883-84.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Poona;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Educational Department.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 28th February 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the number of pupils at the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges is rising, and that the teaching staff is unable to maintain an efficient standard of instruction. An additional Professor is required for each institution, and I trust that the praise given to Bombay by the Education Commission for the economical application of our funds will be a reason for the favourable reception of my proposals. I refer in particular to pages 35, 36, and 400 of the report by the Education Commission, where it is stated that "the Bombay education system is in full accordance with the instructions contained in the Despatches so far as regards the large proportion of funds assigned and the attention devoted to primary education;" that our "secondary education is economically and efficiently managed;" and that "Bombay alone among the Provinces has in recent years given materially increased encouragement to private effort in providing advanced education, while it has at the same time not greatly increased its outlay on advanced departmental institutions generally, and has diminished its net outlay from public funds on departmental Colleges."

2. The years taken for comparison by the Education Commission are 1870-71 and 1881-82, and the expenditure on departmental Colleges is shown on page 397 of the report as under:—

	Net Outlay on Departmental Colleges from Public Funds in 1870-71.	Net Outlay on Departmental Colleges from Public Funds in 1881-82.	Total Outlay from all sources on Departmental Colleges in 1870-71.	Total Outlay from all sources on Departmental Colleges in 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	89,353	88,467	1,25,699	1,38,953

These figures show that the growth of the two important Colleges we possess has not entailed any additional cost to Government, but was provided for out of increased local receipts, and I believe that the figures compare very favourably with those of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland with which our Government Colleges are often compared.

3. The figures given in the report of the Education Commission do not exactly* agree with those of my office, and I beg to submit a statement showing my figures for the attendance and cost of each College for the last five years. I shall remark on each College separately, but I may premise that the large variations in the total cost, and so in the cost to Government, are mainly caused by the working of the rules for regulating the pay of graded appointments†:—

* Expenditure on scholarships appears to have been omitted by the Commission.

Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges.

	Year.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance during the year.	Expenditure. Met from Provincial Funds.	Met from Endowments.	Met from Fees.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone College...	1878-79	167	151	53,743	23,495	14,150	91,388
	1879-80	188	144	41,895	19,393	15,814	77,102
	1880-81	175	150	42,067	21,479	16,739	80,285
	1881-82	181	158	50,371	21,656	18,176	90,203
	1882-83	239	173	52,759	21,350	21,393	95,502
Deccan College ...	1878-79	89	70	47,122	313	4,572	52,007
	1879-80	123	83	45,467	188	4,574	50,229
	1880-81	133	113	47,409	215	6,378	54,002
	1881-82	121	121	46,169	199	6,747	53,115
	1882-83	150	122	44,169	216	6,789	51,174

N. B.—At present the number of students is 255 in the Elphinstone and 180 in the Deccan College.

† The Inspectors and Professors being on the same list, the cost of inspection and Colleges varies inversely, when the Inspectors happen to hold the higher appointments the cost of Professors is low, and *vice versâ*.

4. With regard to the Elphinstone College, the claim for a new Professor is most strong. The fees show a satisfactory increase, and, with the interest of the endowment, already nearly equal the Government expenditure. Moreover, in 1875 the College gave up a Professorship in favour of the College of Science (see Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 76 of the 26th January 1875). The growth of the College of Science has been largely due to the assistance thus afforded, and it is impossible to withdraw the transferred Professorship without injury to an institution in which the Government of India and the Secretary of State have so often expressed their interest. This being so, it is but fair that Government should grant a new Professorship, and restore to the Elphinstone College the teaching power which could be spared temporarily, but which is now again urgently required.

5. That the need is urgent, will be seen from a glance at the examination returns for the last three* years, which are as under:—

* I do not go beyoud three years, because the new system of University examinations has only been three years in operation.

Examination Returns for Elphinstone College.

Examinations.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		Grand Total for 3 years.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Previous Examination	94	25	101	31	114	38	309	94
1st B. A. do.	44	12	56	28	68	41	168	81
B. A. do.	62	21	49	28	60	39	171	88
M. A. do.	2	1	2	2	2	1	6	4
1st B. Sc. do.	2	2	2	...	1	...	5	2
2nd B. Sc. do.	6	1	3	2	2	1	11	4
Total ...	210	62	213	91	247	120	670	273

6. Government will agree with me in thinking that these figures are not very satisfactory, and the reason is that the teaching staff is not up to the work. In this statement I am supported by the Principal, Mr. Wordsworth, who under date of the 6th December writes as follows:—

> "I have seen with much concern that the results of the Previous Examination are not much more satisfactory this year than they were last year, so far as this College is concerned. I am satisfied that they will continue to be so, unless some further provision is made for the instruction of the lowest class. This class is inevitably the largest, and consequently those students who most require personal supervision and assistance get the least of it. * * * The time of the English Professor is almost wholly monopolised by this class; but he cannot, as matters now are, do justice to it. The multiplication of his work with this class also throws an increasing portion of the English Professor's work with the other classes on Mr. Macmillan and myself, and reduces the amount of time and attention which we can give to our own subjects."

The increase in the number of students is not the only reason why the teaching staff is insufficient, for the new scheme of University study is wider than the old, and entails far more labour on the Professors. On this the Principal goes on to remark in these words:—

> "While the numbers attending the College have increased, and the range of studies has extended, the teaching power of the College has relatively and even positively declined. I do not think that this is an overstatement, and I believe it is quite understood by those who pay what I consider a very considerable fee for the instruction they receive in this College."

7. The feeling of the students noticed in these last words deserves serious attention, for Government cannot afford to see the most important institution we have, lose its efficiency and reputation, especially when the fees paid by the students and the interest of the funds subscribed by the people come, as I have shown, to such a large total. I am, therefore, respectfully of opinion that the Principal is correct in stating that "a second Professor of English and History is an urgent necessity of the College if it is to maintain its former position"; and I beg to recommend that sanction be given to the creation of this post in the fourth grade, without touching the Professorship transferred to the College of Science.

8. With regard to the Deccan College, I have the honor to append a letter† from the Principal pointing out the necessity of a new Professor who should be in the fourth grade and styled "Professor of History and Political Economy". The figures which I have given show a satisfactory rise in attendance and fee-receipts, and the Principal expects that this year he will have nearly 200 undergraduates, and collect Rs. 8,000 in fees. The need of the Deccan College, I am

† No. 112 of the 11th ultimo.

additional Professor is as great as that of the Elphinstone, but the case is in other respects different. The Deccan College has not, like the Elphinstone, lost any Professor, and does not obtain anything like the moiety of its expenditure from fees and interest of endowments; but Government is aware that the College bases its claim for a large Government grant on the ground that it was originally* started out of the old Dakshina grant. The natives in the Deccan watch the progress of the College with the keenest interest, and if a sufficient staff cannot be given to maintain the College in efficiency, discontent will surely be expressed. As it is, the returns for three years show much the same results as those given for the Elphinstone College, the figures being—

* See Report of Bombay Committee of the Education Commission (page 5).

Examination Returns for Deccan College.

Examinations.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		Grand Total for 3 years.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Previous Examination	68	14	61	26	64	36	193	76
1st B. A. do.	30	12	35	13	45	30	110	55
B. A. do.	37	9	31	16	31	28	99	53
M. A. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	135	35	127	55	140	94	402	184

9. To show how urgently the two Professorships I have recommended are required, I have the honor to append the College time-tables. From these it appears that neither College is able to make any systematic arrangements for lectures to students reading for the M.A. Degree, and that in the Elphinstone College only 6† hours and in the Deccan College only 2† hours a week can be given to the Junior (P. E.) Class in the most important subject of English. In other words, the Junior Class—the undergraduates fresh from the high schools where they are under the teaching of most efficient head masters‡ and selected assistants—are left for the first year, for the important time when they should begin to study English literature as well as the English language, almost entirely to the care of the senior students who under the name of Dakshina Fellows give some assistance in teaching during the last year of their residence in College. Such a state of things is not satisfactory, and the results are shown in the small percentage of passed men, not only in the first examination, but all through the University course. The only remedy is to strengthen the staff of English Professors; and my proposal is not at variance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, for the importance of maintaining the two departmental Colleges at Bombay and Poona is recognized throughout the report, and on page 478 the two Colleges are evidently included among those institutions "from which it is premature for Government to consider the propriety of withdrawal on the ground that they are and will long continue to be the institutions on which the higher education of the country mainly depends."

† Really it is only 3 hours in the Elphinstone and 1 hour in the Deccan College to each subdivision of the class.

‡ Many of them European Masters and Missionaries.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

K. M. CHATFIELD,

Director of Public Instruction

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884 IS 255.

Extract of the Work of the Principal and Professors of the Elphinstone College from the Time-table of the Term from the 19th of November 1883 to the 21st April 1884.

No.	Name.	Designation.	M. A. Class.			I.—Senior B. A. Class—Number of Students, 54.														II.—Junior B.A. Class—Number of Students, 56.										III.—Freshmen or P. E. Class—Number of Students 145, in two Divisions.												Total Number of Hours to each Professor.
										Voluntary Subjects.							Composition.											Composition.									Composition.				
			In Languages.	In Mathematics.	In Natural Science.	Necessary English.	Do. Sanskrit.	Do. Persian.	Do. Latin.	A.—Languages.	B.—History and Political Economy.	C.—Logic and Moral Philosophy.	D.—Mathematics.	E. Science. Physics.	E. Science. Biology.	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Latin.	Necessary English or Science for the 1st B. Sc.	Do. Sanskrit.	Do. Persian.	Do. Latin.	Do. Mathematics.	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Latin.	Necessary English.	Do. Sanskrit.	Do. Persian.	Do. Latin.	Do. Logic.	Do. History.	Do. Physics.	Do. Mathematics.	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Latin.	
1	W. Wordsworth, Esq.	Principal and Professor of History.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
2	J. T. Hathornthwaite, Esq.	Professor of Mathematics ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	15
3	Dr. P. Peterson	Professor of Oriental Languages.	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
4	M. Macmillan, Esq.	Professor of Logic	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
5	A. Barrett, Esq	Do. of English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	15
6	Mirza Hairat, Esq.	Do. of Persian ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17
7	Dr. I. B. Lyon	Do. of Chemistry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
8	Dr. D. MacDonald	Do. of Biology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
9	K. D. Naigamvala, Esq.	Lecturer in Physics	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
		Number of students studying voluntary subjects ..								12	20	..	6	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.—Weekly exercises, original composition, paraphrase or answers to examination questions are done by all classes. Those of the 1st class are corrected by the Principal, those of the 2nd class by Professor Macmillan, those of the 3rd class by Professor Barrett.

II.—Drs. Lyon and MacDonald give only a part of their time to Elphinstone College.

III.—The voluntary subjects, in many respects the most important part of the College work, are at present insufficiently provided for, as the Professors of History and Logic are obliged to relieve the English Professor of a large part of his work. This year the absence of any class in Logic and Moral Philosophy has allowed Professor Macmillan to give more attention than usual to Latin and English, but this circumstance is accidental, not desirable, nor likely to occur again.

DECCAN COLLEGE.

180 Students—February 1884.

Extract of the Work of the Principal and Professors of the Deccan College from the Time-table of the Term from 19th November 1883 to 21st April 1884.

	I.—Senior or B. A. Class—23 Students.														II.—Junior B. A. Class—53 Students.										III.—Freshmen or P. E. Class—forming two Classes 44 and 60.												
	Necessary English	Do. Sanskrit.	Do. Persian.	Do. Latin.	Voluntary Subjects. A. Languages.	Voluntary Subjects. B. History and Political Economy.	Voluntary Subjects. C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.	Voluntary Subjects. D. Mathematics.	Voluntary Subjects. E. Science.	Composition. English.	Composition. Sanskrit.	Composition. Persian.	Composition. Latin.	Total Number of Hours to each Professor.	Necessary English.	Do. Sanskrit.	Do. Persian.	Do. Latin.	Do. Mathematics.	Composition. English.	Composition. Sanskrit.	Composition. Persian.	Composition. Latin.	Necessary English.	Do. Sanskrit.	Do. Persian.	Do. Latin.	Do. Logic.	Do. History.	Do. Physics.	Do. Mathematics.	Composition. English.	Composition. Sanskrit.	Composition. Persian.	Composition. Latin.	Total Number of Hours to each Professor.
R. G. Oxenham, Esq., Principal	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Weekly for all classes by Principal and Professor Selby and Fellows.				12	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
F. G. Selby, Esq., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...					12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
R. G. Bhandarkar, Esq., Professor of Oriental Languages	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...		Weekly for all classes by Professor Bhandarkar and Fellows.			13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
G. W. Forrest, Esq., Professor of Mathematics	...	...	...		...	...	...	6	...					12	...	...	...	...	*5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12
H. J. Dustur, Esq., Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			Weekly for all classes by Assistant Professor Dustur.		13	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13
D. H. Dustur, Esq., Lecturer on Physics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...					12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	12
Number of students studying voluntary subjects					12	2	9	4	2																											

* Alternate weeks, 6 hours.

In addition to the lectures in the above table, the Principal takes a class of the College lecturers to assist them in preparing their lectures, and revises the corrections by the Fellows of the English Composition written by the Freshmen.

Professor Selby has weekly papers from the Senior B. A. Class in Logic and Moral Philosophy, and also English Composition from the Junior B.A. Class.

Professor Forrest holds a weekly examination of the Mathematics of the First B. A. Class.

With the various voluntary subjects to be provided for the Senior B. A. Class it is impossible for the whole of the students to receive sufficient English teaching from the two European Professors, and a third is necessary to the efficiency of the English teaching, which is of great importance.

No. 1805 OF 1884-85.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
25th June 1884.

From

K. M. CHATFIELD, ESQ.,
Director of Public Instruction;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Educational Department.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 867 dated 19th instant, I have the honor to state that questions relating to the individual work of the Professors were settled by Government letter No. 1990 of the 16th December 1881, and that I am unable to agree with the Principal of the Deccan College when he *shows a desire to alter the Government settlement by speaking of the possibility of leaving "to others some of the direct tuition which now falls to himself."

2. On the question of individual work I have nothing to say in addition to my previous reports, except that paragraph 5 of this office No. 420 of the 25th April contains no new proposal, but is simply another way of putting the point I previously pressed upon the Common Rooms and reported to Government. The most effective measure in this connexion would be to sanction residences for the Professors according to the plan frequently discussed before.

3. With regard to the two additional Professors which have been asked for, I have the honor to report that both of them would be required, even though my idea of the duties of the Professors were fully accepted; for I have never desired to exact extra work from the Professors, but merely asked Government to give formal sanction to the long-standing practice of the Colleges.

4. I now proceed to answer the questions in your No. 867. The Elphinstone College has five lecture-rooms, one holding 70 and four holding 50 students. The College can, therefore, accommodate 270 students in average attendance, or 300 on the rolls. The Deccan College has four lecture-rooms, holding 25, 45, 50 and 65 students, or 185 in average attendance, which may be taken to be 200 on the rolls. Both Colleges have some smaller rooms which are suitable for classes of limited number, *i. e.* for classes studying voluntary subjects.

5. The classes studying voluntary subjects must be left out of the calculation, as they are included in the three great classes for compulsory subjects. The number of students in each of these three great classes was shown in the time-tables submitted with my No. 7328 as under:—

The course for each class takes one year.	Elphinstone College.	Deccan College.
Senior Class— Reading for Degree of B.A.	... 54	23
Junior Class— Reading for 1st Examination for Degree of B.A.	... 56	53
Freshmen or— Class reading for the Previous Examination	... 145	104
	255	180

6. These figures, compared with those given in paragraph 3 of my No. 7328, show that after the entrance examination next December both the Colleges ought for the first time to reach their maximum number of 300 and 200 respectively.

7. With regard to the distribution of the maximum numbers into classes, it is impossible to lay down any fixed rule; but, allowing for the usual daily proportion of absentees, the accommodation available is sufficient for the following classes:—

Elphinstone College.		Deccan College.	
Senior ...	... 60	Senior ...	... 30
Junior ...	... 60	Junior ...	... 60
Freshmen (in 3 classes)	... 180	Freshmen (in 2 classes)	... 110
	300		200

8. Finally, your fourth and fifth questions can best be answered by referring again to the time-tables. I would premise that I omit the class reading for the M. A. degree, because it is too small to be taken into account, and because it is understood that if the two additional Professors are given, both Colleges will arrange for all the help that these very senior men may require. I will also leave out of the question the three teachers of science in the Elphinstone and the one teacher of the same branch in the Deccan College. In the Deccan

* See his No. 6 of the 12th of April.

College the Science Teacher (Mr. Dustur) is responsible for the instruction of 104 freshmen in the compulsory subject of Physics, but the seniors who choose to study science must attend lectures at the College of Science. In the Elphinstone College Mr. Naigaumvala is responsible for the teaching of Physics to 145 freshmen, while in the voluntary science subjects of the Senior Class he shares the work with Drs. Lyon and MacDonald and other lecturers of the Medical College.

9. Omitting the science teachers there remain 6 teachers in the Elphinstone and 5 in the Deccan College. But 3 of these in each College—the Professor of Mathematics, the Professor of Oriental Languages and the Professor of Persian or Arabic (in other terms, the Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages)—may be left out of account, as they are already fully employed, the details being

	Number of Pupils in Class. (See Time-table).			
	Senior.	Junior.	Freshmen.	Total.
Elphinstone College.				
Professor of Mathematics	6	56	145	207
Professor of Oriental Languages ...	37	31	67	137
Professor of Persian	13	22	59	94
Deccan College.				
Professor of Mathematics	4	53	104	161
Professor of Oriental Languages ...	21	49	92	163
Assistant* Professor of Oriental Languages	2	2	10	14

*Also has work besides his College duties.

10. If we deduct these 3 teachers, who can cope with their work even when the Colleges hold the maximum numbers of pupils, there remain but 3 teachers in the Elphinstone and 2 in the Deccan College for the important subjects of English with Composition, Logic and Philosophy, and History and Political Economy—the several subjects which make up the study of the English language and literature; and my contention is that these teachers are not sufficient for the work, and that the addition of one Professor to each College will enable the staff to do justice to the pupils already in attendance, and also to increase the attendance up to the maximum number the buildings will accommodate. The work at present shown in the time-table is as under:—

	Number of Pupils in Class.			
	Senior.	Junior.	Freshmen.	Total.
Elphinstone College.				
Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy	54	56	...	110
Professor of Logic and Philosophy	...	56	145	201
Professor of English	12	56	145	213
Deccan College.				
Principal and Professor of English	23	53	104	180
Professor of Logic and Philosophy	23	53	...	76

N. B.—The two senior classes require more preparation, while the lowest class entails on the teachers more wearisome labour and a greater physical strain. The Professors who have no work with the lowest class take most of the voluntary subjects of the senior class.

11. The weak point in the figures last given, is that the 145 freshmen in the Elphinstone College being in two classes get but 5 hours a week in the English language and literature, and that this small allowance must be still further reduced when the class is broken up, as it must soon be, into 3 instead of 2 subdivisions. The additional Professor I have asked for, ought to give us 12 additional lectures besides an equal amount of time to be spent on composition and individual work, and each subdivision would then get daily instruction in English. In the Deccan College, as I have pointed out, the case of the freshmen is still worse than in the other College, as but 1 hour a week is now given to each subdivision of the 104 freshmen. The additional Professor in this case also is required in order that daily instruction may be given to each subdivision.

12. With regard to the cost of the Colleges, I have the honor to request that the figures for 1883-84 may be added to paragraph 3 of my No. 7328. The figures are as under:—

	Year.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Attendance during the year.	Expenditure.			
				Met from Provincial Funds.	Met from Endowments.	Met from Fees.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone College ...	1883-84 ...	274	230	49,654	20,556	24,241	94,451
Deccan College	1883-84 ...	179	148	51,394	...	8,622	60,016

13. The fees of the Deccan College are much lower than those levied in Bombay—Rs. 5 against Rs. 10; and as living is much cheaper in Poona than in Bombay, I see no reason why the Bombay rate should not be applied to Poona. In former days the Bombay College was supposed to offer extra advantages to its students, but the proposal now before the University to remove the disability of Poona students of law will place the two Colleges on a level, and Poona might now be required to increase its fee-receipts and endeavour to raise at least Rs. 20,000 from its 200 students. Such an increase should not only in time recoup Government for the extra expenditure now recommended, but also give an immediate stimulus to the competition of half-time Colleges, such as that at Kolhápur and the private institutions which are likely to be set up in the Deccan. In the case of the Elphinstone College I think that the fees at the present rate will gradually rise to more than Rs. 30,000.

14. The reports of the Principals are appended.

I have, &c.,
K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 1329 of 1884.

Educational Department.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1884.

From

The Honorable J. B. RICHEY, C.S.I.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay;

To

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Poona.

Sir,

With reference to the suggestion contained in paragraph 13 of your letter No. 1805, dated the 25th June last, that the fees at the Deccan College should be increased, I am directed to state that Government do not consider that it would be judicious to double the fees at once. If an additional Professor is given, and the demand for admission increases, it might then be possible to raise the fees tentatively without causing a reduction in the number of students below the full complement which the College can accommodate.

I have, &c.,
J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Report of W. Wordsworth, Esquire, Principal, Elphinstone College.

During this year two of the Professors have been absent on leave—Professor Hathornthwaite for six months from April to October 1883, and Professor Peterson for three months from 14th August to 14th November 1883. The duties of these gentlemen during their absence were discharged by Mr. G. V. Karkare, B.A., and Messrs. Vaidya, Lakshuman Ramchandra, B.A., and Rajaram Shastri Bodas, respectively.

Professor Barrett assumed charge of the duties of Professor of English Literature in the month of November 1883, relieving Mr. Oliver, who had been acting since February 1881. * * * * * * *

The accompanying reports explain the nature and amount of the work done by Professors and Fellows during the last year. I have lectured 13 or 14 hours weekly during the ast year on the subjects for which I am more directly responsible, and on English literature.

ish to do, anywhere but in the College rooms. If the ground on the opposite side of the lway were raised, it would afford a convenient site for a hostelry or inn for students, and e rest of the ground could be used as a play-ground for students—an addition to their nfort which is much needed. I should be pleased to hope that there was some prospect this improvement being carried out within a reasonable time.

The health of the students during the past year has been fairly good notwithstanding e bad smell from the Flats. The sea-breeze and a sufficient supply of good water probably count for this result. But whenever an epidemic prevails in the city my anxieties are ised, as the general sanitary condition of this locality can hardly be considered favourable.

Statement showing the classified list of the University examinations held during the st three years :—

No.	Nature of University Examination.	In 1881-82.		In 1882-83.								In 1883-84.						
		Number sent up for the Examination.	Number passed.	Number studying on the 1st April 1882.	Number sent up for the Examination.			Number passed.			Number studying on the 1st April 1883.	Number sent up for the Examination.			Number of Students passed.		
					From College.	Ex-students.	Total.	From College.	Ex-students.	Total.		From College.	Ex-students.	Total.	From College.	Ex-students.	Total.
1	Previous Examination	94	25	97	89	12	101	28	3	31	126	97	17	114	35	3	38
2	1st B. A. do.	44	12	50	42	14	56	26	2	28	57	53	15	68	33	8	41
3	B. A. do.	62	20	19	18	31	49	13	13	26	40	31	29	60	23	16	39
4	M. A. do.	2	1	*11	2	...	2	2	...	2	†16	1	1	2	1	...	1
5	1st B. Sc. do.	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	2nd B. Sc. do.	6	1	2	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1

* Of these 7 left in June 1882.

† Of these 12 left in June 1883.

Extract from the Report of R. G. Oxenham, Esquire, Principal of the Deccan College.

The year under report will be for several reasons an *annus mirabilis* in the history of Deccan College. It is a record of growth and success in every direction, moral and material. In all the University examinations, from P. E. to B. A., Deccan College passed a higher percentage of students than any other institution, and I believe that since the foundation of the University no College has ever recorded as good results. This success is due, no doubt, in great measure to the unusually good classes of the year, but it is also creditable to the College staff, and will be satisfactory to Government. There is evidently an increasing tendency of the poorer and industrious students to select Deccan, and of the richer classes to prefer Elphinstone College. The large proportion of Brâhmins in Deccan College is one indication of this, and the Principal of Elphinstone College will, I believe, support my view by the figures in his report. Already in India, as in England, a University degree or even a certain amount of undergraduate career at College is valued as a social distinction by well-to-do youths who may not aim at literary honors, and it is distinctly well that it should be so; but the class which inherits traditions of learning and industry is not, as a rule, wealthy, and it is this that appears to gravitate towards Deccan College. It is the class which does most credit to the education available and at the same time is least able to provide it, and I trust that the additional Professor, lately applied for and urgently required, will be granted to this College.

During the year under report His Excellency the Governor generously presented the students with two tennis courts, which with the College boat club give the students opportunities for healthy physical exercise so specially valuable to the Hindu students with their tendency to sedentary and inactive life.

The past year has also witnessed the commencement of a large extension of the College buildings which when completed will enable the full number of students, for whom the existing lecture-rooms are sufficient, to reside in College. For the Professors themselves the arrangement would be probably inconvenient; but in the interests of the students I am bound to state that residences for the College staff should be provided in the College precincts, and that, by making the rents a first charge upon the salaries of the tenants, Government would ensure a fair return upon the outlay involved without risk.

University Examinations.

The following statement, compiled from the University Registrar's published report, shows the percentage (omitting fractions) of passes from the various Colleges :—

I have read Pope's Essay with the ... ing with the full Senior B. A. Class ... last term); also the Golden Treasury ... Class (50 students in the monsoon ... the same class of 56 students). I ... * * *

The results of the University ... satisfactory so far as the higher ... lowest or freshmen class. For the ... candidate from the College, Mr. W... obtaining a first class and the ... for the degree of B. A. 31 ... passed. Of these 4, Messrs. Pad... Naike, Bhimbhai Jivanji, and ... class—an honor which was shar... also obtained the Ellis Scholarship ... Mr. Wadia also obtained the Na... Fourteen were placed in the sec... obtained by Mr. Kirkire, Krishnaji ... 53 candidates presented themselv... first class, 12 in the second, and ... members of this class, *viz.*, the Varji ... Sakharam Keshao, and the Sir ... Abdul Fatta. For the Previous ... whom only 35 passed. Both the ... members of this class.

In the higher classes, as observ... number of classes and prizes obtain... has an average very slightly higher ... I cannot, however, accept Mr. Hathor... for a low Matriculation standard, gra... the proportion of failures was nearly ... The greater size of our classes, whic... of some weight, and so also is the f... stringent. I am convinced, however... for in the character and aptitudes of ... the Deccan College constitutes, I ... College the same element constitu... those who are reckoned the highest ... rooms at Poona have generally mo... and ambition than the sons of th... freshmen seem almost totally indif... in their attendance as they dare t... taking a University degree, or inten... two spent at College is considered a... stump. A stringent College Matricu... at least the majority of them.

The steady increase in the nu... prominence the present inadequate ... staff appears to be now a necessity ... (Rs. 24,000 per annum). I have ex... the number of lectures delivered ... if carried out, lower the quality o... Professor may be allowed us, and s... The appointment of a permanent ... relieved the Fellows of an onerous ... study. As they are all reading for ... their time by requiring them to le... quence of the enormous size of ... instruction of this class.

The smallness of the present ... this is not the proper time to pr... the local market has been a great ... wants much more expeditiously ...

The physical laboratory is s... be of great service to the scientific ...

The question of increasing th... Convenient and healthy lodgings ... are not easily attainable. Many s...

...ollowing with the Junior B. A. ...voluntary literary class, and the Advancement of Learning ... 35 students in the monsoon term and 32 students in ... and Burke's French Revolution with the Junior B. A. ... term and Golden Treasury only in the last term ... have no work with the freshmen class.

* * *

... examinations during the last year are, on the whole, ... are concerned, but the opposite with respect to ... examination for the degree of M. A., we sent up ... agle, Krishnaji Balwant, who passed with high honors ... Chancellor's gold medal. For the final examination ... ers of the College presented themselves, of whom ... ha, Barzorji Jamasji; Deshmukh, Moreshwar Gopal ... Vadia, Jamshedji Rastamji were placed in the first ... by only one member of another College. Mr. Padshah ... the James Taylor Prize, and the Cobden Club Medal ... ayan Vasudeo Prize for proficiency in Natural Science ... nd class, in which the Bhau Daji Sanskrit Prize was ... Hari. For the First Examination for the Degree of B. A., ... s from this College, of whom 33 passed—none in the ... 21 in the pass. Two prizes were also obtained by ... vandas Mahadeodas Sanskrit Scholarship by Mr. Bhagwet, ... Frank Souter's Scholarship by Mr. Maulvi, Shirajuddin. ... Examination 97 candidates presented themselves, of ... Laughlings and Gibbs prizes were, however, gained by ...

... ed, the percentage of those who passed is high, and the ... d is also very considerable. The third class, however, ... han last year, with which I was so much dissatisfied. ... thwaite's explanation as satisfactory (*vide* his report); ... nted that it exists, would not account for the fact that ... twice as high in this College as in the Deccan College, ... makes them more difficult to teach, is a consideration ... ct that our preliminary examination is somewhat less ... that the explanation of the difference is to be looked ... the students themselves. The Brahminic element in ... nderstand, more than 90 per cent. of the total; in this ... es scarcely 40 per cent., or indeed only 12 per cent. of ... kind of Brahmins. The Brahmins who fill the lecture ... developed intellectual tastes, much more application ... trading classes. In Bombay a large proportion of the ... rent to the studies of the place, and are as irregular ... be. I do not think that they seriously contemplate ... d to give themselves any trouble about it. A year or ... sort of introduction to life, and gives a man a certain ... lation Examination would, of course, exclude them, or ...

... mbers attending the College has brought into greater ... aching power of the College. Some increase of the ... and one justified by the amount now paid in fees ... ressed elsewhere an opinion that the proposal to increase ... each Professor is an unwise one, and would certainly ... the teaching. I trust, therefore, that one additional ... me increase at the same time in the number of Fellows. ... superintendent of resident students and librarian has ... nd responsible duty, and left them more time for private ... the degree of M. A., I am unwilling to encroach upon ... ture frequently; but last year it was difficult, in conse- ... the lowest class, otherwise to provide for the adequate ...

... grant to the library is much felt, but I am conscious that ... for an increase. The permission to purchase books in ... good, and enables us very often to provide for pressing ... han was possible under the old system.

... under construction, and when completed will, I hope, ... studies of the College.

... accommodation for resident students is an urgent one. ... a reasonable price, and within easy reach of the College, ... ndents assure me that they cannot study, as they would ...

Previous Examination.

College.	Percentage passed.
Deccan College	56
Rájkumár College	44
Baroda	42
Ahmedabad	36
Elphinstone	33
F. G. Assembly	30
St. Xavier's	16

1st B. A. Examination.

Deccan College	72
Elphinstone College	62
St. Xavier's College	60
Rájárám College	55
F. G. Assembly's College	50

2nd B. A. Examination.

Deccan College	92
Elphinstone do.	74

Only 6 candidates from other Colleges appeared, all of whom passed.

Old B. A.

Deccan College	85
Elphinstone do.	50

Five candidates from other Colleges appeared, of whom 2 passed.

I would observe that this year for the first time the University returns distinguish between candidates actually presented by the several Colleges and ex-students whose success or failure is no indication of the present condition of the College to which at some previous date they might have belonged.

The above shows the comparative success of Deccan and other Colleges in the University examinations. The following tables give the figures for Deccan College:—

M.A.

For the M. A. Examination one candidate appeared from this College, but was unable to be present to the close of the examination.

Old B. A.

For the old B. A. Examination 4 candidates appeared from this College, all of whom passed, and 10 ex-students, 2 of whom failed.

2nd B. A.

For the 2nd B. A. 13 candidates appeared from this College, 1 of whom failed, and 4 ex-students, all of whom passed.

1st B. A.

For the 1st B. A. Examination 36 candidates appeared from this College, 26 of whom passed, and 9 ex-students, 5 of whom failed.

The failures of the College candidates were in the following subjects:—

Subjects.	Number of Failures.
English	4
Mathematics	7
On the total	7

Previous Examination.

For this examination 44 candidates appeared from this College, of whom 28 passed, and 27 ex-students, of whom 7 passed.

The failures of the College candidates were in the following subjects:—

English	5
Second Language	1
Mathematics	9
History	5
Logic	3
Physics	4
On the total	13

APPENDIX C.

Grant Medical College.

No. 851.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1883.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 8068, dated 29th March 1883—Submitting, with his remarks with reference to his Office No. 8071 of 29th March 1883, a report from the Principal of the Grant Medical College, who is favourable to the admission of female students to a more extended course of study than that which is at present given in the classes for the training of midwives through the Maráthi and Gujaráti languages. Appending also a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Calcutta, and one with enclosures from the Principal, Medical College, Madras, on the subject of the education of women in medicine. Recommending under the circumstances stated that Dr. Carter may be authorized to consult Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and then to embody his proposals in a notification for final approval by Government and for publication in the *Government Gazette*. Requesting also that the papers may be printed and placed at the disposal of the University.

Memorandum from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 1569, dated 5th April 1883—Submitting the above for favourable consideration.

RESOLUTION.—The matter stands thus—

At present there are Maráthi and Gujaráti classes in the Grant Medical College for the training of midwives, but no other arrangements are made for the medical instruction of women. It is the same in Calcutta, while in Madras women can take medical degrees at the University, and they also are trained as Non-University medical practitioners at the Madras Government College.

2. It is believed that the Bombay University now contemplate the admission of women to medical degrees, and a movement is on foot for establishing a Non-University class, going through a course analogous to that of "Hospital Assistant" and "Apothecary" in the case of male students.

3. The recommendations of Dr. H. V. Carter, Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College, appear to be as follows :—

(1). That a class should be opened for Non-University female practitioners, but as a temporary measure only, to last five years, after which there should be no recognition of qualification below that of Licentiate of the University.

(2). That the women qualified after passing through this class should be designated "certificated practitioners of medicine".

(3). That the preliminary instruction which a female student should have before entering the class should be obtained by attendance at the dispensary under women doctors which it is intended to open in Bombay.

(4). That no increase of expenditure be incurred at first beyond the salary of a female servant, and the purchase of some furniture.

(5). But that on the new hospital for women and children being established, a special tutor be provided for the female students.

(6). That in the first instance no fee be charged to the female students beyond a registration fee of Rs. 5 per annum. But that eventually Rs. 5 per mensem be charged to each member of the Practitioner Class and Rs. 10 for each member of the University Licentiate Class.

4. Mr. Chatfield recommends in his sixth paragraph that Dr. Carter be authorized to consult Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabji Shapurji Bengali with a view to the preparation of a notification of these arrangements for publication after approval by Government, and that copies of the correspondence and proceedings be sent to the University for information.

5. The scheme, though its precise details have not been worked out, seems a very good one and should be approved. Government do not see why the practitioner class should not be permanent, but that will be a question for future consideration. Some substitute for the dispensary for preliminary training seems necessary, as the dispensary may not be established for some time. Mr. Kittredge has gone to America, but it is understood Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali is carrying on the project in his absence.

C. GONNE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2105.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1883.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2723, dated 6th August 1883—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 851, dated the 14th May last, a report by the Principal of the Grant Medical College, No. 213, dated the 28th July 1883, regarding the medical education of women and recommending that pages 6 and 7 of the report commencing from the words "certificated practitioner class" may be published in the *Government Gazette* under a heading such as "Medical Instruction for Women." Stating that it can be decided hereafter whether the class should be temporary or permanent; and that meantime the establishment of a subordinate class will not interfere with any action the University may take with regard to a College or University course for women. Adding that a copy of the report may be sent to the University for information.

Memorandum from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 4261, dated 23rd August 1883—Concurring, with reference to this Department No. 1473, dated 10th August 1883, in the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine to the effect that female candidates should, similarly as men, be compelled to pass the prescribed Matriculation Examination before admission into the University. Approving of the regulations and curriculum of study as proposed by the Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College for the guidance of the two classes of medical women, *viz.*, those desirous of obtaining their degrees from the University of Bombay and those requiring medical certificates of qualifications from the College. Adding that it would be more desirable to fix the age at twenty years, and not eighteen years, for female graduates before presenting themselves for admission into the College.

Report by the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3428, dated 8th September 1883—Submitting, with reference to this Department No. 1562 of 27th August 1883, Dr. Carter's opinion which is against the higher limit of age, and stating that he (Director) is strongly of opinion that eighteen as first proposed is the proper limit.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3484, dated 11th September 1883—Submitting, in continuation of his No. 3428 of 8th ultimo, a letter from Dr. Carter, No. 261 of 3rd idem (with accompaniment), and recommending the insertion of two paragraphs between the two last paragraphs of Dr. Carter's No. 213 of 28th July last, *viz.*, one regarding the admission of one free female student in the Grant Medical College for every five entries, and the other regarding the offer of two scholarships of Rs. 5 each per mensem tenable for ten months and one of Rs. 5 per mensem tenable for five years. Adding that the Principal's report for 1882-83 shows that the College fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 14,125 to Rs. 21,740, so that the slight additional expenditure now recommended is fully warranted.

Resolution of Government in the Financial Department, No. 4117, dated 16th November 1883—Sanctioning, with reference to this Department memorandum No. 1812 of 1883, the scholarships proposed by the Director of Public Instruction for female students in the Grant Medical College, the expenditure being debited to the grant for scholarships and stipends of the College under "24, Medical Services".

RESOLUTION.—Government concur with the Director of Public Instruction and the Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College that females may present themselves for admission into the College when they have completed their eighteenth year.

2. The rules proposed by the Acting Principal for the certificated practitioner class and the supplementary rules about free studentships and scholarships as drafted in the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 3484, dated the 11th September, are approved. They should be published in the *Government Gazette* together with Dr. Carter's No. 213 of 28th July last and the appended memorandum.

3. Copy of the papers should be forwarded to the University for information.

C. GONNE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATED PRACTITIONER CLASS.

1.—*Application of Candidates.*—Candidates must have completed eighteen years of age, be of suitable bodily vigour, of good moral character, and duly authorized to present themselves to the Principal.

2.—*Preliminary Qualification.*—Candidates are required to produce a certificate of qualification in English and general knowledge according to Standard VI. of the Educational Department, or to the equivalent thereof.

3.—*Course of Instruction* during the four years, as follows :—

First Year.—Winter Session.—Anatomy (a knowledge of the bones).
Chemistry.
Compounding and Dispensing of Medicines.
Attendance at Female Dispensary.

Summer Session.—Botany.
Materia Medica.
Practical Pharmacy.
Attendance at Female Dispensary.

Second Year.—Winter Session.—Anatomy (with dissections).
Physiology.
Compounding and Dispensing of Medicines.
Attendance at Female Dispensary and Obstetric Wards.

Summer Session.—Hygiene.
Practical Chemistry.
Practical Pharmacy.
Attendance at Female Dispensary and Obstetric Wards.

Third Year.—Winter Session.—Physiology.
Medicine.
Midwifery and Diseases of Children.
Attendance at Obstetric Dispensary and Wards.

Summer Session.—Pathology.
Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.
Midwifery and Diseases of Children.
Attendance at Obstetric Dispensary and Wards.

Fourth Year.—Winter Session.—Medicine.
Surgery.
Diseases of the Eye.
Midwifery and Diseases of Children.
Practical Midwifery.
General Hospital Attendance.

Summer Session.—Clinical Medicine.
Operative Surgery.
Midwifery and Diseases of Children.
Practical Midwifery.
General Hospital Attendance.
Vaccination.

4.—*Sessional and Final Examinations.*—Periodic examinations at the close of each Session will be held by the Professors of the College in the subjects belonging to the current Session; they will be oral, written and practical. Students failing to obtain one-half marks in each subject will be relegated to their studies for periods varying according to subject and amount of failure. Those unable to pass after a second trial will be recommended to discontinue their attendance. They who finally satisfy the Examiners will receive a certificate of qualification to practice, signed by the Principal of the College, and countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction.

5.—*Fees.*—Candidates pay on entrance Rs. 5; and subsequently Rs. 5 per mensem, in advance, throughout each of the four years of study.

6.—*Free Students.*—The Principal may admit one free student for every five entries. Such free students will have to satisfy the Principal that they are unable to pay the usual fees.

7.—*Scholarships.*—Government offer two scholarships of Rs. 5 each per mensem, tenable for ten months; and one scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem, tenable for five years. This last scholarship will be restricted to Mofussil students only. The three scholarships will be awarded according to proficiency, as estimated by the Principal of the College.

8.—The Winter Session of six months begins 1st November, and the Summer Session of three months begins 15th June.

The College hours are from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Hospital and Dispensary attendance from 7 to 9 A.M.
Days and hours of lectures as in the general curriculum
Class examinations are held weekly.

A roll-call is taken before the commencement of each lecture and class examination, as well as in the Clinical Wards.

There is separate accommodation and a special attendant in the College for members of the Female Class.

H. V. CARTER, M.D.,
Acting Principal.

Bombay, 9th December 1883.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Dr. CARTER, Principal Grant Medical College, for the year 1883-84.

Buildings and furniture are in good repair. A recent appendage to the main buildings consists of a small block accommodating two women, wives of soldiers, to be transferred here for training as nurses and midwives; these rooms were first occupied in the month of September. A separate apartment, the only one available in the College building, has been made over temporarily for the accommodation of the Female Medical Class.

The Library has been augmented by the addition of 30 volumes, and others are expected.

The Materia Medica Museum has received no augmentation of late; but it is proposed, by the Professor in charge, to add a special series of drugs in open cases for closer inspection of the students under tuition.

The Anatomical and Pathological Museum was enriched by the addition of numerous specimens, and a large open case for holding them has been acquired, although tending somewhat to further overcrowding. The following is a summary of Surgeon Manser's Museum Report:—A total of 80 specimens of normal, comparative and morbid anatomy has been acquired, together with some valuable models from Europe and one from Mangalore. The donors were, in most instances, members of the adjoining J. J. Hospital staff; but Drs. Codrington, Khory, Damania and Motivala, and Mr. Apothecary Wright have also kindly presented specimens. Dr. Manser also forwards a succinct analysis of the valuable pathological work accomplished by him during 1883; his further remarks on the want of accommodation in the Mortuary are alluded to below.

Changes in the Staff of Professors.—Successive movements have been as follows:—Surgeon-Major Hojel being appointed, in October last, to temporary charge of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, his duties as Professor of Physiology were taken over by Surgeon-Major Waters, who in turn is succeeded by Surgeon Manser as Professor of Pathology; and in consequence Surgeon McCartie becomes Professor of Materia Medica. Surgeon-Major Arnott having proceeded on furlough to Europe in July last, Surgeon Parakh was nominated to the post of Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Surgeon-Major Gray was, in June, succeeded by Assistant Surgeon Sakharam Arjun as Professor of Botany.

College Tutorships.—Since my last report, Government has been pleased to recognize the need of additional teaching power commensurate with the augmented number of students, by sanctioning the entertainment of two Tutors, each appointed for a period of two years, with the further privilege at the end of this time, if preferred, of becoming Assistant Surgeons and Tutors in Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Aid in tuition of the junior classes chiefly being intended by these nominations, the duties of each post have been divided accordingly; and it is reasonably anticipated that the newly appointed Tutors, Messrs. Choksi and Nariman, will prove to be as useful co-adjutants as their prior College career did promise. I consider it of good augury that these really valuable appointments were, on their first award, sought for by no fewer than 7 candidates, all known to be well qualified, and that they were finally obtained by 2 of the most distinguished graduates of their year in the degree of L. M. and S. Hence, so far, our favourable expectations have been fully realized.* *

* * * * * * * *

Respecting the general conduct and progress in study of the students, I beg to submit the following reports furnished by the Professors in charge of the several subjects of study named:—

Medicine and Hygiene.—Attendance on the whole very good; behaviour of the students generally satisfactory, and their progress fair.

Surgery.—Dr. Gray furnishes a complete list of subjects discussed in his lectures, and observes that the general conduct of the class was excellent. At the weekly examinations the answering showed that the class, with few exceptions, had kept pace with the lectures, and had carefully studied the subjects of each examination, both in their text-books and from their lecture notes.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. Maconachie states that students seldom read this subject to any great extent during the progress of the course of lectures: hence they find it difficult to understand some of the lectures, until they have seen cases in the hospital and gained a practical acquaintance with the subjects. At the examination, in September, of 4th year's students, and of apprentices, a fair knowledge of the subject was shown; and the 5th year students in some cases took much interest in their work. The general behaviour of the students was always good.

Midwifery.—Dr. Parakh writes that, since his taking over charge in July, the students have behaved in a quiet and orderly manner; have answered very creditably, on the whole, at the examinations; and have generally made a satisfactory progress.

Pathology.—Dr. Waters reports that the students and apprentices were regular in attendance, showed praiseworthy zeal, and manifested an intelligent appreciation of the instruction imparted to them. Throughout the Session there was nothing like an approach to misconduct.

Physiology.—Here, too, Dr. Waters writes very favourably of the students attending the class, but has not been able to speak so highly of the student apprentices, though there were some exceptions.

Botany.—Dr. Sakharam Arjun reviews his course of lectures, and writes that the behaviour of the students on the whole was satisfactory. At the beginning of the course the freshmen unaccustomed to College discipline evinced some signs of disorder, but under due admonition these soon disappeared. Their progress was, in general, satisfactory, and in particular instances very creditable.

Materia Medica.—Dr. Manser states that the attendance was good, diligence and progress satisfactory, and general conduct of the students orderly and attentive.

Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.—Dr. Lyon reports that the attendance, conduct and progress of the students have been highly satisfactory; specially mentioning that, although the lectures in Chemistry have latterly been attended by female medical students, no disturbance or disorder has in consequence arisen in the class-room.

Anatomy.—Dr. Hatch states that his class has been perfectly attentive, and fairly orderly during lecture hours. The lady students had informed him that they have experienced no annoyance whatever, of any kind, during the lectures. On one occasion only, at the interval of change of lectures and after the outgoing Professor had left the room, a slight disturbance occurred which was promptly brought to notice by Dr. Hatch; who further writes that he considers the students are working better than usual this year at Anatomy, though, with the exception of those at the head of the list, they can hardly be considered as good as those of last year.

The testimony of a harmonious working of the made and female classes, which is afforded under the two last headings, is confirmed by my own observations; and experience hitherto warrants the hope that such harmony will continue unimpaired.

European Midwife Class.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Military Authorities, two women, wives of soldiers, were transferred herefor training in Practical Midwifery and Sick Nursing. Excellent accommodation has been provided, and by those capable of appreciating the educational advantages offered, valuable instruction may be gained. It seems, however, essential to success that selected persons should be tolerably educated, of a certain aptitude, and not advanced in middle age; and hence it happens that these conditions wanting, this class remains practically in abeyance.

Maráthi Midwife Class.—At the beginning of the year, 8 members were under tuition, and at their final examination 5 were found to be qualified. In consequence of the new facilities offered for instruction through English, vernacular tuition in Midwifery is now discontinued here. * * * * * *

Concluding Remarks.—It is satisfactory that 73 per cent. of the candidates for the degree of L. M. and S. of the Bombay University succeeded in passing; and several excellent students attained the first class standard. Results were not so fortunate at the First Examination in Medicine; but the weeding out here is no bad thing, and all candidates have had the advantage of being examined by gentlemen well acquainted with the students' work, needs and capacities.

It is also a source of legitimate gratification that the Educational Authorities have recognized the absolute need there is of additional teaching power: one is encouraged to look forward to further additons here.

The next subject I shall allude to, is one tentatively viewed at the close of my last report, and now practically realized. Soon after the date of that report I was, after some correspondence, requested by the Director of Public Instruction to arrange for the admission of women students into this College; and the regulations then drawn up being approved and duly notified by Government, the class already described was, with the willing co-operation of all my colleagues, speedily instituted. Events having thus shown that the throwing open of the College to women was neither premature nor superfluous, I would express my satisfaction that, equal to others, a fair field now offers to those lady-students

who combine diligence with ability, and an aptitude for medicine. And I am glad to think that if experience regarding the first male graduates of Grant Medical College be any guide, some at least of the women-students now in attendance here have an excellent career before them in this vast country, large enough for all.

Yet the drawback remains, alluded to in my report last year, of insufficient accommodation for the still growing numbers of pupils. Apart from the new claimants for space belonging to the female class, whose number will increase during the next three years, it may be truly said that at present there is hardly one section which could not fairly claim more room: Anatomy, Materia Medica, Botany (for which the present College garden might be easily utilized if very moderate funds could be found), and Chemistry—perhaps more than others. On this last topic Professor Lyon reports as follows:—Very great inconvenience has been experienced in consequence of the insufficiency of space in the Chemistry Lecture Room, and in the room where practical instruction in Chemistry and Toxicology is carried on. The number of students attending the lectures in Chemistry (about 200) is now so large that many have to stand during the whole of the lecture hour. The Practical Chemistry and Toxicology room (it is also the sole dissecting room of the College, I may note) only affords proper accommodation for 40 students at a time. The Practical Chemistry class, however, numbered 158 students, and that of Toxicology 68 students; necessitating the splitting up of both classes to the greatly increased expenditure of time and labour of all concerned;—two additional laboratory hamals will also shortly be required. As regards his lecture room, Dr. Lyon indicates a plan for enlarging accommodation, which will afterwards be submitted for approval.

Instruction in Pathology.—No regular laboratory exists; and Dr. Manser, like his predecessors, desires attention to the difficulty there is, from want of room and seats, in demonstrating Morbid Anatomy so as to teach properly any considerable number of students in the Mortuary, as at present arranged. The proposals now made by Dr. Manser will also be submitted separately.

Concerning the inadequacy of the present Obstetric Institution as regards both accommodation for patients and facilities for teaching, I had ventured to hope that the Cama Hospital would have proved the suitable remedy. Ruling has been otherwise, and I can only solicit continued attention to the urgent needs felt here.

There is no physiological laboratory; and no means whatever of illustrating the lectures on Hygiene—a subject rapidly growing into special importance. May not a hope be expressed that either the ruling powers or some wealthy and liberal citizen of this great city will ere long undertake to make good these defects.

I have the pleasure to state that further to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Charles Morehead, the first Principal of this College, a University scholarship in Clinical Medicine has been founded by the proceeds of public subscription in England and India.

This report would be very incomplete without the expression of my cordial acknowledgments, as Acting Principal, to the Professors and Teachers individually, who have co-operated so steadily and well to maintain the College in its present state of efficiency. At no time, that I know of, have the calls of duty been more considerable, and yet more readily responded to. It may be questioned if the present large number of students—a grand total, namely, of 350—can possibly be kept up in future; but be this as it may, I can say with truth, that the work of medical education on a par with modern standards is still pursued here in accordance with the original design of the institution, as recorded in the founder's tablet on its walls.

Tabular Statement of Lectures delivered from November 1882 to September 1883.

Winter Session.

Name.	Designation.	Lectures due.	Lectures delivered.						Total.	Remarks.
			November 1882.	December 1882.	January 1883.	February 1883.	March 1883.	April 1883.		
Dr. H. Cook (on leave) ... / Dr. H. V. Carter (acting) ...	Professor of Medicine	70	15	12	17	20	13	...	77	
Dr. A. N. Hojel	Do. Physiology ...	70	13	11	16	13	12	7	72	
Dr. H. J. Blanc (transferred to E. G. Hospital). / Dr. W. Gray (acting) ...	Do. Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	70	16	15	20	16	11	...	78	
Dr. I. B. Lyon	Do. Chemistry... ...	70	16	16	21	23	14	...	90	
Dr. W. F. Knapp (on leave) ... / Dr. W. K. Hatch (acting) ...	Do. Anatomy	70	13	13	16	14	13	9	78	
Dr. G. A. Maconachie (on leave) ... / Dr. G. Bainbridge (acting) ...	Do. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	20	7	7	7	1	...	...	22	
Dr. J. Arnott	Do. Midwifery... ...	60	10	9	12	10	7	...	48	Completed in the Summer Session.
Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte ...	Demonstrator of Anatomy ...	Not fixed.	17	16	21	20	16	...	90	

Summer Session.

Name.	Designation.	Lectures due.	Lectures delivered				Total.	Remarks.
			June 1883.	July 1883.	August 1883.	September 1883.		
Dr. H. Cook (on leave) ... / Dr. H. V. Carter (acting) ...	Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.	1 weekly.	3	4	2	1	10	
Dr. H. Cook (on leave) ... / Dr. H. V. Carter (acting) ...	Do. Hygiene	20	6	12	14	.....	32	
Dr. A. N. Hojel	Do. Physiology	1 weekly.	1	4	6	.....	11	
Dr. H. J. Blanc (transferred to E. G. Hospital.). / Dr. W. Gray (acting) ...	Do. Surgery (operative) .	1 weekly.	4	6	4	.....	14	
Dr. I. B. Lyon	Do. Practical Chemistry	Three months.	9	20	25	.....	54	
	Do. Medical Jurisprudence.	60	5	25	28	2	60	
Dr. G. A. Maconachie ...	Do. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.	30	5	12	13	.....	30	
Dr. J. Arnott (on leave) ... / Dr. D. N. Parakh (acting) ...	Do. Midwifery ...	60	7	12	12	1	32	Remained from Winter Session.
Dr. G. Waters	Do. Pathology ...	30	7	12	15	.....	34	
Dr. R. Manser	Do. Materia Medica ...	60	11	25	23	1	60	
Dr. D. MacDonald	Do. Practical Histology and Physiology.	2 weekly.	5	7	9	.....	21	
Dr. Sakharam Arjun ...	Do. Botany ...	30	8	16	13	3	44	

APPENDIX D.

Extract from the Examiners' Report on the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The result of the 1st Grade Art Examination showing the number of certificates awarded, compared with that of last year, is given below :—

Year.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Certificates awarded.
1883...	25	8
1884...	48	11

It will be observed that the proportion of certificates awarded is a little less than one-fourth of the number of students who appeared for examination, while last year the proportion was nearly one-third.

The result in the other subjects, with a comparison of that of last year, is also given in the following table :—

	1883.		1884.	
Subjects.	Number of Drawings examined.	Number of Students that have passed.	Number of Drawings examined.	Number of Students that have passed.
Free-hand	25	20	48	26
Geometry	25	15	47	15
Model Drawing	25	15	48	29

It will be seen from the above that since the examination of last year the number of students presenting themselves for examination has nearly doubled. * * * *

The result of the 2nd Grade Art Examination showing the number of certificates awarded, compared with that of last year, is given below :—

	1883.		1884.	
Name of Class to which Candidates belong in the School of Art or otherwise.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Certificates awarded.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Number of Certificates awarded.
Elementary Class	48	23	51	22
Advanced Classes	13	11	2	1
Total of School of Art Candidates...	61	34	53	23
Other Candidates	14	10	22	1
Grand Total ...	75	44	75	24

From the above it will be seen that the proportion of certificates awarded to candidates is nearly one-third of the number of students who appeared for examination, while last year the proportion was more than one-half.

The result compared with that of last year in the various other subjects will be found in the following tables :—

Specimen Works.

Subjects.	1883. School of Art. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1883. School of Art. Passed.	1883. Other Candidates. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1883. Other Candidates. Passed.	1884. School of Art. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1884. School of Art. Passed.	1884. Other Candidates. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1884. Other Candidates. Passed.
Geometry	34	33	6	5	35	33	16	5
Perspective	34	32	6	5	37	33	15	4
Free-hand	34	34	5	3	35	28	15	8
Model Drawing ...	34	34	5	5	34	31	15	3

Paper Examination.

Subjects.	1883. School of Art. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1883. School of Art. Passed.	1883. Other Candidates. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1883. Other Candidates. Passed.	1884. School of Art. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1884. School of Art. Passed.	1884. Other Candidates. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1884. Other Candidates. Passed.
Geometry	33	27	4	3	40	28	5	5
Perspective	42	32	5	3	42	26	8	3
Free-hand	42	37	7	6	35	20	9	2
Model Drawing ...	41	30	6	4	42	26	8	...
Black Board	31	26	7	5	17	13	8	3

It will be observed from the tables that the result, on the whole, is not up to the standard attained last year; but from the enquiries we have made we find that this is partly owing to Mr. Greenwood having had to perform the duties of Superintendent, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr. Griffiths on special duty for Exhibition work at Calcutta at the end of last year, and partly owing to two teachers of the Elementary School having also been absent on special duty in connection with the same Exhibition.

The result of the 3rd Grade Art Examination showing the certificates awarded, compared with that of last year, is as follows :—

Name of Subject.	1883. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1883. Number of Candidates who obtained Certificates.	1884. Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	1884. Number of Candidates who obtained Certificates.
School of Art Candidates	8	3	23	4
Other Candidates	1	...	1	...
Total ...	9	3	24	4

The proportion of certificates awarded to candidates is much lower this year than last, 4 only having obtained certificates out of 24, against 3 out of 9 last year.

The result in the various other subjects is given in the following tables :—

Specimen Works.

	1883.				1884.	
	School of Art.		Other Candidates.		School of Art.	
Subjects.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Passed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Passed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Passed.
Orthographic Projection ...	8	8	1	1	17	15
Outline of ornament in low relief from the cast	8	8	1	1	18	9
Ornament shaded from the cast in chalk or charcoal	8	6	1	1	20	15
Foliage drawn from nature ...	8	8	1	1	18	14

Paper Examination.

	1883.				1884.			
	School of Art.		Other Candidates.		School of Art.		Other Candidates.	
Subjects.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Passed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Passed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Passed.	Number of Candidates who presented themselves for Examination.	Passed.
Geometry	6	6	1	1	19	16	....	...
Perspective	6	4	1	1	20	13	...	...
Orthographic Projection	6	5	1	1	18	15	...	...
Outlines of ornament in low relief from the cast	6	3	1	Failed.	14	6	1	...
Ornament shaded from the cast in chalk or charcoal	6	6	1	1	15	10	...	...
Foliage drawn from nature	6	5	1	1	17	7	...	...
Black Board	4	4	...	...	3	3	...	...

On reference to the tables it will be seen that the result of the examination is not quite so satisfactory as that of last year; but this, we find, is also owing to the absence, on special duty, of Mr. Griffiths and two of the school teachers at Calcutta at the end of last year. The work, however, showed a marked improvement; and many of the students, who failed in one or other of the subjects, showed a high degree of excellence in the subject or subjects in which they passed.

Elementary School.

Free-hand Drawing.—The works executed by the students of the Elementary School were found to be very satisfactory. Thirty-five works were presented for examination, and of these 33 passed. One prize was awarded, 3 works were highly commended, and 4 commended.

Model Drawing.—We were pleased to notice that the high standard attained in this subject last year has been maintained. Thirty-four drawings were submitted for examination and 31 passed. Two prizes were awarded, 3 works were highly commended, and 3 commended.

Geometry.—The drawings, on the whole, were good. Thirty-five works were examined and 33 passed. One prize was awarded, and 1 work highly commended.

Perspective.—All the drawings submitted for examination were exceptionally good and much above the general average of previous years. Thirty-seven drawings were presented for examination, and out of these 33 passed. One prize was awarded, 2 drawings were highly commended, and 1 was commended.

Orthographic Projection.—The drawings submited were an improvement on those of last year. Seventeen works were examined, and out of these 15 passed. One prize was awarded. Four works were highly commended and 2 commended.

Outline of ornament in low relief from the cast.—Eighteen works were presented for examination against 8 of last year. Three were excellent, 3 good and 3 passed, and the prize was equally divided between the two best works. One was highly commended and 3 were commended.

Ornament shaded from the cast.—Twenty works were submitted in this subject, against 8 of last year. Of these 5 were excellent, 6 good, and 4 passed. Two were awarded prizes, 3 highly commended and 2 commended.

Natural Foliage.—Eighteen works were presented for examination, 4 of which were excellent, 4 good and 6 passed. The prize was equally divided between the two last works, 3 were highly commended and 4 commended. This we consider highly satisfactory, and on the whole an improvement on the result of last year, which in its turn was a vast improvement on the previous year.

Painting Atelier.

The prize for the best study in monochrome (in oil or water colour) was awarded to Mancherji Merwanji, and the second prize to Makund Govind, and 3 other works were commended.

The prize for the best study of foliage or still life from nature was awarded to Bhau Vinayak Phadke, and one work by Shripat Ganpat was highly commended.

The prize for the best study from the antique was awarded to Raoji Keshaw Gokhale, and another work by this student was highly commended. One other work was commended.

The prize for the best study from the life was awarded to Chiranjilal Dunichand for a very creditable work, an oil painting of the head of a Gosávi. The second prize was awarded to Tukaram Ramkrishna for a chalk drawing, also of a Gosávi's head, and the third prize to Raji Keshaw Gokhale for a similar subject. The works of 6 students were highly commended and 2 commended.

In coloured design for surface decoration the 1st and 2nd prizes were awarded to Dinshawji Bamanji and Krishnarao Bhai respectively. These were the only two competitors in this subject.

Sculpture Atelier.

The prize for the best model in the round or relief of a piece of ornament from the cast was awarded to J. M. DeSouza.

The prize for a model in relief of a piece of foliage from nature was awarded to the same student.

The prize for ornamental design was withheld, as the 3 competitors had already taken prizes in this subject. Rajaram Bapu and Jiva Cooverji were, therefore, highly commended, and Balaji Keshawa Bhosale commended.

The 1st prize for the best model from the antique was awarded to Ranmal Lira, and the 2nd to Rajaram Bapu.

The prize for the best model from nature was awarded to Rajaram Bapu.

We consider that fair progress has been made in this department, but the specimen works examined by us were not equal in merit to those of last year.

Architectural Class.

Fifteen students have attended this class during the year, out of whom 10 presented themselves for examination and 5 passed, which shows a great improvement on last year, 4 students then only having passed out of 18.

The first prize for the best set of architectural drawings was equally divided beween B. J. Sanjana and Vishnu Narayan Karekar, and a second prize was awarded to Balaji Keshawa Bhosale, and the work of Sorabshaw Dinshaw Writer was commended.

The prize for the architectural measured drawing, such as a native house, was awarded to Keshawa Murar for a very creditable and well-executed drawing of a Hindu column.

Wood Engraving.

There were 2 candidates in this department, but no work was found to be of sufficient merit to warrant the prize being awarded. The adverse remarks made last year upon the state of this class apply with even greater force to its present condition.

Metal Works.

The remarks that we felt compelled to make in our last year's report are equally applicable this year.

The Ellis Prize for the best work executed during the year was awarded to Ranmal Lira for three very creditable designs in the Rajput style for perforated marble panels for the chatri now being erected for His Highness the Thakore of Bhávanagar. * * * * * * *

Extract from the Report of J. GRIFFITHS, Esquire, Superintendent Sir J. J. School of Art.

The total number of students who attended the school during the year under report has been 355, showing an increase of 16 over last year. This total is made up as follows :—

I.—Hindus—			
Bráhmins			50
Kshatris			13
Parbhus			41
Lingáyats			1
Baniás			16
Kunbis			18
Artisans (Sonárs, Sutars, &c.)			38
			177
II.—Mahomedans			9
III.—Pársis			93
IV.—Christians—			
Europeans	23		
Eurasians	8		
Portuguese	24		
Native Converts	5		
			60
V.—Jews			16
	Total	...	355

The average daily attendance was 135·7, while that for the previous year was 123·1.

The school was open for study 191 days during the year, the smallest attendance recorded being 107 and the largest 171; the corresponding number in the previous year being 87 and 168 respectively.

For the month of March there were 162 students on the roll in the morning classes from 7 to 9 A. M. (of these 71 attend again in the afternoon from 12 to 4), and 50 day students from 10 to 4, making in all 212, against 181 of the previous year.

The total amount of fees received during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,739, against Rs. 1,510 for the previous year. In addition to this sum Rs. 410 were collected on account of entrance fees to the 2nd and 3rd Grade Art Examinations held in the month of April of this year, the amount for the previous year being Rs. 280. * * *

The following changes took place in the teaching staff during the year under report:—

Vide Government Resolution No. 2552 dated the 13th July 1883, Financial Department.

I was absent on special duty at Poona, Násik, Yeola, Surat, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad for selecting and making purchases of art-ware exhibits for the Calcutta International Exhibition from 20th to 23rd July, from 18th to 24th August, and from 15th to 22nd September 1883.

I was also absent on special duty at Calcutta in connection with the International Exhibition from 5th November 1883 to 15th of January 1884 under instructions from Government contained in Government Resolution No. 3879, dated the 22nd October 1883, in the General Department; and again at the Ajanta Caves from the 14th to the 29th February. During my absence Mr. Greenwood carried on the duties of Superintendent, in addition to his own, on both occasions.

Mr. Adams, the lecturer on architecture, was allowed leave without pay for two months from the 18th June 1883. Mr. Greenwood acted for him in addition to his own duties.

Two of the assistant teachers, Mr. Ganpat Kedari and Mr. Chiranjilal Dunichand, were absent on duty in connection with the Exhibition at Calcutta for more than two months. *

* * * * * * * *

Elementary School.—The number of students on the roll at the end of the official year was 179, with an average daily attendance of 129, against 158 and 111 respectively in the previous year.

Although the work in the elementary classes has been carried on this year under some disadvantage owing to the withdrawal of members of the teaching staff for other duties, the result of the year's work is favourable.

Mr. Greenwood reports that "the changes in the classes have been very great, 211 students having joined during the year and 190 having left. The changes were greatest in the 1st grade classes, but they were very great in the 2nd grade classes also. On the list of the 2nd grade classes at the beginning of the session in July 1883 there were 138 students; of these 85 left before the examination in April 1884.

"The work done in classes composed of such unstable elements is attended with some difficulty, and much labour is expended for which there is nothing to show at the end of the year. In comparing the work done in the elementary classes during the year with that of the previous year, I judge the Outline Drawing and Geometry to be of about the same quality; the Perspective rather better; the light and shade drawing superior both in quantity and quality. With regard to the quantity of work done, there has been more 1st grade, about the same 2nd grade, and nearly three times as much 3rd grade work done this year as in the previous year."

The regular course of lectures in Practical Geometry, Perspective and Orthographic Projection was given during the year under report.

The Maráthi translation of Burchett's Practical Geometry by Mr. B. A. Gupte is published, and is sold at annas nine and pies six.

Examinations.—† 1st Grade.

In previous years the students eligible for this examination were tested beforehand and the less competent excluded from examination. This year we were accidentally prevented from so testing them; this explains the sudden jump in the number of candidates from 25 in 1883 to 48. Calculated on the numbers in the class the results are better than last year, except in Geometry, in which, although it is by far the least difficult subject, the students were only half as successful as in model drawing, which is the most difficult subject of the three. I under-estimated the time required for Geometry: hence the comparative failure in this subject.

† 2nd Grade.

The students have not been so successful in 2nd grade this year as they were last year; but in comparing the two years it should be remembered that the 2nd grade students were remarkably successful last year. Fifty-five per cent. of the students examined in 1883 obtained certificates compared with 33 per cent. in 1882. This year 43 per cent. have obtained certificates. The difference between the results this year and last is largely due to the fact that last year 13 students from the advanced classes competed in the 2nd grade and obtained 11 certificates. This year there were only 2 students, 1 of whom obtained a certificate. * * * * * *

In the time drawings this year the 2nd grade students did 55 drawings marked "good" or "excellent"; the number last year was 60 in a rather larger class, so that in this respect the results are about equal.

† 3rd Grade.

The numbers this year are in every way much larger, but the results, in proportion to the number of students examined, are in every respect, except one, smaller than last year.

This difference in the result is partly due to the greater numbers competing for the highest certificate awarded, which almost necessarily causes a higher standard of excellence to be adopted by the Examiners.

There were also 7 students allowed to compete who would have been excluded if the sole object had been to obtain a high average result in the examinations. Perhaps I had better explain what other object was sought. According to the existing rule a student must send in the whole set of 4 specimen drawings before he can have any of them examined or sit for any of the 6 examinations. It is impossible for a number of the students to complete their specimen drawings within a year of taking the 2nd grade; indeed, I doubt whether even the average student who attends regularly and gives his whole time to the work could do satisfactory specimen drawings and fully prepare for examination in one year; but

† The figures will be found in the Examiners' report already given.

not one of the students this year worked in this way, and many of them had other work to do, much of which could only indirectly help them in their 3rd grade examination. Many of the students, then, must either rush their works, on the chance that some of them will pass, and thus part of the work be cleared off—a partial success which gives them heart to go on, or else they must go on for two or three years before they can have their works examined with the prospect of probable failure—or partial failure—at the end, a prospect which I do not think affords them any great and immediate stimulus to get on with their work. Besides, if the number of students competing increases, and the standard of excellence is raised, a drawing may fail which would have passed two or three years before, (this, I believe, would have happened to some of the drawings passed last year if they had been presented this year). There is no wrong done to the student by this, but he is more hardly treated than his fellow student whose drawing, done in the same year, was passed. This explains why ill-prepared students were allowed to compete.

In one respect the 3rd grade students have done much better than last year. In their time drawings—the best and surest test of a student's ability—they have done much more work of a good quality than last year. Out of a total of 103 drawings examined, 48 were marked "good" or "excellent". Last year out of a total of 36, only 8 were so marked. * * * * * *

Architectural Drawing Class.—The number of students on the roll in the month of March 1884 was 15 against 20 at the end of last year—the average attendance in the morning class being 13 and in the afternoon class 10 as compared with 15 and 10 respectively of the previous year. On re-opening the school after the summer vacation the number of students was 24: out of whom 3 left shortly after, 4 joined the Archæological Survey Department, 1 was appointed a drawing master at Baroda, 1 was absent on duty at Calcutta for two and half months, and 1 took an appointment for two months under Mr. Bandesson, the Potographer.

The students who joined at the beginning of the year under report have studied the drawing of plans, sections and elevations, and most have passed through the course on the Grecian orders of architecture, and all have been instructed in measuring and plotting details of architectural buildings, and have been instructed in the terms used in classic and Gothic architecture.

The more advanced have applied the orders practically.

One of the senior students was employed most successfully in measuring and plotting details (inch scale and full size) of a cast of a decorated column from the temple of Ambernáth, but the drawings remain incomplete on account of his having joined the Archæological Survey Department. * * * * * * *

Wood Engraving.—The class has been attended by 5 against 6 students last year. Of these 3 left during the year. The ex-student, Mr. Madan Pandurang, continued to attend the class, and gave gratuitous instruction to the beginners.

Wood cuts of the value of Rs. 103-5-6 have been executed during the year, against Rs. 79-11-0 in the previous year.

The unfavourable remarks made by me last year regarding the unsatisfactory state of the class in not having a properly qualified instructor, apply with equal force this year.

Painting Atelier.—Thirty students have attended during the year, against 20 in the previous year. Of these 22 were Hindus, 2 Pársis, 4 Christians, 1 a Mahomedan, and 1 a Jew.

Out of the total number who attended, 3 left the school, and 4 have been employed as draftsmen in the Archæological Survey Department.

The work done in the Atelier during the year was mostly of an elementary character, as the time of the students was much broken into from their having to attend other classes in order to prepare their certificate works and for examinations. This drawback, however, will be less each year, as the number of students who take certificates will increase, and they will be free to devote their whole time to work in the Atelier.

My attendance to the duties of the Atelier was very irregular owing to my time being taken up with other work, principally in connection with the Calcutta Exhibition.

Two paintings executed by D. F. DeMello obtained prizes, one at the Poona and the other at the Simla Fine Art Exhibition. For paintings executed by Ganpat Kedari and D. F DeMello a silver medal was awarded at the Poona Native Art Exhibition.

Sculpture Atelier.—Nine students have attended during the year, all of whom were Hindus, except 1 Eurasian and 1 Mahomedan. This department has been actively employed during the year in supplying modelled designs of the ornamental details for the new G. I. P. Railway Terminus. Fifty models have been designed and supplied to the Railway Company and Cathedral High School of the total value of Rs. 2,122, the expenditure being Rs. 421-4-9. The amounts for the previous year were Rs. 1,985-2-0 and Rs. 551-14-9.

Art Metal Department.—This department still remains on the same footing as reported last year. Eight artisans, against 5 for the previous year, have been employed under Mr. Burjorji Nowroji Tata, the Manager; and work has been executed of the value of Rs. 7,060-12-0, against Rs. 5,843-14-6 for the previous year. * * *

Ajanta Expedition.—The work of copying the paintings has been satisfactorily continued throughout the year under Mr. Pestonji Bamanji, Head Draftsman. The quarterly reports, showing the progress of the work, have been submitted to Government, who have expressed their satisfaction at the progress made. On my visit to the Ajanta Caves last February I arranged for the completion of the entire work of copying the paintings by the end of March 1885.

Awards.—A complete collection of the works executed by the students, illustrating the course of instruction in art as pursued in the school, was exhibited at the Calcutta International Exhibition, to which was awarded a gold medal and a first class certificate.

† Rs. 500.
‡ Rs. 600.

Museum.—The annual grants for the purchase of objects† of oriental art and specimens‡ and models have been spent. *

In addition to these grants His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction Rs. 3,000 for purchasing objects of oriental art from the Calcutta International Exhibition. These purchases are being made, and a detailed account will be submitted when the transaction is complete.

Presentations.—His Highness the Ráo of Cutch has presented a collection of articles consisting of ivory carving, silver work, and enamels to the value of Rs. 500, and the Gondal Darbár has also presented a lacquered charpoy, and the Morvi Darbár a carved stone dish. *

* * * * * *

Garden.—The garden, which has furnished the students with materials for studies, has been fairly kept in order during the year so far as the limited means admit. It is, however, impossible to keep the whole compound under cultivation with so few mális. * * * *

APPENDIX E.

School of Industry, Surat.

No. 4417 of 1883-84.

From

K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction;

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Educational Department.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 23rd October 1883.

Sir,

§ To the Commissioner, Northern Division.
„ Collector, Surat (10 copies for Municipality and Managing Committee).
To the Director's Office (10 copies for College of Science and Educational Inspectors.)

With reference to Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1506 of the 16th August, I have the honor to submit Mr. Little's report on the Parekh School of Art and Industry at Surat, and to recommend that the report be printed and copies distributed.§

2. From the report (see Appendix I.) it appears that the school started in 1878-79 with a balance of Rs. 1,578, and has since received Rs. 28, 604, and spent Rs. 25,255, ending last March with a balance of Rs. 4,928.¶ There has, therefore, been no want of money to make the institution efficient.

¶Including Rs. 2,000 invested.

3. In paragraph 25 Mr. Little sums up his conclusions and recommendations. The main point is that the present Superintendent is not efficient, and that a competent and trustworthy man should be appointed on Rs. 120 to 150 per annum. The Managing Committee might be required to comply with this recommendation at once, and might also be told that before making the appointment they can, if they please, consult the Principal of the College of Science.

4. All but one of the other recommendations made by Mr. Little can be carried out by the Managing Committee as soon as a competent Superintendent is engaged, the one exception being the annual examination of the institution by the College of Science. On this point I beg to refer to this office No. 2313 of the 19th July, and to add that if Government allows the College to appoint an Examiner, the Managing Committee at Surat should be informed that in 1884-85 an officer will be sent to examine the school, and to see whether Mr. Little's recommendations have been properly carried out.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 1949 of 1883.

From

J. LITTLE, Esq.,

Executive Engineer, Kaira Division;

To

K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Camp Kaira, 13th October 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the report called for in Government Resolution No. 279-E. —1202 of 4th August 1883, regarding the Parekh School of Art at Surat.

Description.

2. The institution comprises the following branches :—

(1.) A smithy, worked by ordinary labour and used for carrying out municipal and private orders. The students are not taught to work at the forge, but the smiths employed assist in preparing tools and materials for the school.

(2.) A fitting shop, in which the boys work. It contains a hand power screw-cutting lathe, also a foot lathe and a small drilling machine, besides hand tools for ordinary work.

(3.) A carpenter's shop, for the students, supplied with necessary tools.

(4.) A class-room.

Course of Studies.

3. Appendix III. gives the supposed educational course. This, however, is not acted up to fully, but there is some instruction in Practical Geometry, Mensuration and Drawing. The day's work covers six hours, of which one-half should be devoted to the workshop and the other half to the class-room, but I understand the class-room share is often curtailed.

Origin and Progress.

4. The school was originally opened about twenty years ago from an endowment of half a lákh of rupees given by a Pársi gentleman, Mr. Karsetji Fardunji Parekh. It was closed in 1869, and from 1869 to 1874 the fund was made use of for scholarships connected with the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; but at the desire of the donor the institution was re-opened at Surat in February 1878. Appendix II. shows the number of boys and the average attendance from 1878-79 to the present time. There has been a marked decrease of late, as will be seen from the figures in margin, which give a comparison between the average for the last six months and the same period for the three preceding years.

	Average for the six months from April to September.			
	1880-81.	1881-82	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of pupils on the roll...	65	47	48	28
Average daily attendance ...	34.	24	25	15

State of School Fund.

5. Appendix I. gives the accounts of receipts and disbursements for the five years from 1878-79 to 1882-83, and shows that after paying all expenses there has been a total saving of Rs. 4,928, of which Rs. 2,000 have been invested, thus raising the securities of the Endowment Fund from Rs. 46,500 to Rs. 48,500.

Manufactory Accounts.

6. From the accounts I have obtained I am not able to arrive accurately at the results of the manufacturing branch of the school, but I give below a rough approximation. In this, however, I have made no charge for supervision and rental of premises, nor have I debited anything for pay of masters or stipendiary pupils :—

			Rs.
Purchase of materials for the five years			8,592
Share of contingent* expenses debitable to cost of outside labour ...			2,889
		Total ...	11,481
		Rs.	
Sale of articles manufactured		7,657	
Book value of stock in hand, including materials		715	
			8,372
		Balance Loss, Rs. ...	3,109

The balance is the loss on production, but it is only fair to take from it the value of materials consumed in teaching, and allowing for this Rs. 20 per boy per annum (calculated

* Details for one year show this share to be about ⅘ths of the total of contingent charges, and this proporti on taken as an approximation for all the five years, the total of contingent charges being Rs. 3,467.

on average attendance) the final loss is reduced to Rs. 829 for the five years. For the last year it was much heavier, as the cost of materials in that year was Rs. 979 and the cost of outside labour Rs. 787, in all Rs. 1,766, while the sales only amounted to Rs. 893. I should not expect large profits; but considering that the labour of the boys is not charged for, though some of them are able to work fairly, and that the masters are supposed to give a considerable portion of their time to actual work while the boys are at their mathematical exercises, and taking also into account the free plant, tools and quarters, I should certainly have looked for some profit and not for a loss.

Production per Head.

7. The rate of manufactures per boy calculated on average attendance is as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Average number of students	16	24	30	27	23
Sales for the year	1,148	1,627	2,046	1,943	893
Sale proceeds per student	72	68	68	72	39

It will be seen that there has been a very considerable decline in production during the last year, and at the same time the contingent expenses, which indicate the amount of outside labour employed, were (as detailed in margin) in excess of previous years when production was considerably greater. This is unsatisfactory, as it shows that while less was produced, a greater share of this reduced quantity was obtained from outside labour, and there was, therefore, a very serious falling off in the amount of work done per boy, and consequently in the practical training.

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83
Sales	1,148	1,627	2,046	1,943	893
Contingent charges ...	143	536	1,012	830	945

Examination of Students.

8. On the 3rd instant I examined some of the pupils, not with a view to test their relative merits, but to ascertain the extent of their educations, theoretical and practical. Eighteen boys were present out of a total of 22 on the school roll, and of these 3 were stated by the Superintendent to have studied up to the 50th proposition of the school text-book on Geometry, none of the others having passed the 20th proposition. I gave a few problems to 5 of the most forward of the scholars selected by the Superintendent, examining them in what they were supposed to have studied, but found their knowledge very limited and imperfect. For Mensuration the Superintendent could produce only 3 boys, and they had only studied surfaces of triangles, squares and circles, and were badly grounded in these simple subjects, for only 1 boy in 3 could answer the very easy questions given. In Drawing the Superintendent produced a few copies of free-hand outlines which he said were done before he joined, and also two or three mechanical subjects drawn since he joined, but altogether he had so little to show in drawing that there was nothing to examine. The conclusion I arrived at with regard to the three subjects of Geometry, Mensuration and Drawing was that a couple of months' good teaching ought to have given better results than I found in the Parekh School which has been established for more than five years.

Examination of Workshops and Work.

9. I next examined the workshops and the work done, and gave out work to a number of the boys, including cutting a screw on the lathe and making a bolt and nut with screw, dies and taps. This was in the fitting shop, and in the carpenter's shop I gave joints including scarfing and also boxes, &c. On the whole I was fairly satisfied with the practical work, some of which was very neat and good for boys who do not, as a rule, belong to carpenter or blacksmith families or castes. At the date of my examination the ages of the 22 students on the roll varied from ten to nineteen years. Sixteen students were Pársis and 6 Hindus, and only 4 out of the 22 were the sons of carpenters or smiths. Too much of the work is done by the masters, but my opinion is formed after allowing for this; and I certainly think, from what I saw, that under proper management satisfactory workshop results might be anticipated.

Workshop Management.

10. Many of the boys seemed intelligent and anxious to learn, and some of their work was the redeeming feature of the institution; but in spite of this the workshops, taken altogether, are far from satisfactory. In the first place there in no morning roll-call, and there is consequently a want of punctuality; then there is no time-sheet for the stipendiary pupils, and it does not appear to be anybody's duty to know or to care whether they are fully employed, or to check the amount of work they do, and to see that it is in proportion to the time spent on it. The time of the outside labour is kept, and also that of the masters when they are engaged on outside work; but a number of the boys get from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per mensem, and in some cases their labour is decidedly valuable, and in my opinion the time of each stipendiary student should be kept, and the work done recorded in a simple form. This is not only required with a view to the business part of the establishment, but is essentially necessary as a check on the

industry of the students, for they have only three hours in the workshops in the day, and they should not be allowed to idle away any portion of this time.

11. There also appears a want of economy in material, for most of the timber used is Moulmein teak, whereas I think a good deal of the work of the junior pupils might be on wood procured from old boxes and barrels. Gujarát teak, too, might be made use of to some extent throughout the kárkhána, and also many cheap kinds of jungle timber. Patterns of work done should be kept in stock, and the number of days, labour, and cost of materials for each pattern should be recorded, and priced samples of doors, windows, brackets, hinges, &c., in use in ordinary buildings should be available for inspection. At present the work done is mainly that of the cabinet-maker; but joinery and carpentry should be added as far as possible. so that the pupils may after a little experience outside the school become good "general" hands.

Workshop Course.

12. I think, too, that the fitting shop should be looked on only as supplementary to the other workshops, its use being to give smiths or carpenters some knowledge of the lathe, &c. The Pársi pupils do not work at the forge, but the Hindus might do so, and the Pársis who wish to work in the fitting shop should also take up carpentry. Some pupils might learn carpentry and smith's work thoroughly, and this combination of the two handicrafts is not uncommon in portions of Gujarát, and a man who is a good carpenter and can also work at the forge is most useful. The amount of fitting taught is very limited, and could not be made complete without the addition of planing, shaping and other machines; and I do not for one moment recommend any such additions, for the present state of the institution shows clearly that it is not desirable to enlarge its scope, but rather to make proper use of what exists.

Remedial measures necessary.

13. In regard to the measures required to remedy the state of disorganization into which the institution has drifted, it is first of all necessary that an efficient Superintendent should be engaged, and he should, in my opinion, be entrusted by the Committee of Management with a large measure of control. If a suitable Superintendent could be obtained on a three-years' engagement (after a moderate period of probation) on pay commencing at Rs. 120 and progressing to Rs. 150 per mensem, I do not think it would be an extravagant arrangement, and it would be better even to pay Rs. 200 a month to secure efficiency rather than to allow the institution to remain in its present state.

Power and duties of Superintendent.

14. The Superintendent should, in my opinion, be given considerable power over the masters as well as over the boys, and appeals, except on grave and important matters, should be discouraged, and the masters and students should be made clearly to understand that they are to look up to the Superintendent as their superior, for a school-workshop requires a great deal of management, and divided authority is fatal to efficiency. Of course the Committee will continue to exercise authority over the Superintendent, but the Members are seldom likely to have the time to go very minutely into the daily details and routine of the institution, and from their own knowledge of business and from their experience of the existing state of things they will understand that an undertaking which embraces a school and a workshop cannot be carried out without very minute and constant attention to details on the part of some permanent head whose word is accepted as final in all matters connected with internal economy and management. To enable the work to be carried on satisfactorily the Committee require a Superintendent on whose knowledge and efficiency they can place thorough reliance in regard to all details, and the only chance of success is to obtain such a Superintendent and to give him support in his endeavours to make the school useful.

Qualifications of the present Superintendent.

15. The present Superintendent, Mr. Dayabhai Jagjiwandas, I do not consider fit for the control of the school. He informs me that twenty-five years ago he appeared for the Public Works Department Lower Subordinate Examination, but failed by a few marks, that he was then employed for some years as a draftsman, and he holds a good certificate from the Dockyard authorities. Between 1866 and 1882 he served in the Baroda State and in the Surat and Ránder Municipalities, and in June 1882 he was appointed to his present post. I think it probable that he has not found his path very smooth, for the masters do not seem to have been on good terms with him, and there has been some trouble also with the boys. He must, however, I think, be held responsible for a considerable share of the present state of things which no efficient Superintendent would have permitted. From what I saw I came to the conclusion that Mr. Dayabhai has not kept up his mathematical knowledge, and has a very hazy idea even of the small amount he has to teach, and he does not appear to possess the faculty of teaching, and has failed to keep any useful check over the workshops or the masters. In my opinion, a man possessing higher attainments and greater business capacity is required, and to continue the school under its present management would be likely to lead to its speedy collapse.

Workshop Staff.

16. In regard to the workshop staff the Master Fitter appears to understand his trade and to take an interest in it; but, for the reasons stated in my paragraph 12, this portion of the establishment falls short of what is required. The Master Carpenter is able to teach ordinary work, though some of the productions in his department are not so neat or well finished as they should be. The

Master who instructs in carving appears to be ingenious and to be a good workman at his class of work. All the masters, however, seemed too anxious to show what they could do as workmen, and apparently gave too little attention to their business of teaching. It was also evident that they were not sufficiently under the control of the Superintendent; and, if their services are to be retained in future, it should be on the understanding that they are entirely subordinate to the Superintendent.

Proposed Course of Studies.

17. I think the present arrangement of six hours' work a day should be adhered to, and, as a rule, half of it should be spent in the workshop and half in the class room; but some discretion in this matter should be left to the Superintendent, for students who have once completed the theoretical course would require very little class-room work to keep up their knowledge. In the class-room I would teach—

(1.) Linear drawing sufficient to enable the students to draw roughly doors, windows, floors, roofs, boxes, &c., &c. No man can be an efficient maistree without some such knowledge; and a working carpenter is much more useful if he can take sufficient information on paper to enable him to reproduce anything simple.

(2.) Free-hand drawing to include leaves, flowers, figures and other studies likely to be useful for carving.

(3.) Sufficient geometry to enable the students to construct simple geometrical figures.

(4.) Sufficient mensuration of planes and solids to enable the students to calculate the material in planks, beams, scantlings, &c.

Students should not be compelled to take up both linear and free-hand drawing, nor should all the subjects be necessarily insisted on, this being left to the discretion of the Superintendent to be exercised under the authority of the Committee.

Proposed Workshop Course and Working Pay.

18. In the workshops I think the teaching should include—

(1.) Carving.

(2.) Carpentry.

(3.) Smith's work, including forging, welding and other branches.

(4.) Fitting, as far as the fitting-shop will allow.

Students to master one trade before they are permitted to take up a second, but they should be encouraged to become proficient in two branches before leaving the school. For reasons already explained, the fitting course should, as a rule, only be taught as a second subject. Working pay should be according to qualifications, and time-sheets should be kept for all boys receiving working pay, as well as for the masters whose time during class-room lessons should be made use of for the benefit of the institution. Working pay for the boys to be settled by the day, and the rate to be fixed by the Superintendent with the sanction of the Committee, and to depend on the ascertained value of the services rendered, and to be somewhat less than the market rate for similar services. Strict punctuality to be insisted on, and any boy doing less than a proper amount of work to forfeit pay. The Superintendent and masters will, with a little care, be able to fix and act up to standards of work and pay as is done in other workshops, and this should be considered an important part of their duties.

Class of work to be done.

19. The work to be undertaken to depend on the demand in the market, but as far as possible it should include carpentry, joinery, and cabinet-making, and if the school gets a good name it ought to be able to secure a sale for its produce at bázár prices; but it ought not to try to undersell the ordinary bázár workshops, or difficulties will arise. If carving and metal-work, as carried out now at Ahmedabad for export to America, could be successfully taught, it might either give Surat a share of this new market, or enable Surat carpenters to get employment at Ahmedabad.

20. I would propose 4 master workmen—one for carving, one for fitting and metal-work, one for the forge, and one for carpentry including joinery and cabinet-making, and I would also give an Assistant to the Superintendent for class-lessons and drawing. These 5 masters might get on an average Rs. 25 per month each, the pay in every case to depend on qualifications and on results.

21. For working pay for students I think Rs. 500 per annum should be sufficient, but I would add Rs. 200 annually for money-prizes for proficiency in class-room studies. In addition all profits made on manufactures should be divided between the masters and the boys employed in the shops, in proportions to be determined by the Committee, and with proper management this amount should be sufficient to add perceptibly both to working pay and to the emoluments of the teaching staff.

22. My proposals will necessitate an expenditure roughly as follows:—

	Per Annum.
	Rs.
One Superintendent, Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 per mensem, average pay Rs. Rs. 135	1,620
Five masters, average pay Rs. 25 per mensem	1,500
Rent for school	200
Working pay	500
Money-prizes for class-room subjects	200
Materials wasted in teaching, say 25 boys at Rs. 20 each	500
Contingencies	250
Rupees ...	4,770

This gives about Rs. 800 beyond the annual income, but there is a balance of Rs. 2,928 which would more than cover the excess for the next three years, and at the end of that time, if the school is fairly successful, it ought to be practicable to so re-adjust income and expenditure as to enable it to pay its way. The manufactory, too, ought by that time to be able to provide something towards the general expenses, and it seems to me that the balance in hand cannot be better employed than in assisting to place the undertaking on a satisfactory footing.

Entrance Qualifications.

23. In the rules of 1878 (Appendix IV.) it is laid down that only boys who have passed the 4th Standard Examination in the vernacular should be admitted to the school, but this is departed from in practice, and I do not think it should be adhered to; but the Assistant Superintendent might give lessons up to the 4th Standard out of ordinary working hours to those of the students who require it, and in cases when this extra work is likely to be too great a strain on boys they might for a limited period be excused a portion of their ordinary school attendance. It was also ruled that boys with a knowledge of carpentry or smith's work should be preferred to others, but this is not, I understand, insisted on, and on the whole I think it is better not to insist on it. Such a rule would give special advantages to sons of carpenters and smiths, but they already possess the opportunities of learning a trade, and I would rather see the school made use of by boys who have no such opportunities, though there should not be any hard-and-fast line in this matter. I do not believe the school is likely to turn out better workmen than family workshops; but if it enables boys, who without it would have been unskilled workers, to become skilled artificers, it will be justifying its existence as a School of Industry. Success as a School of Art is more remote, but may follow in time. I was sorry to find there were no Mahomedan pupils, and I hope some means may be found for encouraging the Mahomedan community to share in any benefits the school may offer.

24. As regards quarters, the present house is not altogether convenient, but I would deprecate any expenditure on building. The Committee, however, may be able to secure an ordinary native house or dharmshála with a courtyard and sheds on three or four sides and one or two small rooms. Something of this kind would be better than the existing accommodation; but, if such a building cannot be obtained, the present quarters might be made to do for some time longer. It may be possible to secure the accommodation required at a less rental than at present, for some of the existing building is not wanted for the school, and a portion has suffered from the late floods.

Summary.

25. The following gives a summary of my conclusions and recommendations:—

(1.) I consider that the school has become disorganized, and that it is now working without any efficient system; that the theoretical subjects are most indifferently taught, and though some of the work done by the students in the shops is fairly good, the results, as a whole, fall far short of what might reasonably be expected for the money expended.

(2.) The Superintendent is not, in my opinion, competent to undertake the management of such an institution and to control it with efficiency and success; and the under-masters, though in some cases good as workmen, have not been made to carry on teaching systematically, and they, like the boys, require to be much more carefully supervised.

(3.) I recommend that an efficient and responsible Superintendent be appointed, and that the Committee of Management entrust him with considerable authority over all the subordinate staff as well as over the students.

(4.) I recommend, too, changes in the system as suggested in this report, and I would endeavour to give all concerned an interest in efficiency by dividing profits for the next three years between those engaged in the working of the institution.

(5.) I would remodel the establishment as explained in this report, and would be prepared to exceed the annual income for three years, the excess to be met from present balance.

General Suggestions.

26. I do not profess to lay down a finished programme, and, in an undertaking like this, experience will be the best guide as regards many points. Failures in details will occur from time to time, and modifications will be required to meet the difficulties which will arise. If after a further attempt a reform should unfortunately be found impracticable, then the only alternative I see is to discontinue the school as a local institution and to combine with some other institutions able to command a higher class of supervision. This might be effected by devoting the fund to scholarships to be held by Surat students at the Poona College of Science and the Sir J. J. School of Art. I think that this would in all probability prove the most beneficial course, but the wishes of the donor are apparently in favour of a local school.

Examiners.

27. If the examinations could be undertaken by Examiners deputed by the Principal of the Poona College of Science and acquainted with the Poona course, it would be of great advantage, and this might enable Dr. Cooke to give very valuable assistance and advice in regard to the institution.

28. The school can only be kept up if the Government grant is continued, and if the Committee successfully arrange for efficiency I think it should be continued for some time longer. I do not feel over-confident as to ultimate success, but it seems to me desirable that some further efforts should made be to carry out the wishes of the donor.

29. I am indebted to Mr. Nanu Mian, Secretary to the School Committee and to the Municipality, for very useful information and assistance in regard to my enquiries. The rules framed in 1878 and 1881 are given in Appendices IV. and V.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. LITTLE,
Executive Engineer, Kaira Division.

No. 2153.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1883.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4417, dated 23rd October 1883—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1506 of 16th August last, Mr. Little's report on the Parekh School of Art and Industry at Surat, and recommending that the report be printed and copies distributed to certain officers named. Observing that there has been no want of money to make the institution efficient; that in paragraph 25 Mr. Little sums up his conclusions and recommendations, and that the main point is that the present Superintendent is not efficient, and that a competent and trustworthy man should be appointed on Rs. 120 to 150 per mensem. Stating that the Managing Committee might be required to comply with this recommendation at once, and might also be told that before making the appointment they can, if they please, consult the Principal of the College of Science; that all but one of the other recommendations made by Mr. Little can be carried out by the Managing Committee as soon as a competent Superintendent is engaged, the one exception being the annual examination of the institution by the College of Science. Referring Government on this point to his office No. 2313 of the 19th July, and adding that if Government allows the College to appoint an Examiner, the Managing Committee at Surat should be informed that in 1884-85 an officer will be sent to examine the school, and to see whether Mr. Little's recommendations have been properly carried out.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Little should be thanked for his careful report. The recommendations made by him should be attended to, and it should be distinctly understood that, unless the working of the institution is found on inspection to be satisfactory, the Government aid will be withdrawn.

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX F.

Agricultural Classes—High Schools.

No. 4 of 1884-85.

To

S. COOKE, Esq.,

Acting Principal, College of Science, Poona;

From

The AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR,

College of Science, Poona.

Kirkee, 15th. April 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the results of my inspection of the farms attached to the high schools at—

1. Surat.
2. Nadiád.
3. Ahmednagar.
4. Dhulia.
5. Násik.
6. Sholápur.
7. Belgaum.

1.—*Surat.*

2. The appearance of the land of this farm showed that the management had not been neglected, although I must confess that I should have been better pleased had more of the ground which had been cleared of crops been ploughed up. Dilatoriness is, however, a marked trait of native character, and the consequence is that here, as elsewhere, I found many plots of land quite dry and caked, which, of course, makes the ploughing a difficult and laborious operation. I enjoined on the Teacher the necessity for breaking up his land as soon as possible after the harvesting of a crop; and, to convince him that timely attention to this matter results in a considerable saving of labour and expense, I made him try every plough he had on the caked land when he failed to stir the soil; the plough either did not penetrate, or, if it did, it would not keep in, or it could not be moved by the cattle. The only plough, I know of, that can deal with such land is the subsoil plough which is made up at the College workshop, and I have accordingly supplied the Teacher with one.

3. The silt deposited by the inundation during the last rains has materially benefited the land; the enhanced value it has thus acquired, may reasonably be regarded as a fair set-off for the damage to crop from excessive moisture.

4. Owing to my instructions to commence my inspection reaching me late in the season, I missed the opportunity of viewing at their best such crops as were ready, or nearly so, for harvesting: judging, however, from the little standing on this land, as well as from returns and stock, I should say that the farm has been fairly well managed during the year.

5. The pupils were examined in various subjects treated of in Tanner's Agriculture, and their answers showed they had been well taught; owing, however, to the dry and stiff nature of the soil they could not give much proof of practical knowledge. Some of the lads represented that they could not practice whenever they desired to do so, but this cannot be helped, since land cannot be kept untilled till it suits the convenience of one or more of them to undertake the work. Most of the pupils are above the Kunbi class, and consider manual labour degrading, except when undertaken for amusement or fun, and I feel sure they visit the farm merely to please the Teacher. Under such circumstances the advance and diffusion of agricultural knowledge cannot be expected.

6. The accounts of the farm have been examined, and the items of expenditure call for no special remark, although they give a high rate per acre.

7. The report of the Teacher is appended; the only portion of it which seems to require notice is his suggestion for the removal of the farm to another site. I think, however, it will be difficult to find better land much nearer to the town, and any objections that may have been taken to the use of poudrette on the present farm might, I imagine, be overcome by satisfying the authorities that it is properly prepared, and that smallness of the area of the farm would forbid its use in any considerable quantity.

Nadiád.

8. I regret to say that much of the land of this farm was not in as good condition as I found it last year, and this is, I believe, attributable to the great delay of the Managing Committee in granting funds for labour charges. The Committee has given the Teacher the services of a cultivator who cannot do much good, because extra labour in season is not procurable owing to absence of prompt payments.

9. The castor-oil crop standing at the time of my visit was an excellent one, and one plot of tobacco which was being cut was said to be finer than last year's crop. The bájri raised was also said to be remarkably good; but as it and the other crops had already been

harvested, I had no means of forming an opinion as to the excellence, or otherwise, of the crops.

10. Unfortunately there is no judicious rotation of crops here. Tobacco follows tobacco, cotton cotton, cereal cereal, and so on, and it is to this want of rotation that I attribute the presence of the tobacco parasite in such plenty here, and it is to be regretted that the managing members of the farm have ignored the rotation table drawn up with much thought and care by the former Teacher; and although various causes, such as excessive rain, or insufficient falls, or falls out of season, would make it impossible to strictly follow any fixed rules in respect of rotation, yet there can be no difficulty in substituting one crop for another, and it is impossible to suppose that one or more of the Committee can be ignorant that growing the same crop on the same land year after year is not good cultivation.

11. The students possessed a fair theoretical knowledge of agriculture, but their practical knowledge was indifferent. The farm implements, moreover, were quite unserviceable from want of repairs, and I urged upon the Teacher the necessity for more attendance to the working of the farm, and pointed out that we ought to strive for success from good tillage rather than from the use of expensive fertilizers which few cultivators can afford to apply to their land. Indeed, I question if any of the special manures now being advertised, and which would cost about Rs. 20 per acre at the least, would give even over a third of the yield of land dressed with the common manures within the means of the poorest Kunbi.

12. The report of the Teacher is appended.

Ahmednagar.

13. It has not been found possible to get a better site for the farm, and it seems to me that it would be much better not to seek for change, since there is every probability of the farm obtaining the entire use of the well on the land.

14. Excess of rain appears to have damaged considerably the kharíf crop, and to some slight extent the rabi crop also; part of the latter had been harvested at the time of my visit, but all then standing exhibited signs of good culture. The jovári, it is true, was not a fine crop; still it was superior to any in the neighbourhood, and the grain was very fair, though somewhat thickly sown, while the wheat was superior to any I have seen in the country—the straw being strong and well grown with remarkably fine ears of grain. Indeed they were so good that I carefully inspected the crop, and nearly every one of the good ears examined was found to contain as many as 92 grains each, and from enquiry I am inclined to the opinion that this excellent crop is partly due to good tillage and partly to seasonable waterings.

15. The theoretical knowledge of the students was good, and afforded the best proof of the zeal of the Teacher. The Head Master also evidently interests himself in this division of the high school, and, if I am not mistaken, the agricultural class owes its existence to his energy. It was not found possible to test the practical knowledge of the students owing to the excessive dryness of the land. The cattle could not drag the strong mould board ploughs through the ground, while the lighter ones either could not be got in, or, if got in, could not be kept so.

16. The funds of the farm have been administered with care, no expenditure was incurred for labour, the services of the Kunbi students being found sufficient for all purposes. The reports of the Teacher, which are appended, call for no remarks.

Dhulia.

17. The greater portion of the crops of this farm had been harvested and the ground ploughed up previous to my visit, but I regret to say I was far from satisfied with the manner in which the latter work had been executed. Indeed, the work of the farm during the season appears to have been carried on with much carelessness. The culturable area of the farm does not exceed 4½ acres, the soil is light and easy to till, manure plentiful and cheap, and water not far from the surface, with an excellent water-lift attached. Yet with all these advantages a little over 3 acres only were cultivated during the season, and that, too, with common ordinary crops. In short, the farm as a training school is a failure, and its appearance of neglect such that I feel very confident no intelligent rayat would care to visit it twice, for he could see nothing new, and could, therefore, learn nothing.

18. Although the Teacher was ill with fever at the time of my visit, I managed to see him, and spoke to him seriously regarding the shortcomings in his management, and trust he will do better in future. His report is appended. The expenditure, considering the work done, is, in my estimation, excessively high.

Násik.

19. I am sorry to be unable to report so favourably of this farm as I did last year; notwithstanding crops there was an air of untidiness about the place not pleasing to the eye, and the blame of this must be, I think, attributable to want of funds rather than neglect on the part of the Teacher, from whose report it will be seen that, but for the timely

aid in money rendered by the Head Master, the ground must have been left fallow, or its culture commenced either out of season, or too late in the season to yield even fair crops. I, therefore, trust steps may be taken for providing sufficient funds for the working of the farm to enable the Teacher to promptly meet all necessary charges.

20. The crops on the ground consisted of gram, surgacane, onions, garlic, and native vegetables—all sown since January, and all seemed to promise well, excepting the gram; which was more or less diseased at the root with *club*. It is worthy of notice that while some healthy-looking mature plants exhibited no signs of bearing, others growing side by side and with well-filled pods of grain were affected with the *club* disease which has been prevalent this season.

21. Owing to the absence of the students on account of the Holi festival it was not possible to test their knowledge of farm work, but as their Teacher is energetic and painstaking it is probable the students would have been found sufficiently advanced to do him credit.

22. The funds of the farm appear to have been administered with care.

23. I was glad to find that your order to all teachers to teach grafting and budding had not been neglected here as at Surat, Nadiád, Nagar and Dhulia. The stock of grafted mangoes and budded roses here is certainly not considerable, but the work has been fairly well done, and is creditable to the Teacher. The road-side trees' nursery continues well stocked with plants of sorts, though not in such a thriving state as I should like. The Teacher was, therefore, furnished with instructions for the treatment of all unhealthy stocks, and, if attended to, it is to be hoped few or none will die off.

Sholápur.

24. It will be seen from previous reports that this farm possesses sufficient advantages for raising it to a first class farm, but under such management as it has had it can scarcely take place even as a third-rate farm.

25. On the morning of my arrival at Sholápur I visited the farm at about 7 A.M., and found the bullocks in their shed and work at a standstill, although there was plenty of ploughed land, which had been allowed to run to grass, to break up and clean. The Teacher did not make his appearance during my stay, although sent for after two hours, and when we did meet the excuse put forward for the state of the land was that it was too dry and hard for the coulter to enter and cut the earth; but, if such had been the case, it would have been a very easy matter to soften it by letting on sufficient water for one or more days or nights. Feeling satisfied, however, that no such preparation was needed, I at once got out the light Swedish and the combined American and Swedish ploughs procured from Madras, and found that both turned up the earth easily and well; it then turned out that the Teacher could not get them to do their work, because he was unable to adjust them.

26. The suggestions made in previous reports, about utilizing the ground in open spaces, has to some extent been attended to, and on one of these utilized plots there was a fairly good crop of wheat, on another some winter jowári, while a third piece was being prepared for jowári for forage.

27. I carefully pointed out his shortcomings to the Teacher, and urged upon him the necessity for more zeal in the work under his charge. Whatever the cause of the almost general neglect of work noticeable this year, I cannot help thinking that these farms, which are in their infancy as it were, would do much better if subject to inspection oftener than once a year. The Teachers want experience, and with one or two exceptions all they do is to scratch up the earth and raise ordinary crops therein to make some sort of show at the annual inspection and in the annual report; but something more than this is wanted, and to be really useful some driving in the shape of frequent inspections, especially of the backward farms, is needed.

28. The Manilla hemp supplied to this farm is growing fairly well; so is the *Inga dulcis*. There is also a good supply of young mango stocks. Unfortunately grafting has not been attempted, though there are plenty of fine trees at hand to graft from.

29. The only noticeable items in the expenditure of the farm are (1) manure, amounting to Rs. 2-11-2 only for an area of 6¾ acres; and (2) feed of cattle, which ought to be very much under the charge of Rs. 3-5-6 per month, as there is plenty of excellent grazing at Motebág for several head of cattle. It is true the cost of working per acre is lower than that of any other farm; but, then, it must be remembered that little work has been done, and that it does not cost anything for irrigation.

Belgaum.

30. My visit was made at an unfavourable time, and just after the Teacher's return after a two-months' absence on leave; yet the appearance of the farm was extremely satisfactory. The greater portion of the land, which is poor and without water-supply, had been broken up, and the plough was at work; a number of Kunbi students were also employed on various jobs, such as picking up Hureali grass, breaking up the large clods turned up by the plough, getting native vegetables ready for the market, &c.; and

the activity and good will with which all worked, was something worth witnessing after the slothfulness observed at many of the other farms. Such of the students as were examined by me answered intelligently.

31. Only two plots had standing crops, namely, lucerne and native vegetables, and both looked fairly well. The working charges of the farm call for no remark, and the Teacher's report, which is appended, speaks for itself.

32. The subjoined table shows expenditure on working charges per acre of each farm for the months including January 1884 as compared with the charges for the nine months ending January 1883. The expenditure includes all items, excepting land assessment, new live and dead stock, and scholarsdips :—

	Area of Farm, Acres.	1883-84.				1882-83.			
		Area cultivated, Acres.	Charges per Acre for ten months.			Area cultivated, Acres.	Charges per Acre for nine months.		
1. Surat	6	5	66	9	6	5	73	1	3
2. Nadiád	12	Accounts not open to inspection.							
3. Ahmednagar...	5½	4⅜	37	9	8	4⅜	28	13	5*a*
4. Dhulia, ...	6	3½	85	6	...	3½	71	1	9
5. Násik...	12½	7	41	9	...	7	88	10	... *b*
6. Sholápur	6	6¾	25	4	11	6	24	2	6
7. Belgaum	7¾	6¾	30	10	10	5¾	38	9	10*c*

a Kunbi pupils do all the cooly work.

b Includes extensive repairs to damaged embankments, &c., and keep of 2 pairs of bullocks.

c Kunbi pupils assist.

I have, &c.,

W. SHEARER,

Agricultural Instructor.

APPENDIX G.

Local Committees.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Local Fund Budget in each Collectorate.

Collectorate.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1883.	Receipts.						Expenditure.	*Closing Balance, 31st March 1884.	Number of Schools on the Local Budget on the 31st March 1884.	Number of Scholars in Local Schools, 31st March 1884.	Increase or Decrease of Local Schools during the year.	Increase of Scholars in Local Schools during the year.
		Cess.	Provincial Grant.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total, including Opening Balance.						
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Bombay	16,349 1 2	.....	11,563 0 0	18,785 9 0	22,500 0 0	.....	69,197 10 2	52,456 11 0	16,740 15 2	54	5,473	—14	+525
Poona	5,932 12 0	30,795 4 8	17,732 0 0	11,804 9 0	1,799 9 7	1,141 1 9	69,205 5 0	63,291 8 9	5,913 12 3	271	13,364	+11	—187
Sholápur	23,264 3 8	25,858 3 4	11,257 0 0	5,506 13 6	3,440 0 0	591 9 7	74,917 14 1	39,956 10 9	34,961 3 4	178	7,798	+4	+113
Thána	17,424 1 1	26,616 6 0	19,118 0 0	7,509 5 6	642 8 0	948 15 8	72,259 4 3	51,580 11 11	20,678 8 4	162	9,554	—31	—921
Kolába	9,957 13 8	20,887 14 3	7,990 5 4	4,344 12 6	1,250 0 0	145 6 5	44,576 4 2	30,273 14 10	14,302 5 4	109	6,594	+30	+1,476
Sátára	28,304 7 6	44,238 12 6	17,686 5 7	11,394 14 6	960 0 0	607 1 9	1,03,191 9 10	69,201 8 8	33,990 1 2	239	15,018	—8	+829
Ratnágiri	10,261 12 0	19,121 0 5	19,309 15 6	6,560 11 3	1,386 15 0	27,416 12 1	84,057 2 3	75,254 13 7	8,802 4 8	143	11,450	+6	+212
Total	1,16,494 3 1	1,67,517 9 2	1,04,656 10 5	65,906 11 3	31,979 0 7	30,850 15 3	5,17,405 1 9	3,82,015 15 6	1,35,389 2 3	1,156	69,251	—2	+2,047
North-East Division.													
Khándesh	70,595 9 11	69,715 15 11	17,655 5 4	13,659 5 6	4,557 0 0	4,868 8 9	1,81,051 13 5	1,09,634 11 5	71,417 2 0	414	22,225	22	414
Ahmednagar	1,376 13 2	39,889 14 2	17,731 0 0	8,624 7 3	500 0 0	445 5 5	68,567 8 0	56,734 15 4	11,832 8 8	253	12,851	....	—792
Násik	17,792 3 1	40,172 15 7	16,595 8 4	8,169 1 3	1,822 8 9	829 12 7	85,382 1 7	65,190 2 4	20,191 15 3	265	13,001	—6	—229
Total	89,764 10 2	1,49,778 13 8	51,981 13 8	30,452 14 0	6,879 8 9	6,143 10 9	3,35,001 7 0	2,31,559 13 1	1,03,441 9 11	932	48,077	16	—607
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad	22,779 6 3	40,643 4 10	15,733 0 8	8,712 11 0	1,550 0 0	1,821 13 1	91,240 3 10	64,958 4 11	26,281 14 11	185	15,542	+6	+931
Kaira	32,167 9 10	56,905 10 10	9,527 0 0	9,934 3 6	.....	854 1 4	1,09,388 9 6	71,796 0 7	37,592 8 11	203	18,434	—3	+839
Panch Mahals	6,205 13 0	8,357 15 5	10,619 5 4	1,686 12 6	300 0 0	990 15 10	28,160 14 1	19,047 0 9	9,113 13 4	69	4,487	+2	+158
Broach	36,752 12 0	59,263 8 4	1,350 0 0	5,759 7 5	.....	2,677 4 2	10,580 15 11	64,314 1 0	41,488 14 11	219	14,484	—2	+1,036
Surat	9,450 1 7	55,463 2 1	14,658 10 8	8,204 5 6	4,004 0 0	1,672 7 8	93,452 11 6	82,672 12 4	10,779 15 2	266	17,571	.....	—323
Total	1,07,355 10 8	2,20,633 9 6	51,888 0 8	34,296 7 11	5,854 0 0	8,016 10 1	4,28,045 6 10	3,02,788 3 7	1,25,257 3 3	942	70,518	+3	+2,641
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	19,979 14 10	28,933 1 1	16,364 8 0	11,142 7 0	840 0 0	4,495 5 1	81,755 4 0	62,825 8 9	18,929 11 3	188	17,318	+4	+1,199
Dhárwár	23,982 15 9	60,793 7 7	18,918 13 9	18,775 12 9	440 0 0	8,875 14 1	1,31,786 15 11	1,09,689 0 0	22,097 15 11	350	30,858	....	+1,843
Kaládgi	27,759 12 11	30,416 13 6	14,630 2 4	7,915 13 0	650 0 0	2,759 1 7	84,131 11 4	48,488 5 2	35,643 6 2	175	10,780	+21	+770
Kánara	9,921 15 6	18,844 4 1	11,838 9 4	4,865 2 1	2,000 0 0	1,311 1 1	48,781 0 1	35,760 15 3	13,020 0 10	121	10,072	+6	+1,976
Total	81,644 11 0	1,38,987 10 3	61,752 1 5	42,699 2 10	3,930 0 0	17,441 5 10	3,46,454 15 4	2,56,763 13 2	89,691 2 2	834	69,028	+31	+5,788
Sind.													
Karáchi	9,961 6 1	16,521 12 7	5,588 5 4	2,133 14 6	2,901 0 0	1,759 1 7	38,865 8 1	31,225 14 2	7,639 9 11	57	3,996	+4	+400
Hyderabad	23,883 14 1	29,012 4 0	4,433 5 4	842 14 0	3,680 0 0	1,182 15 10	63,035 5 3	46,376 4 4	16,659 0 11	100	5,970	+9	+877
Thar and Párkar	1,124 15 1	2,000 0 0	1,920 0 0	.....	922 8 0	4 1 3	5,971 8 4	5,464 10 5	506 13 11	12	973	+1	+141
Shikárpur	31,969 0 4	49,938 0 1	3,165 5 4	2,544 9 0	6,661 7 3	312 15 3	94,591 5 3	61,955 12 11	32,635 8 4	114	8,018	+2	+401
Upper Sind Frontier	13,790 13 6	7,407 5 2	1,542 0 0	.....	.....	.....	22,740 2 8	6,382 14 1	16,357 4 7	21	866	+4	+222
Total	80,730 1 1	1,04,879 5 10	16,649 0 0	5,521 5 6	14,164 15 3	3,259 1 11	2,25,203 13 7	1,51,405 7 11	73,798 5 8	304	19,823	+20	+2,041
Grand Total	4,75,989 4 0	7,81,797 0 5	2,86,927 10 2	1,78,877 9 6	62,807 8 7	65,711 11 10	18,52,110 12 6	13,24,533 5 3	5,27,577 7 3	4,168	276,697	+68	+11,910

*The expenditure on buildings, Rs. 1,25,488, is to be adjusted against this balance.

Remarks of Presidents of District Committees on the Annual Reports of the Deputy Inspectors.

Poona.—(H. E. Winter, Esquire, C. S.)—"The net increase of schools (14) and scholars (205) is not large." * * *

"3. The cause of a falling off in the number of trained masters should have been explained. The decrease in the number of boys learning English is unsatisfactory, and I think it a pity that masters who know English are not allowed to give private lessons in that language on their own terms out of school hours.

"4. It is to be hoped that the efforts made to educate the hill-tribes and the low-castes will not be relaxed.

"5. Female education is not progressing as it should. Mistresses of the Bráhmin caste are the teachers most likely to induce parents to send their children, and I think the so-called 'old and experienced masters' must be to blame for the unsatisfactory state of things. It is a pity that more funds are not devoted to subsidizing deserving indigenous schools. The total number of schools of all kinds appears to be—Government 268, indigenous 140."

Ratnágiri.—(G. Wilson, Esquire, C. S.)—"In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Deputy Educational Inspector Ratnágiri Subdivision's annual report for 1883-84 I do myself the honor to offer a few remarks on it.

Number of Government Schools in the Collectorate.	
Boys	11,128
Girls	367
	11,495

"2. There has been an increase in this direction of 6 over the number of the previous year, thus making in all 145 schools with 11,495 scholars, against 136 schools with 11,238 scholars of the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

"3. The total receipts of the year under report compared with those of the previous year show an increase of Rs. 2,642-1-4. This is attributable mainly to popular and municipal contributions, and to a small extent to increased proceeds on account of fees, the latter being accounted for by the opening of 6 new schools and by also increased number of scholars in the old ones. There has been corresponding increase in expenditure of Rs. 2,019-6-7 over that of the previous year, mainly due to assignments of masters, assistants, &c, and to repairs to school-houses.

1883-84...	... Rs.	47,987 7 2
1882-83...	... ,,	45.345 5 10
	Rs.	2,642 1 4

Average attendance.

"4. I can endorse the statement of the Deputy Inspector that the fall in the ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number is attributable to the employment of a good many assistant masters on locust duty in the four northern tálukás and the prevalence of small-pox of a virulent type throughout the district.

"5. It is very gratifying to note that Vengúrla has followed Chiplún in starting a 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school; Rájápur has also made a move in the same direction by promising a sufficient contribution towards an English master's pay. It is hoped, therefore, that a 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school will soon be opened there. I take this opportunity to repeat my conviction that a similar institution at Málvan would be a great blessing to the people.

"6. The number of registered indigenous schools has diminished, as noted in the margin, which shows some falling off in the eagerness of the people for education. The larger the number of these schools, the better it is for Government, for they serve to lighten the strain on Government contributions. The Deputy Inspector has not given the circumstances that tended to the closing of the above noted schools.

No. in 1881-82.	No. in 1882-83.	No. in 1883-84.
6	5	3

Mission Schools.

"7. The number of the Mission schools continues stationary, though the average attendance has fallen by 27.

"8. With a Mahomedan population of about 74,834 in this district it is unsatisfactory to note that there should be only 567 scholars attending the schools. No opportunity is ever lost of encouraging this class by offering appointments to such of them as have received education; but I must, at the same time, state that during the four years that I have

been in this district I could employ only 3 Mahomedans, of whom 2 have not passed the educational test.

"9. It is satisfactory to note that all the schools, except the 5 Mission schools at Dápoli, were duly examined by the inspecting staff. The 5 Mission schools also, though not regularly examined, were cursorily inspected and reported upon by the Deputy Educational Inspector.

"10. The results of examinations under the several standards show very satisfactory percentages of successful scholars, and speak creditably for the efficiency of the schools.

"11. The number of girls' schools continues the same, and the progress made appears satisfactory.

"12. The 2nd grade vernacular school at Chiplún has not shown well this year. It is due probably to the transfer of the master. The Vengúrla 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school appears to have made a good start.

"13. The Hindustáni schools also have been doing very well.

"14. No new classes were opened this year for the Mahárs. The present provision appears scanty, and I agree with the Deputy Inspector in advocating extension of such classes whenever the state of funds admits of it.

"15. While at Khed the undersigned was glad to notice that a lad of the Mahár caste was learning under the 6th Standard; the master seemed to take much pains, and the boy is a very sharp one.

"16. While on tour in the Khed, Dápoli, Chiplún and Rájápur tálukás the undersigned found that the school committees rarely visit their schools. The attention of the Mámlatdárs has been drawn to the matter, and it is hoped that the next yearly report will show better results."

Thána.—(T.D. Mackenzie, Esquire, C.S.).—"Mr. G. M. Sathe has written a report which shows the interest he takes in his work. * * * * *

"2. The undersigned has done what he could personally to assist the department in the way of visiting schools, and he was generally satisfied with what he saw. As regards low-caste schools, the greatest credit is due to the master of the Mahárs' school at Bhiwndi, to whom is really due the institution and keeping up of the school under circumstances certainly not favourable. It is all very well to talk of opening other low-caste schools; but there is little encouragement to do this when one sees how badly paid the master at Bhiwndi is, how he is unable even to get books or maps for his school, except by charitable contributions from the people. The Acting Collector considers that most of the encouragement the Mahár school-master has got from the Educational Department consists in words.

"3. The Hindustáni schools at Bhiwndi and Nizámpur which the undersigned examined are, he considers, a waste of money. The teaching is inferior, and the ignorance of the simplest question in Geography was of the lowest depth. Spend some of the money wasted on these schools upon the Mahárs' schools, and there will be some hope of a decent return for it.

"4. As regards female education, the undersigned writes with deference to the superior knowledge of the educational officers, but he cannot concur in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Sathe that female education is making any real advance. The Acting Collector does not know, nor does the report show, what standard the girls are called on to pass; but, if it is any thing higher than reading words of one or two syllables or writing the alphabet, Mr. Mackenzie can only express surprise that '52 passes' per cent. were attained. While female children leave school the moment they attain puberty, as is the rule now, no real advance in education can occur.

"5. Mr. Sathe has made a lengthy catalogue of the 'wants' of the Thána District as regards the number of schools, arrangements for instruction, school buildings, trained masters, furniture, maps, books, &c., and to this the Acting Collector will add one more—'want of means.' If the people really want schools, furniture, education, and so on, they must learn not to look to Government for the supply of everything; they must look to themselves. The education they get from the State now is very inexpensive; if they want a better, they must pay for it themselves.

"6. The undersigned has no doubt that the Mámlatdárs do all in their power in the way of visiting táluka schools, but during the past year they have been specially hard-worked owing to the locust campaign and the measures necessary for the introduction and working

of the local self-government bills. The Acting Collector here gladly acknowledges the aid given by the several school-masters in the work of destroying locusts during the monsoon of 1883."

Kolába.—(A. Keyser, Esquire, C.S.)—"The President Local Fund Committee has little to add to Mr. Sane's full report.

"2. There are many schools where the accommodation is very insufficient: the most glaring examples, within the undersigned's personal observation, are Revdanda in Alíbág, Nizámpur in Mángaon, and, worst of all, Táloja in Panvel, where 120 boys are crowded into a small room capable of accommodating about 30 comfortably.

"3. The deputation of school-masters to locust duty had the necessary unfortunate result of hindering education all over the district. The falling off of scholars is chiefly due to this cause, as many schools were closed for months, and some of the boys did not return when they were re-opened.

"4. As regards the education of hill-tribes, it is probably hopeless to expect any improvement. The case of the Kolis in Poona is not on all fours with that of the wilder Katkaris and Thákurs who live in huts isolated from the rest of the community in the Konkan.

"5. The Kolis in the Deccan occupy whole villages, are often large land-holders, and have reached a far higher stage of civilization than the hill-tribes below the Ghâts, who are, as a rule, the poorest class of the community."

Ahmednagar.—(J. Elphinston, Esquire, C.S.)—"I have the honor to forward to you the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector on the state of education in this district during the past year 1883-84.

"It will be seen that both the Deputy Educational Inspector and his Assistant, Mr. Godbole, distinguished themselves by their assiduity in examining schools. Mr. Gokhale examined 144 and his Assistant 147. Mr. Gokhale 6 in the presence of the Collector and 12 in the presence of his Assistants; while his Assistant examined 8 in the presence of the Collector and 4 in the presence of the District Deputy Collector.

"2. It is true that, owing to the epidemic of cholera and the invasion of locusts and the war against them, in which every one who could be induced to take a part was engaged, much prejudice was done to the cause of education; that is to say, the numbers of those who passed in each standard could not be so high as in other years, as all the assistant masters were engaged as overseers of locust-killers; but the Deputy Educational Inspector is mistaken in supposing boys were paid for their exertions in destroying locusts, for no such rewards were sanctioned by Government in this zilla.

"3. I agree with the Deputy Educational Inspector that as the non-levy of the re-admission fee has not been attended with any bad effects, it may be abolished altogether.

"4. I am able, from personal observation, to confirm the description given, in the Deputy Educational Inspector's 12th paragraph, of the good work which is being done by the 3 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools at Akola, Sangamner and Nevása, which, as well as the one newly established at Ráhuri, have all been visited by me this year.

"5. The suggestion in the Deputy Educational Inspector's 13th paragraph, to make manuscript reading compulsory in schools, is a good one, and should be acted on. In most cases papers can be given by Mámlatdárs from their vernacular records which are under the rule regarding records to be destroyed after a certain fixed period. I quite agree with the opinion expressed in the concluding words of the 13th paragraph.

"6. It is a matter for congratulation that, as stated by the Deputy Educational Inspector at the close of this paragraph, the poor outcaste Mahárs and Mángs are becoming more alive to the benefits of education, and that it is spreading among them, though owing to their poverty it can be but slowly.

"7. Besides the 4 libraries which are mentioned in the Deputy Educational Inspector's 24th paragraph there are, at least, 2 others, *viz.*, one at Akola and one at Páthardi in the Shevgaon Táluka, besides, I believe, one at Shevgaon itself. It would assist the efforts of those who attempt to encourage independent reading in libraries if Government would present a few useful books to these new struggling libraries. The one here (at Shrígonda), for instance, is in great need of a few useful educational books. A few of the good books or pamphlets

lately written on the subject of Local Boards might serve to educate the minds of thoughtful men as to the object of this new form of government and the proper manner in which the people should avail themselves of it."

Násik.—(W.B. Mulock, Esquire, C.S.)—"The report of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Násik Subdivision, is full of interesting details, and every paragraph evinces the care and zeal displayed by the Deputy Educational Inspector in the discharge of his duty."

Ahmedabad.—(G. B. Reid, Esquire, C. S.)—"*II. Inspecting Staff.*—Ráo Sáheb Manidharprasad was in charge of the subdivision for most of the year under report.

"*III. Fee-receipts.*—The increase is almost counterbalanced by the decrease. The meaning of the explanation given in this paragraph is not clear.

"*IV. Inspection Work.*—It is very creditable to Mr. Manidharprasad that he completed the examination of all the schools under his immediate inspection by the end of the year under report. In this paragraph the meaning of the last sentence is quite obscure.

"*V and VI. Schools and Scholars.*—It is very satisfactory to note the improvement in the number and attendance of pupils. The increase in the number of schools is also satisfactory, but it would have been well had the Deputy Educational Inspector given the names of all the 8 new schools and of the 2 schools closed during the year under report.

"*VIII. Results of Instruction.*—These compare favourably with those of the previous year, except as regards the 4th and 6th Standards, under which there was a decrease in the number of students passed. The reason given for this decrease and for the decrease in the number of students passed by the Urdu schools does not appear to the undersigned to be satisfactory.

"*VIII. Sub-paragraph* 2.—In the absence of the figures for the previous year it is impossible to give any opinion on the results shown in this paragraph.

"*VIII. Sub-paragraph* 3.—A progressive increase in the number of schools and scholars is noticeable in the table given in this paragraph, but the number (184) of schools entered against 1883-84 does not correspond with that (185) given in paragraph vi.

"*IX. School-building Operations.*—The undersigned would repeat here the remark which he made under this head on the report for 1882-83.

"*X. Libraries.*—The reason why the libraries at Ránpur and Parántij 'have remained inactive', and why the one at Modása 'ceased to exist', should have been stated.

"*XV.*—It is evident from the entries against 'inferior schools' that a very small number of children of non-cess-payers attend these schools. The Deputy Educational Inspector has not given any reason, but it appears to the undersigned that it may be traced to the comparatively heavy fee the non-cess-payers are obliged to pay.

"*XIX and XX.*—The Deputy Educational Inspector appears to have done a large amount of work, both ordinary and special, but he has omitted to mention under the latter head that he attended a meeting of the District Local Fund Committee last monsoon.

"*XXII. Sub-paragraph* 3.—The whole of the paragraph regarding the Police schools will be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police for his remarks; but it seems strange, in the absence of any explanation, that 'there were no adults receiving instruction' during the year under report.

"*7. Physical Exercises, &c.*—The undersigned is given to understand that the Gogha school-master intends to start gymnastics."

Panch Maháls—(J.K. Spence, Esquire, C.S.)—"*Head III.* The undersigned cannot understand why the Deputy Educational Inspector has heard nothing of the modification of the free list proposed by Mr. Giles. The modification was approved at the meeting of the District Local Fund Committee held in September last, and the Educational Inspector was authorized to carry it out.

"*Head IV.*—The inspection of schools has been carried out in the most painstaking manner, but the results seem hardly satisfactory. Out of a total of over 4,400 scholars on the register, only some 3,300 appeared for examination, and only about 1,200 passed. Vernacular correspondence is going on regarding the Sália School, and a decision will shortly be arrived at.

"The remarks made regarding the difficulty of getting a reward for the master of the indigenous school at Naran Pagi's Muwáda seem to show a want of clearness in the orders on the subject.

"*Head V.*—The average daily attendance shown, is entirely misleading. If a boy comes in for 5 minutes he is registered as present, and some steps ought to be taken to ensure only the registration of those boys who attend for three-fourths or at least two-thirds of the school hours.

"*Head VI.*—While fully sympathizing with the Deputy Educational Inspector in his remarks on the small amount contributed by Municipalities towards education, the undersigned regrets that he can hold out no hope of the municipal grants being increased. If the schools within municipal limits are separated from District Funds, and the Municipalities are called upon to keep them up, they will be unable to bear the charge, and will have to be abolished. The only effect of the measure would, therefore, be to again throw the schools on to the District Fund, without even the present small municipal contribution.

"The undersigned cordially concurs in the remarks regarding no decrease being made in the grant from Provincial Funds.

"The undersigned has lately made a proposal for a separate Deputy Educational Inspector for the Rewa Kántha instead of an Assistant for the present subdivision of the Panch Maháls and Rewa Kántha combined.

"*Head VII.*—The undersigned is somewhat doubtful regarding the success of an Anglo-Vernacular school at Godhra, but the experiment is worth a trial.

"*Head IX.*—The result of examination of schools shows very slow progress. The English class at Godhra only furnished 10 boys for examination, of whom only 5 passed, which is not encouraging for the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular school. The result at Dohad was still more discouraging. The result of the examination of vernacular schools was slightly more encouraging. The number of scholars who passed the 6th Standard also increased slightly, though it is still miserably small.

"Evening schools seem a total failure. It seems hard to throw cold water on the subject of female schools, but, personally, the undersigned believes they are more or less a mockery. The girls are sent unwillingly, and numbers of them only attend school for a very short time. Only 25 girls out of 320 on the rolls appear to have passed. However, there must be a beginning to all things, and time may work wonders.

"*Head X.*—There is, no doubt, a sad want of good school-houses in this district, but with the present funds it is impossible to supply it.

"The remaining heads do not seem to call for any remarks.

"Mr. Madhavlal H. Desai has written a careful and interesting report, and does his best in a backward and thankless subdivision."

Kaira.—(A. H. Spry, Esquire, C. S.)—"2. I note that the number of schools (210), is 4 less than the number last year (214). At the same time the number of scholars increased from 17,975 to 18,760. I can only hope that this increase is real, and not a [illegible] paper. It is, however, remarkable that on making an unexpected visit to any school I very seldom find the number of boys attending at all approaching the number on the muster rolls. The number of marriages going on is generally the excuse given; next year, according to the Hindu custom, there are to be no marriages. It will be curious to see whether the attendance will be better than it is now.

"3. The increase in the amount of fees (Rs. 874-6-0) is very satisfactory and it is to be will be maintained in future years.

"4. The amount of inspection work done by officers of the department is creditable to them.

"5. In my last year's report I commented on the failure of the night schools. I am sorry to find that this, with a few notable exceptions, still continues. Five such schools have been closed.

"6. I do not think the contribution of Municipalities towards primary education is what it should be. I would rather see those contributions go towards maintenance, than, as is generally the case, be expended in prizes, which, being given in girls' schools particularly in a very indiscriminate manner, become really more bribes for attendance than rewards for proficiency.

"7. So far as my enquiries go, I am sorry I cannot endorse Mr. Dave's favourable comments regarding the action of the School Committees. In some villages without doubt the

Committees have done their duty zealously, but in the great majority their inspections and active interests have been not even nominal. In one village (Sandalpur, Táluka Anand,) the persistent apathy of the Committee and people has been such that I have directed the closing of the school, and its transfer to another village where it will be more appreciated. In another village (Melaj, Táluka Mátar,) I found 6 boys present out of a total of 18; whilst the Patel, the leading member of the Committee, had set up a large private Urdu school in the village.

"8. I am glad to see that gymnastics are being introduced into some of the schools, and I hope that the number of such schools will increase.

"9. I take the opportunity of appending the reports of my Assistant Mr. Kennedy and my District Deputy Collector Mr. Darasha. The former officer takes a most active interest in educational matters. The latter officer has only recently joined this district; but I think his remarks and suggestions are worthy of attention, especially as to books on agriculture being adopted in schools.

"10. During the course of my tour this past season I have visited myself 60 schools. The one which appeared to me really the best conducted, was the girls' school at Kapadvanj."

Belgaum.—(A. A. C. Jervoise, Esquire, C.S.)—"The report shows satisfactory progress, and no doubt, if more funds had been available, both schools and scholars would have still further increased.

"2. It is not easy to get at actual figures in the absence of tabular statements; at the same time it is impossible to obtain a clear idea of what progress, or retrogression, there may be without making some sort of comparison of the figures for the present and previous years. The figures in the report are, however, necessarily so scattered through it that the difficulty of ascertaining what the facts really are, is considerable, and occupies much time. I do not, of course, wish that copies of the tabular statements should be sent to me; but I should be obliged if, in future years, a brief statement, such as I have made out and given below, were supplied to me. It has not been an easy matter to myself to prepare it; but the Deputy Educational Inspector, having all the figures before him, could easily do it:—

Description of Schools.	1882-83.					1883-84.					Increase.					Decrease.				
	Schools.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.	Schools.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total of Columns 9 and 10.	Schools.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total of Columns 14 and 15.	Schools.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total of Columns 19 and 20.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Anglo-Vernacular ..	3	..	285	..	285	12	..	384	4	388	4	..	99	4	103	..	..	..	..	..
2. Girls' Schools ..	9	..	..	512	512	9	..	..	614	614	..	..	..	102	102	..	..	..	..	..
Primary.																				
3. Boys' Schools ..	55	..	12,390	1,007	13,397	58	..	12,714	1,145	13,859	3	..	324	138	462	..	..	..	..	..
4. Mixed Schools ..	107					104					..					3				
5. Hindustáni Schools.	4	2	578	..	578	4	11	811	..	811	..	9	233	..	233	..	..	..	..	..
6. Police	1	..	31	..	31	1	..	66	..	66	..	..	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
7. Mahárs' Classes ..	..	4	100	..	100	..	6	166	..	166	..	2	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
8. Night Classes ..	..	42	1,216	..	1,216	..	46	1,414	..	1,414	..	4	198	..	198	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	184	48	14,600	1,519	16,119	188	63	15,555	1,763	17,318	7	15	955	244	1,199	3	..	..	..	..
											Deduct Decrease ..				3					
											Net Increase ..				4					

Note.—The information in the report respecting grant-in-aid schools is not sufficiently full to enable me to include them in this statement.

"3. It will be observed that I have had to bracket together the number of boys in the purely boys' schools and in the mixed schools, as there is nothing in the report that enables me to separate them. Nor is the number of purely boys' schools given in the report; consequently, I have had to ascertain the number by taking out the figures for the other primary schools, and assuming that the deficiency equals the number of purely boys' schools.

"4. As regards 'classes' attached to schools, my figures only embrace what appear to me to be recognized distinct 'classes'. In the body of the report mention is made of many more 'classes' in different parts of it, the nature of which is not quite clear. I imagine, however, that I have hit on those that are acknowledged distinct classes, inasmuch as I observe that in the paragraph 'Increase and decrease of schools and scholars' it is stated that 15 new classes have been opened in the year under report; and the figures that I have entered in columns 3 and 8 show just that increase.

"5. I will remark here that it would be of assistance for reference if the Deputy Educational Inspector would number his paragraphs.

"6. I will only remark, with reference to the results of examinations, that I consider them creditable generally to the teaching staff.

"7. I am gratified to find that Maráthi classes are opened at many schools. I had, last year, many representations made to me that they were required.

"8. The Deputy Educational Inspector is hardly correct in writing of the objection raised *by the revenue officers* to the appointment of young men as masters in girls' schools. This is an objection raised by parents, and it is only put forward by revenue officers when parents have given it as a reason for not sending or keeping their girls at school. There can be no doubt of the superior efficiency of young masters, but it is as well to humour parents' prejudices while female education is in its infancy. Such prejudices will probably disappear if it is found that young masters who may have been appointed, behave themselves with perfect propriety.

"9. I concur in Mr. Savanur's desire that the teachers of night classes should be better remunerated. As far as I can judge, they do their work well, considering how small their remuneration is, and that when they take up their classes they must be somewhat fatigued with their day's work.

"10. The payment of the grant to the masters of the indigenous schools monthly, in order to induce them to keep their schools throughout the year, would also, I think, be a good move. I do not see, though, why it should be given monthly *in addition to* what is paid yearly. I hope it may be found possible to adopt Mr. Savanur's suggestion to pay to the masters of indigenous schools of more than 30 children a salary of Rs. 4 a month. No doubt the post would be accepted by some of the lowest-paid assistant masters in Government schools. There are some very intelligent young men among them.

"11. I have been generally well pleased with the schools that I have visited (34 this year). The superiority of the teaching staff of the present day over that of a dozen years back strikes me as very marked. Here and there I have not been quite so well satisfied; and at Chándgad, where I have been endeavouring to have an English class established, I felt bound to say, at my last visit, that, until the progress in the vernacular was more satisfactory, I should not renew my endeavours.

"12. In conclusion I would remark that I do not feel sure that the report (I have not seen the tabular statements) shows all the girls that are being educated. No girls are mentioned as being in the Mhár classes, but I have an idea that I have seen girls in those classes, also in the Hindustáni schools. I am not quite certain on the point, but it would be more satisfactory if the report did not leave one in the dark on it. The advance of female education is so important and interesting a subject that no single female child, who is receiving instruction, should be lost sight of in such a report."

APPENDIX H.

Papers relating to Local Committee Schools within Municipal Limits.

No. 5589 OF 1883-84.

From

K. M. CHATFIELD, ESQ., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Educational Department.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 20th December 1883.

Sir,

In reply to Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1498 of the 14th August 1883, I have the honor to report that the Provincial grants for education have lately been reviewed by the Education Commission, and that the result of their deliberations has been that while additional expenditure is recommended under various headings, not a

single item has been marked as capable of reduction. I may add that in the last ten years I have never been able to get any increases to the Provincial grant except the following —

(1.) In 1873 the Government of India ordered the abolition of the local cess on excise revenue, and to compensate us for a fraction* of this loss increased the Government grant to Local Funds by Rs. 51,615 per annum.

* The compensation was calculated on the excise revenue of the time, and no addition has been made for the increase which has since accrued on the excise revenue.

(2.) In 1878 Government made provision for instruction in special subjects, such as Agriculture, Forestry and Drawing.

(3.) In 1878 provision was made for Medical Schools in the Mofussil, and about the same time the Gujarát College was ordered to be re-established with a larger Government grant.

(4.) In 1880 the Central Museum in Bombay was placed under a more highly paid Curator, who is also required to teach a science subject in the Elphinstone College.

(5.) In 1880 a grant was made for apprentices attached to the Byculla Schools.

(6.) In 1880 a grant was made for Mahomedan education, and subsequently two special Deputies were appointed by Government.

(7.) In 1882 a special grant was made for buildings required by European and Eurasian schools.

(8.) In 1881 Government promised to pay grants-in-aid earned under the rules, even though the allotment, which was fixed many years ago, was exceeded in consequence of the increased efficiency and the increased number of aided schools; and

(9.) Since 1880-81 I have generally been allowed to entertain additional assistant masters, &c., in return for increased fee-receipts credited to Provincial Funds; and in the last two years I have received small grants for additional Deputy Inspectors and for the extension of primary schools in certain collectorates.

2. With these exceptions, which are mostly grants for special objects, any changes demanded for the development of the department, and especially for the extension of general education, have been met by a transfer of funds, and there has thus been a constant straining after economy by every administrative officer in the department. More rapid progress might have been made if additional funds could have been provided; but it is certain that the necessity imposed upon us of finding savings to meet new charges which were imperatively necessary, and the severe scrutiny which Government gives to the annual Budget and to every report made during the year, have not left us any margin or any grants which can be reduced. And a special review of the Budget items will show the necessity of increasing several items and the impossibility of reducing any.

3. The gross Budget allotments of the Provincial grants and the expenditure under each head will be found on page 2 of the annual report for 1882-83, and I will offer remarks on each item as under :—

(1.) The grant to the University (Rs. 27,000) is fixed for a term of years, and is not capable of immediate reduction. (See Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 444 of 1st February 1881.)

(2.) The grant for Direction (Rs. 40,000) is less than it was previous to 1872, when the lower pay fixed by the Graded List first came into use; and the office establishment is precisely the same as it was when I first took charge with little more than half the number of schools and pupils that are now on our registers, and with infinitely less of reporting to Government and of correspondence with the Accountant General and the different officers, committees, school-managers and teachers connected with the department.

(3.) The grant for Inspection (Rs. 1,92,000) includes Rs. 12,000 for Translators. These Translators are the paid Members and Secretaries of the Vernacular Committees at Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Karáchi; and the Education Commission makes a point of the good work done by these Committees and of the necessity of maintaining them. Government, moreover, has lately increased the pay of the Gujaráti and Maráthi Translators—of the former for good work, and of the latter in consequence of his undertaking additional duties in connexion with the Dakshina Committee; and the Translators at Dhárwár and Karáchi are even more important to us than the two at the advanced centres of Poona and Ahmedabad. With regard to the Inspectors, the Education Committee reports that "in the last ten years the number of scholars attending the schools, subject to examination or inspection by the Educational Department, has more than doubled; but the cost of inspection has increased by only 5 per cent., or Rs. 9,080. This sum is more than accounted for by the increased mileage charges incurred by members of the inspecting staff while on tour, and simply represents so much additional activity on their part." The report goes on to prophesy increased work

for the Inspectors under the local government Bills, and to recommend the employment of a full-time Inspector in Sind, the entertainment of women for the inspection of girls' schools, and an increase to the pay of the Deputies. I may add that I have already asked Government for additional Deputies and Assistants in order to provide for the inspection of the schools lately added to our lists.

(4.) In the grant for Government Arts Colleges (Rs. 1,40,000) no reduction is possible. The Education Commission has reported that the fees cannot be raised, that additional expenditure on science teaching is necessary, and that the claims of Gujarát and Sind in the matter of higher education deserve the serious attention of Government. I have, moreover, lately received refusals for certain petty increases recommended for the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges; and if I could find any savings I should gladly devote them to the improvement of these two important institutions.

(5.) The grant for the two special Colleges on the Educational Budget is Rs. 87,000, and no reduction is possible. The Law School, which costs Government little more than a third of the whole expenditure on the institution, deserves to be strengthened rather than reduced; and with regard to the College of Science, the Secretary of State has repeatedly expressed his desire to encourage the training of engineers and mechanics belonging to this country, while the Agricultural Class has long been pinched by the want of a suitable farm and of means for practical instruction.

(6.) The grant for high schools is Rs. 2,44,363, and Government has lately decided that the transfer of schools to local managament is not to result in any injury to these important schools. The Education Commission, too, speaks of the necessity of maintaining the schools, and reports that the fee-rates cannot be increased. There is also a scheme before the University for a middle-class examination, and it is likely that the schools will be required to make provision for the extended teaching of science and for the establishment of modern or Real-schule sides. In this case additional grants will be required; but should the action of the University be delayed, it is certain that the efficiency of the schools cannot be maintained at reduced cost. On the contrary additional funds are necessary, for one or two zillas are without a high school; some of the head masters and teachers are still paid less than they should get; and several of the schools require extra teachers in addition to those whom Government has recently sanctioned against the improved fee-receipts.

(7.) The grant for middle schools is Rs. 74,861, and any reduction in the grants would lead to inefficiency or the closing of the schools, which are essential for the well-being of the high schools. The Education Commission so far from finding any superfluous expenditure on these schools has recommended a large* increase in the number of free students; and this recommendation means a heavier Government expenditure.

* This increase is recommended for all institutions.

(8.) The grant for Government primary schools is Rs. 776 only. This grant is for a school in the cantonment of Baroda; and if a School Board is to be established, the school can be transferred to local management.

(9.) The grant for normal schools (Rs. 46,000) maintains 4 Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Hyderabad, and the 2 Colleges for women at Poona and Ahmedabad. The Education Commission has nothing but good to say of these institutions; and I cannot find a single item capable of reduction, or I should immediately transfer the saving to some of the badly paid teachers in these same most important institutions.

(10.) The grant for technical schools (Rs. 33,000) provides for the bare maintenance of the School of Art, but a larger grant is necessary if the institution is to be made worthy of the Presidency (see this office No. 1829, dated 25th June last).

(11.) The grant for scholarships (Rs. 33,000) is very small compared with the sums available in Lower Bengal, and the Education Commission expresses a hope that the system of scholarships may be largely extended.

(12 and 14.) The grant for petty construction and repairs (Rs. 400) is given for buildings hired by Government under repairing leases, and no saving can be made. The grants for the encouragement of literature (Rs. 8,000) and for the gratuitous distribution of books (Rs. 1,600) have lately been reduced in order to obtain an improvement in the pay of certain Deputy Inspectors. These grants now stand at Rs. 1,820 and Rs. 1,200, whereas some fourteen years ago the figures were Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 2,000.

(13A.) The grant for results (Rs. 70,000) has for years remained unchanged. The figure is now as much under as it was at first above the mark. The grants for the

current year will be over a lákh, and the Education Commission has recommended that all private adventure schools should be aided. The Education Committee also recommends new and larger grants under certain of the Grant-in-aid Rules, and there is no prospect of anything but an increasing expenditure.

(13B.) The sum for "Other grants" (Rs. 71,000) contains fixed grants which Government cannot ever withdraw (*i.e.* grants to the Byculla and Pársi Schools and the Sassoon Reformatory); grants lately given to the Anjuman and Pánchgani Schools; and stipends for apprentices. A large portion* of the grant for apprentices has been reserved to meet the excess expenditure under Grants by Results (see Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 991, dated 10th March 1883), and it would not be possible to withdraw from the promises passed to the Anjuman, Byculla, and other societies.

* The whole grant except the portion already promised to the Byculla Schools.

(13C.) The sum for buildings (Rs. 55,000) was and is quite inadequate. Last year a special grant was obtained in order to clear off large arrears which had accumulated in excess of the Budget provision. A special grant is also necessary this year, and Government must either refuse a number of applications, or provide the money which is claimed under Lord Canning's Minute and the Grant-in-aid Rules.

(15.) The grant for examination charges (Rs. 800) is for the public service certificate examinations, and the fees received by Government come to more than Rs. 6,600. It is possible that the University will some day take charge of these examinations, and Government will then lose the fees.

(16.) The Medical College and Schools (Rs. 49,000) are not under my control, but I believe that the administration is most economical, and that there is not any hope of retrenchment.

(17.) The Dakshina Fund († Rs. 18,836) is jealously watched by natives of the Deccan, and no reduction is possible. The money is spent as shown on page 92 of the annual report. Allowances to Bráhmins are dying out, no new names being allowed on the register; and savings go to increase the grants for teachers and authors.

† Exclusive of Rs. 1,856 on account of allowances to Bráhmins, and petty charges which are not educational charges.

(18.) The only grant which remains, is the sum paid over to the Local Fund Educational Budgets (Rs. 2,69,000) as the Government contribution for primary schools. To this grant I shall refer again.

4. An additional proof of the insufficiency of the funds placed at my disposal may be found in the fact that the excess of expenditure over allotments came to Rs. 20,248 in 1881-82 and to Rs. 57,809 in 1882-83. In both years Government had to make special grants for the payment of arrear claims under the Results Rules; and last year, as I have stated, Government also made a special grant in order to clear off arrears of building claims.

5. The following table will show at a glance the gross allotments and expenditure (Provincial Budget) for the last five years:—

Years.	Budget Allotments.			Actuals.		
	Gross Allotment.	Departmental Receipts.	Net Allotment.	Gross Expenditure.	Actual Departmental Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	13,72,030	2,09,800	11,62,230	12,80,517	2,28,789	10,51,728
1879-80	13,84,473	2,08,945	11,75,528	13,46,519	2,43,890	11,02,629
1880-81	14,21,091	2,36,500	11,84,591	13,46,177	2,57,059	10,89,118
1881-82	13,56,144	2,48,243	11,07,901	14,02,444	2,74,295	11,28,149
1882-83	14,61,636	2,88,000	11,73,636	15,30,268	2,98,823	12,31,445

6. The preceding paragraphs have given the gross allotments and expenditure from Provincial Funds. The net cost to Government after deducting the receipts, which belong to each office or institution and which are credited to Provincial Funds, will be found in the statement given on page 3 of the annual report; but the items are there classed according to the rank of the institutions, and not according to the arrangement in the Educational, Medical or Imperial Budgets. The statement on page 3 is given in greater detail on pages 8 and 9 of the report for 1882-83, and is still further expanded in the annual tables (Appendix M.) It will, however, be sufficient to refer to the tables given on pages 8 and 9 of the report. The figures there given, after deduction of general charges (University,

Direction, Inspection, Translation, and the Encouragement of Literature and of Literary Societies), show the net Government expenditure to be as under :—

Class of Institution.	Cost of Government Institutions			Cost of Aided Institutions.			Cost of Institutions in Native States under inspection only.	Total. Cost.
	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Receipts.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Receipts.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges..	1,69,179	96,975	2,66,154	7,000	30,342	37,342	9,330	3,12,826
High and Middle Schools	1,42,055	2,08,894	3,50,949	1.89,711	4,03,200	5,92,911	1,23,888	10,67,748
Primary Schools	2,86,831	10,03,767	12,90,598	20,668	89,624	1,10,292	4,35,802	18,36,692
Technical Schools	1,41,243	93,248	2,34,491	6,534	23,809	30,343	17,539	2,82,373
Total ..	7,39,308	14,02,884	21,42,192	2,23,913	5,46,975	7,70,888	5,86,559	34,99,639
Add—								
General charges in which all Institutions have an interest	2,65,297	11,757	2,77,054	2,927	..	2,927	31,602	3,11,583
Grand Total ..	10,04,605	14,14,641	24,19,246	2,26,840	5,46,975	7,73,815	6,18,161	38,11,222

7. The figures given in the preceding paragraph show that the bulk of the expenditure on colleges and schools is expended on primary institutions, and the share which these institutions have in the general charges for inspection, &c., is much larger than that which belongs to all the other institutions together. Finally, the Education Commission has decided that of all the Presidencies and Provinces Bombay stands first in the attention paid to primary schools and in the proportion of public money (Government grants and cess, &c.) devoted to them.

8. I have next to show that the Government grant for primary education is not diverted to other institutions. But before applying myself to this point I would remark that the only sums among those enumerated above in paragraph 6 which Government has power to transfer, are the Provincial grants and that part of the local receipts which is supplied by the Cess Fund. All other local receipts—endowments, fees and subscriptions, &c.—are the property of the schools against which they are entered in our returns, and, further, the local receipts of aided schools and the expenditure in Native States are not under the control of Government officers.

9. The Government grant to District Funds has been shown above at Rs. 2,69,000; but this sum includes Rs. 3,000 for the Schools of Industry at Dhárwár and Ratnágiri and Rs. 1,000 for Sind Scholarships*, and does not include Rs. 403 omitted by the Accountant General for the sake of round numbers, and Rs. 3,560 sanctioned after the Budget for 1882-83 was passed by Government. The total sum, therefore, which was paid over to the District Funds in 1882-83 was Rs. 2,72,963, or Rs. 4,000 for scholarships and industrial schools and Rs. 2,68,963 for primary schools. This sum duly appears† in the separate Local Fund account given in Appendix G. of the annual report. The receipts shown in Appendix G. are entered in the Local Fund Budgets, and the audit of expenditure from these Budgets is as severe as the audit of Provincial expenditure, with the additional advantage that the members of the District Committees as well as Government have to pass the Budgets and sanction the expenditure. Any diversion of funds is, therefore, unlikely to escape detection. Full particulars as to the expenditure will be found in the annual‡ tables appended to the report; but the figures are also included in the statement given on pages 8 and 9 of the report, and reference to column 2 A., (page 8), will show that the Government grant of Rs. 2,68,963 for primary schools is duly credited as under :—

* These scholarships were formerly paid from the fees of high schools, but have been met by a Government grant since the abolition of the separate Fee Fund.

† In Appendix G. petty Provincial grants for buildings are added to the fixed Provincial grant.

‡ In these tables and in the statement on pages 8 and 9 of the report the Provincial and Local charges are lumped together; but the Provincial and Local Budgets are quite distinct, and no charges for higher education are allowed against Local Budgets.

[illegible]d Grade Schools	...	...	...	...	Rs.	3,838
[illegible]mary Boys'	...	...	...	...	„	2,38,295
Do. Girls'	...	...	...	...	„	27,758
					Total... Rs.	2,69,891

The difference represents the cost of the Baroda school previously alluded to, and the effect of petty adjustments made during the year, because of excess or short payments in previous years.

10. With regard to the cess receipts, the remarks which have been made of the Government grant to District Funds apply here also. But I may add that in working up the figures of Appendix G. for the other tables in the annual report, fees and all other school-receipts are first shown to be expended, and only the excess* of charges over school-receipts is debited against the cess income. Further, as no school or class of schools is self-supporting, it follows that every institution which draws money from the Local Budgets has a cess entry against it in columns 2B. and 3B. of the statement on pages 8 and 9 of the report. And an examination of the items in those columns will dispose of all local money which Government or the Committees have power to transfer.

* As for Provincial institutions the net cost (*i. e.* the excess of charges over school receipts) is debited to Provincial Funds: so in Local Fund schools the net cost is debited to the cess income. This arrangement is ordered by the Government of India.

11. The items shown in column 2B. and 3B. are as under :—

(1.) 1st Grade Schools, Rs. 250.—This is a charge for a 2nd grade school or Anglo-Vernacular class which has been allowed to push its teaching beyond the lower middle standard and into the upper middle course. The charge is irregular, and the townspeople will be required to provide increased fees or other receipts to fill up the deficit.

(2.) 2nd Grade Schools, Rs. 248.—This sum, together with the Provincial expenditure of Rs. 3,838, represents the expenditure from the District Budgets (Appendix G.) on English classes attached to vernacular schools. The total expenditure on these classes comes to Rs. 23,723, so that the school-receipts are nearly five times the amount debited to the Provincial grant and the cess. Still the charge is irregular, and the sum of Rs. 4,086 represents the amount of our failure to make 2nd grade schools purely self-supporting according to standing orders.

(3 and 4.)—The cess expenditure on the primary schools for boys and girls comes to Rs. 5,77,812 *plus* Rs. 36,360.

(5.) The contribution for agricultural classes (Rs. 249) is on account of the vernacular class attached to the farm at Hyderabad, and is perfectly legitimate, as the class is for the benefit of the sons of zamíndárs.

(6.) The charge for industrial schools (Rs. 583) represents the cost of teaching the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic to the apprentices in the Dhárwár,† Ratnágiri and Dhulia Factories.

† Since closed.

(7.) The charge for normal schools (Rs. 30) represents the cost of prizes given to scholars in the Practising School attached to the Poona Female Training College.

(8.) The charge for inspection (Rs. 5,066) represents the cost of account establishments maintained by the Presidents of the District Committees and by the Accountant General. The charges incurred by the Presidents have been specially sanctioned by Government, and the Accountant General's charges are levied in proportion to the amount of each Local Fund (Educational or other) borne on his books.

(9 and 10.) The charges for scholarships (Rs. 1,653 for high schools and Rs. 775 for middle class schools) represent the encouragement given to the sons of cess-payers to learn English, but since the funds for village schools have fallen short of our requirements these scholarships have been abolished. The present charge represents promises made in the past, and will disappear entirely in the course of a year or two.

(11 to 13.) The charges for scholarships in primary schools (Rs. 4,421), in normal schools (Rs. 19,498), and in agricultural and industrial schools (Rs. 2,005) are legitimate.

(14.) The charge for buildings (Rs. 1,43,339) was incurred for primary schools belonging to the District Committees.

(15.) The item of Rs. 27,603 is on account of pensions to vernacular school-masters.

(16.) The charge for aided primary schools (Rs. 5,453) was on account of grants to indigenous schools.

12. I have now gone through every charge over which Government or Government and the District Committees have control, and, except for the two first items of the preceding paragraph, there is not a trace of any misapplication of funds.

13. The Dhárwár Factory has lately been closed, and this frees Rs. 1,500 per annum. Including this sum the Government grant for primary education (District Funds) is Rs. 2,70,463, and the present distribution of this sum is given below :—

Distribution of Provincial Grant to Local Funds Budget.

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Ordinary Provincial Grant.	Excise Compensation.	Total at present given.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Poona	13,957	3,375	17,332	
Sholápur	9,629	1,171	10,800	
Thána	10,684	8,316	19,000	
Kolába	6,479	1,511	7,990	
Sátára	16,340	660	17,000	
Ratnágiri	*17,423	1,285	18,708	*Exclusive of Rs. 1,500 granted to the Ratnágri Industrial School.
Khándesh	13,342	4,233	17,575	
Ahmednagar	16,759	801	17,560	
Násik	14,751	1,749	16,500	
Ahmedabad	13,432	943	14,375	
Kaira	9,064	263	9,327	
Broach	527	473	1,000	
Surat	9,637	4,622	14,259	
Panch Maháls	8,604	15	8,619	
Belgaum	11,084	3,053	14,137	
Dhárwár	11,384	5,219	16,603	
Kaládgi	9,068	3,196	12,264	
Kánara	7,696	2,490	10,186	
Hyderabad	1,425	3,014	4,439	
Shikárpur	1,916	1,246	3,162	
Karáchi	†1,158	3,438	4,596	†Exclusive of Rs. 1,000 granted for Sind scholarships.
Upper Sind Frontier	1,000	542	1,542	
Thar and Párkar	1,926	...	1,926	
Total ...	2,07,285	51,615	2,58,900	
Island of Bombay	11,563	...	11,563	
Grand Ttal ...	2,18,848	51,615	2,70,463	

14. The particulars asked for in paragraphs 4—7 of the Government Resolution under reply will be found in the five statements (marked A.) which are appended. The grand totals of the figures in these five statements and of corresponding figures for the city of Bombay are given on the next page.

Abstract Statement of Local Fund Schools and Local Fund Expenditure in Municipal Towns, with Statement of Fresh Expenditure proposed.

Divisions.	Number of Municipalities.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide 1 School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts, 1882-83.	Current Expenditure of 1882-83 including ordinary repairs.	Government Grant at 3¼ pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality, &c.	Government Grant at ⅓rd Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality, &c.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rds of Rs. 300 to Municipal Assets, &c.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Cols. 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Municipal Funds, &c. Columns 8, 13 and 14.	Average Number of Children to each existing School.	Average Annual Cost of existing Schools.	Average Annual Cost of existing Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division	48	535,323	147	16,969	3·1	389	32,079	85,745	8,837	44,829	28,582	25,085	77,800	38,900	67,482	1,34,964	115·4	583 4 9	5 0 10
North-East Division	29	287,133	110	12,127	4·2	179	20,194	60,076	4,736	35,146	20,025	19,858	35,800	17,900	37,925	75,852	110·2	546 2 4	4 15 1
Northern Division	21	483,363	116	17,308	3·6	366	22,556	67,289	7,980	36,753	22,430	22,303	73,200	36,600	59,030	1,18,059	149·2	580 1 3	3 14 2
Southern Division	28	263,555	102	12,760	4·8	163	16,810	54,070	4,346	32,914	18,023	19,237	32,600	16,300	34,323	68,647	124·9	530 1 6	4 3 10
Sind	39	322,166	98	9,668	3·0	221	23,046	71,052	5,312	42,694	23,684	24,322	44,200	22,100	45,784	91,568	98·6	725 0 0	7 5 7
Total ..	160	1,892,645	573	68,832	3·6	1,318	1,14,685	3,38,232	31,211	1,92,336	1,12,744	1,10,805	2,63,600	1,31,800	2,44,544	4,89,090	119·7	590 4 6	4 14 10
Presidency Town, Bombay	1	773,196	78	5,740	0·7	695	36,344	43,890	12,752	—5,206	14,630	—7,086	1,39,000	69,500	84,130	1,68,258	73·6	565 11 1	7 10 4
Grand Total ..	161	2,665,741	651	74,572	2·8	2,013	1,51,029	3,82,122	43,963	1,87,130	1,27,374	1,03,719	4,02,600	2,01,300	3,28,674	6,57,348	114·5	586 15 7	5 1 11

Remarks on the statements for Municipal Schools.

15. The first six columns show the number of Municipalities, the number of schools (Local Committee and Aided) supported by the Local Budgets, the number of children in those schools, and the percentage of children to population. And here I may say that I have not excluded the girls' schools, as I am respectfully of opinion that the exclusion of such schools from local management would be a most fatal blow to the cause of female education. The best girls' schools we have, are those supported by private agency, such as the pick of the Mission schools, the schools at the Presidency which are managed by Pársi and Hindu societies, the Raichand Dipchand schools at Surat, and the Harkuverbai and Maganbhai schools at Ahmedabad. Even the Government or Local Committee schools, at any rate such of them as are prosperous, owe quite as much to the good will of the town population as they do to the efforts of the Local Committees and of Government officers. Moreover, it would be a difficult task for the department to manage a few isolated girls' schools after all the highly paid and most trustworthy school-masters had been made over to municipal control, which at the same time had been pronounced to be unfit for the care of girls' schools.

16. The seventh column gives the number of primary schools which is required to give 1 school to every 1,000 of the town population. Some fourteen years ago—in 1869—my predecessor[1] asked for one school to every two thousand of the town population, and reported the average cost of such a school at Rs. 290. This average is too low for existing town schools, which in column 19 are shown to cost nearly Rs. 600 a-piece. But as the indigenous schools are to be aided, and as special provision is to be made for the encouragement of education among the Musalmáns, for the promotion of female education, for the instruction of special classes of the community such as Mahárs and other low castes, and for the establishment of night schools, it is probable that for some time to come the schools newly established or newly brought upon our lists will be small schools with an average attendance much below that[2] which our old schools have reached. I should, therefore, estimate for 1 large school costing Rs. 600 for every 2,000, or for 2 small schools each costing Rs. 300 for every thousand of the population. In columns 7, 14 and 15 I have entered these small schools, but in some places large schools will be preferred, and in that case the figures in column 7 can be halved, but the figures in columns 14 and 15 will not be affected.

17. The grand total of column 7 shows that we need 2,013* small schools (or 1,007 large schools) costing Rs. 300* (or Rs. 600) a-piece in order to make a moderate provision for the extension of primary education during the next few years. Particulars for each city or town will be found in the detailed statements, and there is nothing in the figures to frighten any one who has the progress of the Presidency at heart, for I shall afterwards show that a deduction has to be made on account of primary schools aided from Provincial Funds; and the total thus reduced will be enormously cut down by the inclusion of the unaided indigenous schools. The imperfect returns we already have, show that in British districts alone there are 3,189 unaided indigenous schools with 59,035[3] children. Most of these schools are in the towns,—Poona, for instance, being credited with 75. In the city of Bombay our Inspectors have counted 161 unaided schools; but this number is certainly far below the mark, and a complete enumeration can only be made by a school board or other local committee with full power to conduct an enquiry.

* At ⅔rds to local resources (*i. e.* fees, rates, &c.,) and ⅓rd to Government: the totals come to Rs. 4,02,600 and Rs. 2,01,300. (See columns 14 and 15).

18. Column 8 shows the local receipts in 1882-83 for each Municipality. These local receipts consist of school-fees, cess-receipts within municipal limits, and municipal and private subscriptions, &c. The total of these receipts is Rs. 1,51,029 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,82,122, which is shown in column 9.

19. Column 10 gives the share which falls to each Municipality if the present Government grant of Rs. 2,70,463 is re-distributed according to population[4], and column 11 shows the deficit which has to be made good by each city or town. This deficit comes in lump to Rs. 1,92,336 for the Municipalities† in the Mofussil. This sum is so wholly out of proportion to the Government grant by population (Rs. 31,211 for 160 Municipalities) that I pass on to column 12, which shows that the Government grant at ⅓rd of the present expenditure will be Rs. 1,12,744 instead of Rs. 31,211 for the Mofussil and Rs. 14,630 instead of the present grant of Rs. 11,563[5] for the city of Bombay. The net increase of charge to Government will, therefore, be Rs. 84,600; and, if Government will promise this sum at once, it will be easier to get the Municipalities to make up the deficit which is shown in column 13 to be reduced to Rs. 1,10,805 for the 160 Mofussil towns.

† The Budget for the city of Bombay, which has no connexion with the Cess Budgets, shows a surplus of receipts over charges.

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1 See para. 19 of this office No. 2560 of the 14th October 1869.
2 See column 18.
3 The average attendance for each school is, therefore, less than 20 children.
4 The grant comes to about 3⅛ pies per head.
5 See statement above, para. 13.

20. Finally, columns 16 and 17 recapitulate the total cost of existing schools and of the new schools as under:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Total cost to Government	...3,28,674	Total cost to Municipalities	... 6,57,348
Deduct amount calculated at population rate, deducted from existing District grant ... Rs. 31,211		*Deduct* present receipts ...	... 1,51,029
Grant hitherto given to Bombay 11,563			
	42,774		
Net extra cost ...	2,85,900		5,06,319

21. *Provincial Grants for Buildings.*—The statement given in paragraph 14 above included annual recurring charges only, and no allowance was made for expenditure on new buildings. In 1882-83 the expenditure on new buildings for primary schools came to Rs. 21,356 from the Provincial grant mentioned in my paragraph 3 (13 C), and Rs. 1,44,029 from the Local Budgets. Almost the whole of this expenditure was for school-houses in villages; but it is not to be expected that the new Municipal Boards will be content with the wretched accommodation that many of the town schools have hitherto been compelled to accept; and if the grant-in-aid rules continue unchanged, I estimate that an additional* grant of Rs. 45,000 will be required in 1884-85, and in every succeeding year. Moreover, if the principle, adopted in the Resolution under reply, of putting the Local Cess Funds on the same footing with Municipal Funds in respect of Government grants be fairly carried out, expenditure on school buildings for villages must be met with equal Government grants, and this will entail an extra Government expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000[1] in 1884-85 and in each succeeding year.

* The present building grant is Rs. 55,000. The increase proposed will bring the grant up to Rs. 1,00,000.

22. *Provincial Grant (by results and fixed grants.)*—In 1882-83 the awards to primary schools aided from the Provincial grant[2] on the system of payment by results came to Rs. 16,866-8-0; while the share which primary schools had of the fixed grants given to the Pársi, Anjuman and other societies came to Rs. 7,106. Lists, marked B., are appended to show the distribution of these sums among the towns. And these lists also show the number of schools and scholars which have to be added to the figures before given for the Local Budgets, the percentage of children at school after adding these fresh figures, and the deduction which should be made on account of these schools in the columns 14 to 17 of the statements marked A. In making this deduction I have counted all the schools of Lists B. as large[3] schools, except those in the North-East Division, where the average attendance and grant are much reduced owing to the large number of schools under Part III. of the Rules. For these schools in the North-East Division I have made a deduction at Rs. 300 only. The grand totals of Lists B. are as under:—

		Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Awards in 1882-83.	Percentage of Pupils to Population after adding these figures to those given in Statement A.	Deduction from Columns 16 and 17 of previous Statement A. at Rs. 600 per School.	
						Government.	Municipality, &c.
				Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.	Municipal Towns ...	52	5,071	12,744 0	.....	10,400	20,800
	Non-Municipal Towns and Villages ...	4	147	254 0	.....	800	1,600
	Total ...	56	5,218	12,998 0	.....	11,200	22,400
North-East Division.	Municipal Towns ...	9	412	552 8	.....	900	1,800
	Non-Municipal Towns and Villages ...	48	973	1,336 0	.....	4,800	9,600
	Total ...	57	1,385	1,888 8	.....	5,700	11,400

[1] This will raise the building grant to Rs. 2,00,000.
[2] See paragraph 3 (13 A.) above.
[3] At Rs. 600.

		Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Awards in 1882-83.	Percentage of Pupils to Population after adding these figures to those given in Statement A.	Deduction from Columns 16 and 17 of previous Statement A. at Rs. 600 per School.	
						Government.	Municipality, &c.
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.	Municipal Towns ...	20	2,009	3,544 0	.....	4,000	8,000
	Non-Municipal Towns and Villages ...	2	99	255 0	.....	400	800
	Total ...	22	2,108	3,799 0	.....	4,400	8,800
Southern Division.	Municipal Towns ...	12	758	1,418 0	.....	2,400	4,800
	Non-Municipal Towns and Villages ...	3	143	201 0	.....	600	1,200
	Total ...	15	901	1,619 0	.....	3,000	6,000
Sind.	Municipal Towns ...	11	1,457	3,668 0	.....	2,200	4,400
	Non-Municipal Towns and Villages ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
	Total ...	11	1,457	3,668 0	.....	2,200	4,400
Total, Municipal Towns ...		104	9,707	21,926 8	.....	19,900	39,800
Total, Non-Municipal Towns and Villages		57	1,362	2,046 0	.....	6,600	13,200
Grand Total		161	11,069	23,972 8	.....	26,500	53,000

23. To estimate for a school for every 2,000 or 1,000 of the population is one way of calculating the work which lies before the Municipalities. Another way will be to note the number of children already at school and the deficit which has to be made good before a moderate standard is reached. According to the Education Commission, 15 per cent. of the population ought to be at school. We already have villages where 10 per cent. of the population is under instruction, and among the towns entered in Statements A. and B. there are a few percentages ranging from 6 to 10. What a few towns have done, all may attempt, while those towns which are now most advanced may henceforth try to reach the standard set by the Commission. And, as I have said before, part of the work is already done by unaided schools, so that the organization of existing institutions is required as much as the creation of new ones. In Bombay, for instance, our returns show a percentage of 1·2 only, while Dr. Weir's census for 1881 records the fact that 7·64 per cent. of the male and 2·87 per cent. of the female population were under instruction. Dr. Weir's figures, I presume, include secondary and higher as well as primary education; but the immense difference in the two returns is, of course, mainly due to our want of information regarding unaided schools.

24. *District Funds.*—Reverting to the District Funds I beg to append a statement, marked C., which gives the area of each collectorate, and particulars as to the state of education and the funds available after excluding the figures for Municipalities. Columns 12—14 of this statement give for each zilla the existing Provincial grant, the cost of municipal schools in excess of municipal receipts, and the balance of Provincial grant remaining after that excess is made good. It will be seen that in some districts (Khándesh, Broach, Dhárwár, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind) the whole Provincial grant was not sufficient for municipal schools, and that the Cess Fund had to make good a deficit. Columns 15 and 16 show the gain or loss to the District Fund, if the grants to the towns at $3\frac{1}{6}$ pies per head be deducted from the District grant: columns 17 and 18 show the same thing if the population rate is applied; and columns 19 and 20 show the Provincial grant which is claimable at half of the assets and the consequent gain or loss to each fund.

Recapitulation.

25. The points on which orders are required, are as under :—

(1.) Whether Government will from the 1st of March give the 161 Municipalities the extra grant of Rs. 84,600, spoken of in paragraph 19, as required to make up the one-third share of the cost of existing schools.

(2.) Whether Government will provide the one-third cost of new schools for the 161 Municipalities as shown in column 15 of the statement given in paragraph 14. The Government share is Rs. 2,01,300, less Rs. 19,100[1] on account of deduction allowed for the schools shown in paragraph 22. This sum of[2] Rs. 1,82,200 will, I presume, be given on the principle of payment by results, and the rapidity with which the money will be claimed, depends upon the increasing activity of private agency and the energy of the new Municipal Boards. Bnt it is most important that there should be no delay in providing the money earned on the system of payment by results, and I hope that Rs. 50,000 will be claimed every year, until in four years the maximum grant is reached.

(3.) Whether Government will now give the increase of Rs. 1,45,000 per annum recommended for the Building grant in paragraph 21.

(4.) Whether Government will raise its grant to the District Funds from Rs. 2,27,689 to Rs. 4,29,747 (see columns 17 and 19 of Statement C.) A large portion of this increase could be profitably employed at once in subsidizing indigenous schools and in improving the cess schools, and another portion of the increase could be spent in aiding Municipalities unable to pay the whole cost of existing establishments, but able to pay by five instalments, and in helping the poor districts of Ratnágiri[3] and the Panch Mahâls. Should Government, however, refuse to treat the District Funds as liberally as the Municipalities are to be treated, and for the present limit assistance to the population rate of $3\frac{1}{6}$ pies per head, an extra grant of Rs. 30,000 is immediately[4] necessary if the schools in Sholápur,* Ratnágiri,* Ahmednagar,* the Panch Mahâls,* Surat,* Kaládgi* and Kánara* are to be maintained and improved.

* These districts either suffer or gain very little by the population rate and the transfer of municipal schools together.

26. I believe that I have now answered all the questions which have been proposed to me, except the second question of paragraph 7. But from the figures that I have given it is plain that the existing provision of primary schools is very inadequate even in the towns, and that it is uniformly cheap in all divisions. I may add that there is no possibility of savings being effected in the present establishments. The schools in the towns are too often overcrowded and undermastered, and I feel sure that the new Municipal Boards will year by year have to spend more, instead of less, on the schools which we now hand over to them. The establishments of the schools have been carefully revised by us every quarter, and in most towns we have reached the maximum of fee-receipts which can be collected by a Government department. The new Municipal Boards may be able to make the rich pay more; but, if they follow the recommendations of the Education Commission, they will make the poor pay less, and will largely increase the number of free or nearly free admissions. And they will not be, like the Government department, always endeavouring to cut down the expenses of the town schools in order to provide for more village schools and to satisfy the just claims of the cess-payers. With regard to these claims and the absorption, by the towns, of most of the Provincial grant and of a portion of the cess income, it must be remembered that at the first the towns were almost the only places that would fill our schools on any terms. The schools first started in the towns were maintained from the Provincial (Imperial) grant, and it was the success of these town schools that made the villages desire or acquiesce in the local cess collections. Even after the cess was generally levied, grants from it were freely made to middle class and high schools in towns; but as the desire for primary education spread, these grants were gradually resumed, until there remains only the trifle noticed above in my paragraph 11 (1 and 2).

27. *Towns not Municipalities.*—I may add that as the privileges of municipal government are extended, additional funds will from time to time be required. I am not aware whether there is any immediate prospect of such an extension, but I have collected information similar to that given for the 161 Municipalities for all cantonments or military lines and for all towns separately entered in the census, but not yet promoted to municipal rank. This information is given in the statements marked D., and the abstract for these 84 places is as under :—

---

1 Exclusive of Rs. 800 for the Poona Cantonment which is not shown in Statement A., but appears in Statement D.

2 Exclusive of the results grant already paid (paragraph 22).

3 These districts, being poor, suffer if the grant is to be according to assets.

4 The balance due to the District Funds could be given gradually as Government could afford it.

Abstract Statement for Non-Municipal Towns, &c., separately entered in the Census Returns.

Division.	Number of Towns.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide 1 School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts.	Current Expenditure, including ordinary repairs.	Government Grant at 3/8 pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Town.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division ...	18	132,474	23	3,203	2·4	108	6,090	13,567	2,186	5,418
North-East Division ...	15	87,231	25	2,841	3·2	63	5,160	13,453	1,438	6,966
Northern Division ...	20	140,812	44	5,326	3·9	96	10,127	21,433	2,323	9,074
Southern Division ...	28	167,319	47	6,169	3·64	121	8,197	26,232	2,757	15,447
Sind	3	12,173	...	...	...	12	...	...	200	...
Total ...	84	540,009	139	17,539	3·2	400	29,574	74,685	8,904	36,905

Division.	Government Grant at 1/3rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Town locally.	Cost of new Schools at 2/3rds of Rs. 300 to Local or Town assets.	Cost of new Schools at 1/3rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Town Funds, &c., Columns 8, 13 and 14.	Average number of Children to each existing School.	Average Annual Cost of existing Schools.	Average Annual Cost of existing Pupils.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division ...	4,522	2,955	21,600	10,800	15,322	30,645	139·2	589 13 10	4 3 9
North-East Division ...	4,484	3,809	12,600	6,300	10,784	21,569	113·6	538 1 11	4 11 9
Northern Division ...	7,144	4,162	19,200	9,600	16,744	33,489	121·04	487 1 9	4 0 4
Southern Division ...	8,743	9,292	24,000	12,100	20,843	41,689	131·25	558 15 8	4 4 0
Sind	...	...	2,400	1,200	1,200	2,400	...	...	...
Total ...	24,893	20,218	80,000	40,000	64,893	1,29,792	126·1	539 7 4	4 4 1

28. Some of these towns have aided schools (Provincial grant for results) shown in Statement B. And it may be remarked generally that, excepting the Government cantonments and military lines, these small towns are pretty much on an average level with the Municipalities. The smaller towns have, however, the advantage of paying less for house-rent*, and hence the average cost of pupils is less.

* The high rents which have to be paid in Bombay is the main cause of the greater cost shown in Statement A.

29. In conclusion I have the honor to request that the lists appended to this report may be printed with the orders of Government, so that the Municipalities may know what will be given and what is required, for no definite answers are to be expected from them until the decision of Government is announced. Many of the Municipalities are perfectly able to pay, and some few already have a balance in their favour. The schools belonging to such places can be separated from the District Budgets from the 1st of March, and the Government grant for five years will be their share of the Rs. 84,600 mentioned in my paragraph 19, in addition to the amount earned by new† schools on the system of payment by results. For the remaining towns it is necessary first to find out what they can do after Government has given one-third of the cost of existing schools. Any deficit that remains, could be met by temporary‡ grants from the District Budget. But this is possible only if Government puts fresh funds at the disposal of the District Committees, as already recommended. For the extension of education, towns that are in debt will necessarily trust to private agency and the Government grant by results.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

† Municipal or private.
‡ The maximum time allowed should be five years, the District grant being reduced each year by one-fifth.

A.

Municipal Schools (Committee and Aided) on Local Budget, Central Division.

Collectorate.	Municipalities.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts, 1882-83.	Current Expenditure including ordinary repairs, 1882-83.	Government Grant at 3/4 ths per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality.	Government Grant at 1/3rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality.	Cost of new Schools at 2/3rds of Rs. 300 to Municipal Assets, &c.	Cost of new Schools at 1/3rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Municipal Funds, &c., Cols. 8, 13 and 14.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Poona	Bárámati	5,272	2	205	3·9	3	576	993	87	330	331	86	600	300	631	1,262	
	Poona	99.622	17	2,224	2·2	83	4,915	10,475	1,643	3,917	3,492	2,068	16,600	8,300	11,792	23,583	
	Indápur	4,242	1	164	3·8	3	151	650	70	429	216	283	600	300	516	1,034	
	Junnar	10,373	3	384	3·7	7	609	1,819	171	1,039	606	604	1,400	700	1,306	2,613	
	Khed	7,015	1	138	1·9	6	133	947	116	698	316	498	1,200	600	916	1,831	
	Alandi	*1,754	1	80	4·5	1	157	291	29	105	97	37	200	100	197	394	
	Talegaon Dábháda	4,900	2	193	3·9	3	141	1,133	81	911	378	614	600	300	678	1,355	
	Lonávla	3,334	1	77	2·3	2	106	225	55	64	75	44	400	200	275	550	
	Sásvad	5,684	2	255	4·5	4	370	1,373	94	909	458	545	800	400	858	1,715	
	Jejuri	*3,245	1	169	5·2	2	122	524	53	349	175	227	400	200	375	749	
	Ghodnadi	*4,392	2	192	4·3	2	466	1,010	72	472	337	207	400	200	537	1,073	
	Talegaon Dhamdhera	3,620	1	93	2·5	3	61	629	60	508	209	359	600	300	509	1,020	
	Total ...	153,453	34	4,174	2·7	119	7,807	20,069	2,531	9,731	6,690	5,572	23,800	11,900	18,590	37,179	
Sholápur	Bársi	16,126	3	305	1·9	13	1,260	1,635	266	109	545	—170	2,600	1,300	1,845	3,690	*As given by the Commissioner.
	Karmála	5,071	1	199	3·9	4	611	1,034	83	340	345	78	800	400	*745	1,489	
	Pandharpur	16,910	4	420	2·5	13	1,587	2,191	279	325	730	—126	2,600	1,300	2,030	4,061	
	Sángola	4,726	2	146	3·1	3	287	1,114	78	749	371	456	600	300	671	1,343	
	Sholápur	59,890	7	687	1·1	53	2,098	3,766	988	680	1,255	413	10,600	5,300	6,555	13,111	
	Total ...	102,723	17	1,757	1·7	86	5,843	9,740	1,694	2,203	3,246	651	17,200	8,600	11,846	23,694	
Sátára	Malcolmpeth	*3,248	1	109	3·4	2	146	315	54	115	105	64	400	200	305	610	
	Karád	*10,778	5	546	5·0	6	956	2,669	178	1,535	889	827	1,200	600	1,489	2,983	
	Rahimatpur	6,082	2	134	2·2	4	403	914	100	411	305	206	800	400	705	1,409	
	Máyni	*2,997	1	86	2·9	2	155	396	49	192	132	109	400	200	332	664	
	Pusesávli	*2,569	1	85	3·3	2	135	497	42	320	165	196	400	200	365	731	
	Vita	4,477	1	112	2·5	3	277	789	74	438	263	249	600	300	563	1,126	
	Mhasvad	5,581	2	132	2·4	4	222	695	92	381	231	241	800	400	631	1,263	
	Shingnápur	*1,167	1	36	3·1	...	128	172	19	25	58	—14	...	...	58	114	
	Sátára	28,601	9	1,249	4·4	20	1,932	5,086	472	2,682	1,696	1,458	4,000	2,000	3,696	7,390	
	Tásgaon	10,206	4	382	3·7	6	878	2,009	168	963	670	461	1,200	600	1,270	2,539	
	Wái	11,676	6	517	4·4	6	1,046	2,544	193	1,305	848	650	1,200	600	1,448	2,896	
	Ashta	9,548	3	287	3·0	7	1,386	1,400	157	—143	467	—453	1,400	700	1,167	2,333	
	Islámpur	8,949	2	257	2·9	7	236	1,035	148	651	345	454	1,400	700	1,045	2,090	
	Total ...	105,879	38	3,932	3·7	69	7,900	18,521	1,746	8,875	6,174	4,448	13,800	6,900	13,074	26,148	

A—*continued.*

Municipal Schools (Committee and Aided) on Local Budget, Central Division—continued.

Collectorate.	Municipalities.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts, 1882-83.	Current Expenditure including ordinary repairs, 1882-83.	Government Grant at 3⅛ pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality.	Government Grant at ⅛rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality.	Cost of new Schools at ⅛rd of Rs. 300 to Municipal Assets &c.	Cost of new Schools at ⅛rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Municipal Funds, &c., Columns 8, 13 and 14.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ratnagiri	Chiplún...	12,065	1	224	1·8	11	718	1,284	199	367	428	138	2,200	1,100	1,528	3,056	
	Dápoli ...	*2,652	1	152	5·7	2	144	818	44	630	273	401	400	200	473	945	*As given by the Commissioner.
	Vengúrla	8,947	2	404	4·5	7	395	1,372	147	830	457	520	1,400	700	1,157	2,315	
	Rájápur...	7,448	1	197	2·6	6	185	918	123	610	306	427	1,200	600	906	1,812	
	Ratnágiri	12,616	4	553	4·3	9	531	3,935	208	3,196	1,312	2,092	1,800	900	2,212	4,423	
	Total	43,728	9	1,530	3·5	35	1,973	8,327	721	5,633	2,776	3,578	7,000	3,500	6,276	12,551	
Thána	Bassein ...	10,357	7	587	5·7	3	857	2,817	171	1,789	939	1,021	600	300	1,239	2,478	
	Bhiwndi	13,837	5	742	5·3	9	661	3,278	228	2,389	1,093	1,524	1,800	900	1,993	3,985	
	Kalyán ...	12,910	4	505	3·9	9	567	2,753	213	1,973	918	1,268	1,800	900	1,818	3,635	
	Máhím ...	7,122	2	285	4·0	5	502	1,498	118	878	499	497	1,000	500	999	1,999	
	Panvel ...	10,351	4	554	5·4	6	1,135	2,750	171	1,444	917	698	1,200	600	1,517	3,033	
	Thána ...	14,456	8	823	5·7	6	1,323	4,501	238	2,940	1,500	1,678	1,200	600	2,100	4,201	
	Bándra ...	14,987	3	207	1·3	12	739	1,400	247	414	467	194	2,400	1,200	1,667	3,333	
	Kûrla ...	9,715	2	87	0·9	8	105	298	160	33	99	94	1,600	800	899	1,799	
	Uran ...	10,149	3	273	2·7	7	839	1,598	168	591	532	227	1,400	700	1,232	2,466	
	Total	103,884	38	4,063	3·9	65	6,728	20,893	1,714	12,451	6,964	7,201	13,000	6,500	13,464	26,929	
Kolába	Alíbág ...	6,376	2	374	5·8	4	488	2,384	105	1,791	795	1,101	800	400	1,195	2,389	
	Mahád ...	6,804	3	366	5·3	4	500	1,711	112	1,099	570	641	800	400	970	1,941	
	Pen ...	8,082	3	437	5·4	5	504	2,202	133	1,565	734	964	1,000	500	1,234	2,468	
	Roha ...	4,894	3	336	6·8	2	336	1,898	81	1,481	633	929	400	200	833	1,665	
	Total	26,156	11	1,513	5·8	15	1,828	8,195	431	5,936	2,732	3,635	3,000	1,500	4,232	8,463	
	Grand Total	535,823	147	16,969	3·1	389	32,079	85,745	8,837	44,829	28,582	25,085	77,800	38,900	67,482	1,34,964	

Average number of children in each existing school, 115·4.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 583-4-9.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 5-0-10.

Municipal Schools (Committee and Aided) on Local Fund Budget, North-East Division.

Collectorate.	Municipality.	Population, 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	No. of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Municipal Receipts, 1882-83.	Current Expenditure, 1882-83, including ordinary repairs.	Government Grant at 3/4 pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality, &c.	Government Grant at 3rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality, &c.	Cost of new Schools at 2/3rds of Rs. 300 to Municipal Assets, &c.	Cost of new Schools at 1/3rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 & 15.	Total Cost to Municipal Funds, &c., Columns 13 and 14.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Khándesh ...	Amalner	7,627	2	348	4·6	6	785	1,992	126	1,081	664	543	1,200	600	1,264	2,528	
	Párola	12,354	4	451	3·7	8	600	2,388	204	1,584	796	992	1,600	800	1,596	3,192	
	Bhusával	9,613	4	427	4·4	6	641	1,850	158	1,051	617	592	1,200	600	1,217	2,433	
	Chopda	13,932	4	349	2·5	10	884	2,049	230	935	683	482	2,000	1,000	1,683	3,366	
	Dhulia	18,449	7	734	4·0	11	1,092	4,048	304	2,652	1,349	1,607	2,200	1,100	2,449	4,899	*As given by the Commissioner.
	Songír	*4,275	2	149	3·5	2	225	761	70	466	254	282	400	200	454	907	
	Erandol	11,501	7	480	4·2	5	779	2,659	190	1,690	886	994	1,000	500	1,386	2,773	
	Dharangaon	13,081	6	585	4·5	7	1,038	2,510	216	1,256	837	635	1,400	700	1,537	3,073	
	Nandurbár	6,841	3	359	5·2	4	583	1,779	113	1,083	593	603	800	400	993	1,986	
	Jalgaon	9,918	2	264	2·7	8	813	1,377	164	400	459	105	1,600	800	1,259	2,518	
	Bhadgaon	6,537	1	272	4·2	6	701	1,474	108	665	492	282	1,200	600	1,092	2,183	
	Sháháda	5,441	2	244	4·5	3	343	1,299	90	866	433	523	600	300	733	1,466	
	Prakásha	5,651	1	138	2·4	5	526	637	93	18	212	—101	1,000	500	712	1,425	
	Shirpur	7,613	2	294	3·9	6	588	1,588	126	874	529	471	1,200	600	1,129	2,259	
	Taloda	5,663	1	170	3·0	5	328	881	93	460	294	259	1,000	500	794	1,587	
	Varangaon	4,211	2	199	4·7	2	251	733	69	413	244	238	400	200	444	889	
	Betávad	5,282	2	162	3·1	3	264	682	87	331	227	191	600	300	527	1,055	
	Sindkheda	*4,295	1	114	2·7	3	237	761	71	453	254	270	600	300	554	1,107	
	Sávda	8,642	3	473	5·5	6	1,637	2,377	143	597	792	—52	1,200	600	1,392	2,785	
	Yával	8,889	4	536	6·03	5	514	2,142	147	1,481	714	914	1,000	500	1,214	2,428	
	Total	169,815	60	6,748	3·9	111	12,829	33,987	2,802	18,356	11,329	9,830	22,200	11,100	22,429	44,859	
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar	32,903	11	1,522	4·6	22	1,976	6,658	543	4,139	2,219	2,463	4,400	2,200	4,419	8,839	
	Bhingár	5,106	3	231	4·5	2	172	850	84	594	283	395	400	200	483	967	
	Sangamner	8,796	4	528	6·0	5	835	2,159	145	1,179	720	604	1,000	500	1,220	2,439	
	Total	46,805	18	2,281	4·9	29	2,983	9,667	772	5,912	3,222	3,462	5,800	2,900	6,122	12,245	
Násik ...	Málegaon	10,622	5	434	4·1	6	827	2,822	175	1,820	941	1,054	1,200	600	1,541	3,081	
	Násik	24,101	11	1,344	5·6	13	1,574	6,401	397	4,430	2,134	2,693	2,600	1,300	3,434	6,867	
	Trimbak	3,839	3	183	4·8	1	194	1,032	63	775	344	494	200	100	444	888	
	Sinnar	7,960	5	315	4·0	3	438	1,980	131	1,411	660	882	600	300	960	1,920	
	Yeola	17,685	6	661	3·7	12	1,089	3,276	292	1,895	1,092	1,095	2,400	1,200	2,292	4,584	
	Igatpuri	6,306	2	161	2·6	4	260	911	104	547	303	348	800	400	703	1,408	
	Total	70,513	32	3,098	4·4	39	4,382	16,422	1,162	10,878	5,474	6,566	7,800	3,900	9,374	18,748	
	Grand Total	287,133	110	12,127	4·2	179	20,194	60,076	4,736	35,146	20,025	19,858	35,800	17,900	37,925	75,852	

Average number of children to each existing school, 110·2.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 546-2-4.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 4-15-1.

A—*continued.*

Municipal Schools (Committee and Aided) on Local Budget, Northern Division.

Collectorate.	Municipality.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Municipal Receipts, 1882-83.	Current Expenditure of 1882-83, including ordinary repairs.	Government Grant at 3½ pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality, &c.	Government Grant at ⅓rd of Expenditure.	Deficе of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality, &c.	Cost of new Schools at ⅔rds of Rs. 300 to Municipal Assets, &c.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Municipal Funds, &c., Columns 8, 13 and 14.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Surat	Sarat...	107,154	15	2,285	2·1	92	6,578	9,286	1,768	940	3,095	—387	18,400	9,200	12,295	24,591	
	Ránder	9,416	1	238	2·5	8	306	878	155	417	293	279	1,600	800	1,093	2,185	
	Mándvi	4,744	5	380	8·2	...	196	1,986	78	1,712	662	1,128	..	...	662	1,324	
	Bulsár	13,229	7	584	4·4	6	480	3,039	218	2,341	1,013	1,546	1,200	600	1,613	3,226	
	Total ...	134,543	28	3,487	2·6	106	7,560	15,189	2,219	5,410	5,063	2,566	21,200	10,600	15,663	31,326	
Broach ...	Jambusar	11,479	7	740	6·4	4	1,369	3,243	189	1,685	1,081	793	800	400	1,481	2,962	
	Broach	37,281	10	2,000	5·4	27	1,070	7,273	615	5,588	2,424	3,779	5,400	2,700	5,124	10,249	
	Anklesvar	9,535	5	692	7·3	5	494	3,144	157	2,493	1,048	1,602	1,000	500	1,548	3,096	
	Total ...	58,295	22	3,432	5·9	36	2,933	13,660	961	9,766	4,553	6,174	7,200	3,600	8,153	16,307	
Kaira	Kapadvanj	14,442	5	638	4·4	9	466	2,190	238	1,486	730	994	1,800	900	1,630	3,260	
	Dákor	7,771	3	304	3·9	5	466	1,109	128	515	370	273	1,000	500	870	1,739	
	Nadiád	28,304	7	1,560	5·5	21	1,761	4,741	467	2,513	1,580	1,400	4,200	2,100	3,680	7,361	
	Mehmadabad	8,173	4	564	6·9	4	476	2,308	135	1,697	769	1,063	800	400	1,169	2,339	
	Kaira	12,640	4	425	3·4	9	628	2,045	209	1,208	682	735	1,800	900	1,582	3,163	
	Total ...	71,330	23	3,491	4·9	48	3,797	12,393	1,177	7,419	4,131	4,465	9,600	4,800	8,931	17,862	
Panch Maháls.	Godhra	13,342	4	628	4·7	9	515	2,703	220	1,968	901	1,287	1,800	900	1,801	3,602	
	Dohad	12,394	4	522	4·2	8	473	1,929	204	1,252	643	813	1,600	800	1,443	2,886	
	Total ...	25,736	8	1,150	4·5	17	988	4,632	424	3,220	1,544	2,100	3,400	1,700	3,244	6,488	
Ahmedabad ...	Paránti]	8,353	2	557	6·7	6	330	1,714	138	1,246	571	813	1,200	600	1,171	2,343	
	Modása	7,031	2	395	5·6	5	444	1,569	116	1,009	523	602	1,000	500	1,023	2,046	
	Ahmedabad	124,767	16	2,806	2·2	109	3,779	10,436	2,057	4,600	3,479	3,178	21,800	10,900	14,379	28,757	
	Dholka	17,716	5	613	3·5	13	727	2,318	292	1,299	773	818	2,600	1,300	2,073	4,145	
	Viramgám	18,990	5	700	3·7	14	763	2,676	313	1,600	892	1,021	2,800	1,400	2,292	4,584	
	Dhandhuka	10,044	4	539	5·4	6	1,123	2,054	166	765	685	246	1,200	600	1,285	2,569	
	Gogha	7,063	1	138	1·9	6	112	648	117	419	216	320	1,200	600	816	1,632	
	Total ...	193,964	35	5,748	2·9	159	7,278	21,415	3,199	10,938	7,139	6,998	31,800	15,900	23,039	46,076	
	Grand Total ...	483,868	116	17,308	3·6	366	22,556	67,289	7,980	36,753	22,430	22,303	73,200	36,600	59,030	1,18,059	

Average number of pupils to each school, 149·2.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 580-1-3.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 3-14-2.

A—*continued.*

Municipal Schools (Committee and Aided) on Local Budget, Southern Division.

Collectorate.	Municipality.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Municipal Receipts, 1882-83.	Current Expenditure including ordinary repairs, 1882-83.	Government Grant at 3⅛ pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality, &c.	Government Grant at ⅓rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality, &c.	Cost of new Schools at ⅔rds of Rs. 300 to Municipal Assets, &c.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Municipal Funds, &c. Columns 8, 13 and 14.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	23,115	5	1,148	5·0	18	1,210	4,310	381	2,719	1,437	1,663	3,600	1,800	3,237	6,473	
	Athni	11,186	4	315	2·8	7	990	1,690	184	516	563	137	1,400	700	1,263	2,527	
	Nipáni...	9,777	3	404	4·1	7	520	1,870	161	1,189	623	727	1,400	700	1,323	2,647	
	Gokák	10,307	5	529	5·2	5	630	1,870	170	1,070	623	617	1,000	500	1,123	2,247	
	Saundatti	7,133	2	268	3·7	5	660	1,380	117	603	460	260	1,000	500	960	1,920	
	Yamkanmardi	*4,491	1	183	4·0	.3	180	640	75	385	214	246	600	300	514	1,026	* As given by the Commissioner.
	Total ...	66,009	20	2,847	4·3	45	4,190	11,760	1,088	6,482	3,920	3,650	9,000	4,500	8,420	16,840	
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	26,520	11	1,610	6·0	16	1,310	5,750	437	4,003	1,917	2,523	3,200	1,600	3,517	7,033	
	Navalgund	7,810	3	231	2·9	5	610	1,250	129	511	417	223	1,000	500	917	1,833	
	Nárgund	7,874	4	269	3·4	4	790	1,430	130	510	477	163	800	400	877	1,753	
	Gadag	17,001	6	579	3·4	11	1,110	3,580	280	2,190	1,193	1,277	2,200	1,100	2,293	4,587	
	Hubli	36,677	12	1,965	5·3	25	1,590	6,870	605	4,675	2,290	2,990	5,000	2,500	4,790	9,580	
	Háveri	5,652	3	332	5·9	3	590	1,660	93	977	553	517	600	300	853	1,707	
	Byádgi	4,116	1	147	3·6	3	210	640	68	362	213	217	600	300	513	1,027	
	Ránebennur	10,202	5	440	4·3	5	600	1,760	168	992	587	573	1,000	500	1,087	2,173	
	Hángal	5,272	4	353	6·9	1	350	1,560	87	1,123	520	690	200	100	620	1,240	
	Total ...	121,124	49	5,926	4·9	73	7,160	24,500	1,997	15,343	8,167	9,173	14,600	7,300	15,467	30,933	
Kaládgi ...	Bágalkot	12,850	4	515	4·0	9	910	2,670	212	1,548	890	870	1,800	900	1,790	3,580	
	Ilkal	9,574	1	120	1·2	9	300	740	158	282	247	193	1,800	900	1,147	2,293	
	Bijápur	11,424	5	435	3·8	6	520	2,200	188	1,492	733	947	1,200	600	1,333	2,267	
	Kaládgi	7,024	3	350	5·0	4	470	2,070	116	1,484	690	910	800	400	1,090	2,180	
	Total ...	40,872	13	1,420	3·5	28	2,200	7,680	674	4,806	2,560	2,920	5,600	2,800	5,360	10,720	
Kánara ...	Kárwár	13,761	8	974	7·1	6	1,130	3,440	227	2,083	1,147	1,163	1,200	600	1,747	3,493	
	Kumta	10,629	5	570	5·4	6	400	2,380	176	1,804	793	1,187	1,200	600	1,393	2,787	
	Sirsi	5,633	4	470	8·3	2	1,000	2,360	93	1,267	786	574	400	200	986	1,974	
	Haliyál	5,527	3	553	9·6	3	730	1,950	91	1,129	650	570	600	300	950	1,900	
	Total ...	35,550	20	2,567	7·2	17	3,260	10,130	587	6,283	3,376	3,494	3,400	1,700	5,076	10,154	
	Grand Total ...	263,555	102	12,760	4·8	163	16,810	54,070	4,346	32,914	18,023	19,237	32,600	16,300	34,323	68,647	

Average number of pupils to each existing school, 124·9.
Average cost of existing schools, Rs. 530-1-6.
Average cost of existing pupils, Rs. 4-3-10.

A—*concluded.*

Committee and Aided Schools (Boys and Girls) in Municipalities and on the Local Fund Budgets.

Collectorate.		Municipality.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts within Town limits, Cess Fees, &c., 1882-83.	Current Expenditure including ordinary repairs, 1882-83.	Government Grant at 3¾ pies per Head of Population.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality.	Government Grant at ½rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Municipality.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rds of Rs. 300 to Municipal Assets.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government Cols. 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Municipal Fund, &c., Columns 8, 13 and 14.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	1	Karáchi	68,332	11	1,131	1·7	57	2,471	7,379	1,127	3,781	2,460	2,448	11,400	5,700	8,160	16,319
	2	Sehwan	4,524	1	150	3·3	4	975	1,643	75	593	548	120	800	400	948	1,895
	3	Bubak	2,838	1	88	3·1	2	120	892	47	725	297	475	400	200	497	995
	4	Dádú	2,270	1	71	3·1	1	221	483	37	225	161	101	200	100	261	522
	5	Tata	8,830	3	354	4·09	6	250	2,307	146	1,911	769	1,288	1,200	600	1,369	2,738
	6	Keti Bandar	2,141	1	52	2·4	1	334	334	35	—35	111	—111	200	100	211	423
	7	Mirpur Batóro	3,102	1	73	2·7	2	249	445	51	145	148	48	400	200	348	697
	8	Johi	1,120	1	25	2·2	..	..	256	18	238	85	171	....	..	85	171
	9	Kotri	8,922	4	321	3·6	5	1,483	2,231	147	601	744	4	1,000	500	1,244	2,487
	10	Mánjhand	2,654	1	122	4·5	2	5	426	44	377	142	279	400	200	342	684
		Total ..	104,731	25	2,387	2·2	80	6,108	16,396	1,727	8,561	5,465	4,823	16,000	8,000	13,465	26,931
Hyderabad	1	Hyderabad	45,195	19	1,797	3·9	26	2,473	12,180	745	8,962	4,060	5,647	5,200	2,600	6,660	13,320
	2	Tando Muhammad Khán	3,281	2	169	4·9	1	233	432	54	145	144	55	200	100	244	488
	3	Tando Jam	2,072	1	46	2·2	1	..	681	34	647	227	454	200	100	327	654
	4	Hála	3,967	1	98	2·4	3	158	1,215	65	992	405	652	600	300	705	1,410
	5	Matári	5,054	1	88	1·5	4	240	438	84	114	146	52	800	400	546	1,092
	6	Tando Alahyar	4,170	1	71	1·7	3	240	620	69	311	207	173	600	300	507	1,013
	7	Tando Adam	4,253	1	111	2·6	3	602	820	70	148	278	—55	600	300	573	1,147
	8	Shahdádpur	2,068	1	48	2·3	1	..	333	34	299	111	222	200	100	211	422
	9	Nasarpur	3,206	1	105	3·2	2	..	1,023	53	970	341	682	400	200	541	1,082
	10	Naushahro	3,110	1	105	3·3	2	60	875	51	764	292	523	400	200	492	983
	11	Thárú Shah	2,236	1	139	6·2	1	370	1,186	37	779	395	421	200	100	495	991
	12	Bhiria	2,488	1	115	4·6	1	186	524	41	297	175	163	200	100	275	549
	13	Kandiáro	2,367	1	92	3·8	1	101	1,362	40	1,221	454	807	200	100	554	1,108
	14	Moro	2,067	1	66	3·1	1	120	335	34	181	112	103	200	100	212	423
		Total ..	85,534	33	3,050	3·5	50	4,783	22,024	1,411	15,830	7,342	9,899	10,000	5,000	12,342	24,682
Shikárpur	1	Shikárpur	42,496	15	1,638	3·6	27	3,649	11,291	701	6,941	3,764	3,878	5,400	2,700	6,464	12,927
	2	Mehar	1,944	1	100	5·1	1	23	1,030	32	975	343	664	200	100	443	887
	3	Garhi Yásin	5,541	1	99	1·7	5	229	643	91	323	214	200	1,000	500	714	1,429
	4	Sukkur	27,389	4	480	1·5	23	1,793	4,485	452	1,240	1,495	197	4,600	2,300	3,795	7,590
	5	Lárkhána	13,188	3	456	3·4	10	2,827	4,434	218	1,389	1,478	129	2,000	1,000	2,478	4,956
	6	Kambar	6,133	1	105	1·7	5	366	696	101	229	232	98	1,000	500	732	1,464
	7	Rato-dero	3,170	2	86	2·7	1	326	931	52	553	310	295	200	100	410	821
	8	Khairpur Nátheshán	1,767	1	28	1·5	1	..	286	29	257	95	191	200	100	195	391
	9	Rohri	10,224	3	388	3·4	7	802	2,957	169	1,986	986	1,169	1,400	700	1,686	3,371
	10	Ghotki	3,240	1	49	1·5	2	180	440	53	207	147	113	400	200	347	693
	11	Ubauro	2,267	1	71	3·1	1	..	329	37	292	110	219	200	100	210	419
		Total ..	117,359	33	3,500	2·9	83	11,195	27,522	1,935	14,392	9,174	7,153	16,600	8,300	17,474	34,948
Upper Sind Frontier		Jacobabad	7,365	4	304	4·1	3	..	2,458	121	2,337	819	1,639	600	300	1,119	2,239
		Total ..	7,365	4	304	4·1	3	..	2,458	121	2,337	819	1,639	600	300	1,119	2,239
Thar and Párkar	1	Nagar	1,773	1	184	10·3	1	60	423	29	334	141	222	200	100	241	482
	2	Mitti	2,594	1	159	6·9	2	192	1,011	43	776	337	482	400	200	537	1,074
	3	Umarkot	2,810	1	84	2·9	2	708	1,218	46	464	406	104	400	200	606	1,212
		Total ..	7,177	3	427	5·9	5	960	2,652	118	1,574	884	808	1,000	500	1,384	2,768
		Grand Total ..	322,166	98	9,668	3·0	221	23,046	71,052	5,312	42,694	23,684	24,322	44,200	22,100	45,784	91,568

Average number of children to each existing school, 98·6.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 725.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 7-5-4.

B.

List of Grants-in-aid from Provincial Budget (Result Grant) to Vernacular and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Central Division for 1882-83.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Awards in 1882-83.	Percentage of Pupils to Population after adding these figures to those given in Statement A.	Deduction from Columns 16 and 17 of previous Statement A. at Rs. 600 per School.		Remarks.
						Government.	Municipality, &c.	
				Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs.	
Island of Bombay.	Israelite Benevolent Society's Vernacular Boys' School ..	1	127	600 0	....	....	....	
	Framji Nasarwanji do. Khetvadi ..	1	132	211 8	....	....	....	
	Church Missionary Society's do. Mátunga ..	1	73	130 8	....	....	....	
	Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, Paydhuni	1	319	1,200 0	....	....	....	
	Do. Nagpada	1	127	300 0	....	....	....	
	Adarji Cawasji Boys' School, Dhobi Talão	1	295	415 8	....	....	....	
	American Mission do. Byculla	1	41	76 0	....	....	....	
	Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Fort	1	301	808 0	....	....	....	
	Honourable Rastamji Jamsetji Jijibhoy's Vernacular School	1	229	1,430 0	....	....	....	
	Victoria Vernacular School	1	57	88 8	....	....	....	
	Mancharji Cawasji Kutar's Vernacular School, Khetvadi ..	1	64	52 0	....	....	....	
	Free Church Mission do. Kámáthipura	1	102	61 0	....	....	....	
	American Mission do. Mhatarpakdi.	1	23	15 0	....	....	....	
	Do. do. Duncan Road	1	21	10 0	....	....	....	
	Do. do. Chinchpokli .	1	17	....	....	....	....	
	Israelite Benevolent Society's Vernacular Girls' School, Israel Mahola	1	85	400 0	....	....	....	
	Dr. Bhau Daji's Girls' School	1	104	220 8	....	....	....	
	Jagannath Shankerset Girls' School	1	131	291 0	....	....	....	
	Bhagawandas Girls' School	1	103	271 8	....	....	....	
	Gokuldas Tejpal Charitable Girls' School	1	63	71 0	....	....	....	
	Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy's do.	1	87	216 0	....	....	....	
	Church Missionary Society's do. Girgaon	1	103	286 0	....	....	....	
	Portuguese Vernacular Portion of Maria Christiana Viegas Girls' School, Lower Máhim	1	30	180 0	....	....	....	
	Free Church Female Boarding School, Girgaon	1	36	187 0	....	....	....	
	Sir Cowasji Jahangirji Readymoney's School, Khetvádi ..	1	46	273 0	....	....	....	
	Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Fort	1	344	775 0	....	....	....	
	Do. do. Dhobi Talão	1	273	796 0	....	....	....	
	Do. do. Mumbádevi	1	273	797 0	....	....	....	
	Merwanji Setna's School	1	72	240 0	....	....	....	
	Ladies' Association of S. P. G. Hindu Girls' School, New Wádi	1	125	187 8	....	....	....	
	Free Church Mission Vernacular School, Amroli	1	184	319 8	....	....	....	
	Do. do. Girgaon	1	86	179 0	....	....	....	
	All Saints' School, Umarkhádi	1	Closed.	88 0	....	....	....	
	Total ..	33	4,073	11,176 0	1·2	660	13,200	
Bándra ..	St. Xavier's Portuguese Vernacular School at Xellalim ..	1	67	52 8	....	....	....	
	Escola Diocesana, Portuguese and Latin, of St. Andrew's Church	1	120	40 8	....	....	....	
	Total ..	2	187	93 0	2·6	400	800	
Poona City ..	Free Church Mission Vernacular School, Aditvár Peth ..	1	172	52 8	....	....	....	
	Mission Orphanage and Christian Boys' School, Panch Howd.	1	38	174 8	....	....	....	
	Free Church Mission Vernacular Girls' School, Aditwar Peth.	1	78	75 0	....	....	....	
	Beni-Israel Girls' School, Rastya's Peth	1	59	103 8	....	....	....	
	Zenana Mission Girls' School, Shukrawar Peth	1	53	56 8	....	....	....	
	Do. do. Sadasiv Peth	1	54	52 8	....	....	....	
	Total ..	6	454	514 8	2·7	1,200	2,400	
Poona Cantonment.	Zenana Mission School, Civil Lines, Poona	1	49	155 8	....	....	....	
	Do. Kamathipura Camp	1	47	86 8	....	....	....	
	Free Church Mission Industrial Orphanage, Camp Poona ..	1	44	185 8	....	....	....	
	Do. Institution do. ..	1	45	178 8	....	....	....	
	Total ..	4	185	606 0	1·4	800	1,600	
Sirur	American Mission Deccan Industrial School	1	Not known.	72 8	4·3	200	400	
Pandharpur ..	Robertson School of Industry	1	38	50 0	2·7	200	400	
Dápoli ..	S. P. G. Mission Boys' School	1	31	30 8	....	....	....	
	All Saints' Orphanage Girls' School	1	8	45 8	....	....	....	
	Ladies' Association Vernacular Caste Girls' School	1	34	70 0	....	....	....	
	Total ..	3	73	146 0	8·4	600	1,200	
Sholápur ..	American Mission Station School	1	38	64 0	....	....	....	
	Do. Sadar Bázár	1	23	22 0	....	....	....	
	Total ..	2	61	86 0	1·2	400	800	
	Total Municipal Towns ..	52	5,071	12,744 0	6·8	10,400	20,800	
	Village Schools ..	4	147	254 0	....	800	1,600	
	Grand Total ..	56	5,218	12,998 0	6·0	11,200	22,400	

Municipal Towns.

Average number of children to each existing school, 97·5.
Average annual cost of each existing school, Rs. 245-1-2.
Average annual cost of each existing pupil, Rs. 2-8-2.

B—*continued.*

List of Grants-in-aid from Provincial Budget (Result Grant) to Vernacular and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the North-East Division for 1882-83.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Awards in 1882-83.	Percentage of Pupils to Population after adding these figures to those given in Statement A.	Deduction from Columns 16 and 17 of previous Statement A. at Rs. 300 per School.		Remarks.
						Government.	Municipality, &c.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs.	
Násik	Church Mission Primary Boys' School ...	1	31	10 0	.....	...	...	
	I. F. N. School and Instruction Society's Girls' School	1	30	20 0	.....	...	...	
	Total ...	2	61	30 0	5·8	200	400	
Igatpuri	Church Mission Primary Boys' School ...	1	28	25 0	2·9	100	200	
Ahmednagar ...	S. P. G. Mission Primary School, Boys'...	1	59	86 8	.....	...	...	
	American Mission Girls' Boarding School.	1	128	291 0	.....	...	...	
	Do. Vernacular Boys' School ...	1	28	35 0	.....	...	...	
	Do. do. Girls' do. ...	1	40	30 0	.....	...	...	
	Do. do. Girls in Saliwada ...	1	33	40 0	....	...	...	
	Total ...	5	288	482 8	5·5	500	1,000	
Bhingár	American Mission Boys' School	1	35	15 0	5·2	100	200	
	Total Municipal Towns ...	9	412	552 8	4·3	900	1,800	
Camp Ahmednagar.	S. P. G. Mission 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Boys'	1	59	45 8	.....	...	...	
	Do. Primary, Girls'	1	59	184 8	.....	...	...	
	Total ...	2	118	230 0	2·5	200	400	
Camp Málegaon .	Church Mission Primary School, Boys'...	1	113	139 0	.....	...	...	
	Do. do. Girls'...	1	32	44 8	.....	...	...	
	Total ...	2	145	183 8	3·8	200	400	
Manmád	Church Mission 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Boys'	1	14	58 8	.....	...	...	
	Do. Primary do.	1	64	50 8	.....	...	...	
	Total ...	2	78	109 0	3·7	200	400	
Camp Devláli ...	Church Mission Primary School, Boys'...	1	18	20 0	.....	...	...	
	Do. do. Girls'...	1	22	10 0	.....	...	...	
	Total ...	2	40	30 0	1·3	200	400	
Chandwad	Church Mission Primary School, Boys'...	1	15	10 0	7·1	100	200	
Shrigonda	American Mission Primary Boys' School.	1	12	10 0	5·6	100	200	
Sonai	Church of England do. ...	1	36	21 0	2·9	100	200	
	Total Non-Municipal Towns ...	11	444	593 8	3·7	1,100	2,200	
	Primary Schools in Villages	37	529	742 8	.....	3,700	7,400	
	Grand Total ...	57	1,385	1,888 8	4·1	5,700	11,400	

Municipal Towns.

Average number of children to each existing school, 45·8.
Average annual cost to Government of existing schools, Rs. 61-5-4.
Average annual cost to Government of existing pupils, Rs. 1-5-5.

Non-Municipal Towns.

Average number of children to each existing school, 40·4.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 53-14-6.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 1-5-4.

B—*continued.*

List of Grants-in-aid from Provincial Budget (Result Grant) to Vernacular and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Northern Division for the year 1882-83.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Awards in 1882-83.	Percentage of Pupils to Population after adding these figures to those given in Statement A,	Deduction from Columns 16 and 17 of previous Statement A. at Rs. 600 per School.	
						Government.	Municipality, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Surat ...	Mission School No. 1, Boys'	1	110	109	...	...	...
	Do. No. 2, do.	1	105	120	...	...	...
	Do. No. 3, do.	1	81	92	...	...	...
	Do. No. 4, do.	1	38	26	...	...	...
	Mr. Jahangirji M. do.	1	94	218	...	...	...
	„ Dinsha Dosabhai do.	1	30	9	...	...	...
	Mission School for Girls	1	50	331	...	...	...
	Raichand Dipchand do. No. 1 ...	1	196	561	...	...	...
	Do. do. No. 2 ...	1	139	343	...	...	...
	Mr. Jahangirji M. do.	1	38	47	...	...	...
	„ Dinsha Dosabhai do.	1	28	14	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	909	1,870	2·9	2,200	4,400
Ahmedabad ...	Mission School No. 1, Boys'	1	139	188	...	...	...
	Do. No. 2, do.	1	119	153	...	...	...
	Do. No. 1, Girls'	1	72	170	...	...	...
	Do. No. 2, do.	1	67	153	...	...	...
	Maganbhai Karamchand, Girls ...	1	310	660	...	...	...
	Sethani Harkuverbhai do. ...	1	166	201	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	873	1,525	2·9	1,200	2,400
Jogha ...	Mission School No. 1, Boys'	1	127	69	...	...	...
	Do. No. 2, do.	1	44	27	...	...	...
	Do. Girls'	1	56	53	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	227	149	5·1	600	1,200
	Total Municipal Towns ...	20	2,009	3,544	3·9	4,000	8,000
Borsad ...	Mission School, Boys'	1	51	75	...	...	...
	Do. Girls'	1	48	180	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	99	255	4·6	400	800
	Grand Total ..	22	2,108	3,799	3·9	4,400	8,800

Municipal Towns.

Average number of children to each existing school, 100·4.
Average annual cost to Government of existing schools, Rs. 177-3-2.
Average annual cost to Government of existing pupils, Rs. 1-12-2.

Non-Municipal Towns.

Average number of children to each existing school, 49·5.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 127-8-0.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 2-9-2.

B—*continued.*

List of Grants-in-aid from Provincial Budget (Result Grant) to Vernacular and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Southern Division for 1882-83.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Awards in 1882-83.	Percentage of Pupils to Population after adding these figures to those given in Statement A.	Deduction from Columns 16 and 17 of previous Statement A. at Rs. 600 per School.	
						Government.	Municipality, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	London Mission Maráthi School, Boys'	1	80	75	.....	.....	.....
	Do. Kánarese do.	1	91	114	.....	.....	.....
	Do. do. do. Girls'	1	64	94	.....	.....	.....
	Private Girls' School	1	101	99	.....	.....	.....
		4	336	382	6·4	800	1,600
Dhárwár	Basel German Mission Kánarese School for Boys	1	64	122	.....	.....	.....
	Do. do. Orphanage, Girls'	1	74	265	.....	.....	.....
		2	138	387	6·6	400	800
Hubli	Basel German Mission Kánarese School for Boys (old Hubli). ...	1	66	151	.....	.....	.....
	Do. do. (new Hubli). ...	1	74	137	.....	.....	.....
	Do. Orphanage, Girls'	1	18	...	.....	.....	.....
		3	158	288	5·8	600	1,200
Gadag-Betgiri ...	Basel German Mission Kánarese School for Boys	1	39	57	.....	.....	.....
	Do. Orphanage, Girls'	1	15	167	.....	.....	.....
		2	54	224	3·7	400	800
Bailhongal	London Mission Kánarese School, Boys'	1	72	137	8·1	200	400
	Total Municipal Towns ...	12	758	1,418	5·1	2,400	4,800
Guledgudd	Basel German Mission Kánarese School for Boys	1	69	51	.....	.....	.....
	Do. Maráthi do.	1	61	124	.....	.....	.....
	Do. Orphanage, Girls'	1	13	26	.....	.....	.....
	Total Non-Municipal Towns ...	3	143	201	4·4	600	1,200
	Grand Total ...	15	901	1,619	4·6	3,000	6,000

Municipal Towns.
Average number of children to each existing school, 63.1.
Average annual cost to Government of existing schools, Rs. 118-2-8.
Average annual cost to Government of existing pupils, Rs. 1-13-11.

Non-Municipal Towns.
Average number of children to each existing school, 47·6.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 67-0-0.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 1-6-6

List of Grants-in-aid from Provincial Budget (Result Grant) to Vernacular and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Sind for the year 1882-83.

Locality.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Awards in 1882-83.	Percentage of Pupils to Population after adding these figures to those given in Statement A.	Deduction from Columns 16 and 17 of previous Statement A. at Rs. 600 per School.	
						Government.	Municipality, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	Pársi Virbaiji 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	24	304 0	.....	.....	.....
	Mission Primary School (Boys')	1	451	570 0	.....	.....	.....
	Pársi Virbaiji do.	1	101	304 0	.....	.....	.....
	Mission Primary Girls' School	1	83	181 8	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4	659	1,359 8	2·6	800	1,600
Hyderabad	Tahilram's 2nd Grade Anglo-Veruacular Boys' School	1	47	329 0	.....	.....	.....
	Mahomed Shidik's do.	1	48	279 0	.....	.....	.....
	Mission Primary Boys' School	1	169	425 8	.....	.....	.....
	Do. do. Girls' do.	1	111	429 0	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4	375	1,462 8	4·8	800	1,600
New Sukkur	Municipal Primary Boys' School	1	247	458 8	.....	.....	.....
Purana do.	Do. do. do.	1	136	271 8	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	Do. Primary Girls' School	1	40	116 0	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3	423	846 0	3·3	600	1,200
	Grand Total ...	11	1,457	3,668 0	3·4	2,200	4,400

Municipal Towns.

Average number of children to each existing school, 132·4.
Average annual cost to Government of existing schools, Rs. 333-7-3.
Average annual cost to Government of existing pupils, Rs. 2-8-3.

C.

Statement showing Area of each Collectorate and Particulars as to the state of Education and the Funds available after excluding the figures for Municipalities.

Collectorate.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and inhabited Villages less Municipalities.	Population less Municipal.	Number of Schools less Municipal.	Number of Scholars less Municipal.	Number of Villages with Schools less Municipal.	Number of square miles to each Village with a School including Municipalities.	Percentage of Children to Population excluding Municipalities.	Assets less Municipal.	Total Cost less Municipal.	Grant to District Fund hitherto given.	Cost of Municipal Schools in excess of Municipal Receipts.	Balance of Provincial Grant remaining after Excess on Municipal Schools is met.	Balance of existing Provincial Grant after deducting Municipal Grant at $3\frac{1}{6}$ pies per Head.	Net Gain or Loss to the District Fund on 15 compared with 14.	Provincial Grant at $3\frac{1}{6}$ pies per Head.	Net Gain or Loss to the District Fund on 17 compared with 14.	Provincial Grant at $\frac{1}{2}$ of Assets.	Net Gain or Loss on 19 compared wtih 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona..	5,348	1,172	747,168	226	9,377	216	23	1·2	35,761	42,351	17,332	12,262	5,070	14,801	9,731	12,339	7,269	17,881	12,811
Sholápur	4,521	707	479,764	157	5,928	156	28	1·2	26,170	36,427	10,800	3,897	6,903	9,106	2,203	7,923	1,020	13,085	6,182
Thána..	4,243	2,092	804,664	155	6,412	154	26	·7	33,594	40,540	19,000	14,165	4,835	17,286	12,451	13,287	8,452	16,797	11,962
Kolába	1,496	971	355,493	68	3,605	66	21	1·0	21,893	19,118	7,990	6,367	1,623	7,559	5,936	5,870	4,247	10,946	9,323
Sátára	4,988	1,330	956,471	209	10,257	195	23	1·0	48,452	61,311	17,000	10,621	6,379	15,254	8,875	15,794	9,415	24,226	17,847
Ratnágiri	3,922	1,292	953,362	128	9,708	123	30	1·0	24,164	37,542	18,708	6,354	12,354	17,987	5,633	15,742	3,388	12,082	—272
	24,518	7,565	4,296,922	943	45,287	910	25	1·0	1,90,034	2,37,289	90,830	53,666	37,164	81,993	44,829	70,955	33,791	95,017	57,853
Khándesh	9,944	2,663	1,067,416	332	15,063	324	28	1·4	75,849	88,232	17,575	21,158	—3,583	14,773	18,356	17,626	21,209	37,924	41,507
Ahmednagar	6,666	1,331	704,423	235	11,362	282	23	1·6	35,787	55,004	17,560	6,684	10,876	16,788	5,912	11,632	756	17,893	7,017
Násik	5,940	1,627	710,693	239	10,132	235	24	1·4	31,235	59,679	16,500	12,040	4,460	15,338	10,878	11,726	7,266	15,618	11,158
	22,550	5,621	2,482,532	806	36,557	841	25	1·5	1,42,871	2,02,915	51,635	39,882	11,753	46,899	35,146	40,984	29,231	71,435	59,682
Ahmedabad	3,821	855	662,360	144	8,863	133	27	1·3	47,477	49,604	14,375	14,137	238	11,176	10,938	10,939	10,701	23,738	23,500
Kaira	1,609	576	733,470	183	14,104	162	9	1·9	68,262	64,853	9,327	8,596	731	8,150	7,419	12,111	11,330	34,131	33,400
Panch Mahals	1,613	673	229,743	59	3,179	50	31	1·3	11,893	14,195	3,619	3,644	4,975	8,195	3,220	3,794	—1,181	5,947	972
Broach	1,453	402	268,635	199	10,016	206	6	3·7	63,784	52,214	1,000	10,727	—9,727	39	9,766	4,437	14,164	31,892	41,619
Surat	1,662	778	479,655	238	14,407	231	7	3·0	62,260	69,430	14,259	7,629	6,630	12,040	5,410	7,922	1,292	31,130	24,500
	10,158	3,284	2,373,863	823	50,569	782	12	2·1	2,53,676	2,50,296	47,580	44,733	2,847	39,600	36,753	39,203	36,356	1,26,838	1,23,991
Belgaum	4,657	1,071	798,005	164	13,272	166	27	1·6	43,676	52,846	14,137	7,570	6,567	13,049	6,482	13,178	6,611	21,838	15,271
Dhárwár	4,535	1,276	761,783	301	23,089	283	15	3·0	77,440	79,005	16,603	17,340	—737	14,606	15,343	12,581	13,318	38,720	39,457
Kaládgi	5,757	1,137	597,621	141	8,590	127	43	1·4	38,562	50,217	12,264	5,480	6,784	11,590	4,806	9,868	3,084	19,231	12,497
Kánara	3,911	1,105	386,290	95	5,529	88	42	1·4	22,285	22,489	10,186	6,870	3,316	9,599	6,283	6,378	3,062	11,142	7,826
	18,860	4,589	2,543,699	701	50,480	664	27	1·9	1,81,963	2,04,557	53,190	37,260	15,930	48,844	32,914	42,605	26,075	90,981	75,051
Karáchi	14,115	713	373,957	28	1,209	27	381	·3	15,504	8,610	4,595	10,288	—5,693	2,868	8,561	10,732	16,425	7,752	13,445
Hyderabad	9,030	1,091	669,090	58	2,043	54	132	·3	27,831	18,040	4,440	17,241	—12,801	3,029	15,830	12,672	25,473	13,915	26,716
Thar and Párkar	12,729	70	196,167	8	405	7	1,272	·2	3,229	2,603	1,926	1,692	234	1,808	1,574	7,786	7,552	1,615	1,381
Shikárpur	10,001	1,362	735,627	79	4,117	82	107	·5	38,468	19,300	3,162	16,327	—13,165	1,227	14,392	115	13,280	19,234	32,399
Upper Sind Frontier	2,139	142	116,816	13	340	11	178	·3	5,920	3,133	1,542	2,458	—916	1,421	2,337	3,237	4,153	2,960	3,876
	48,014	3,378	2,091,657	186	8,114	181	218	·4	90,952	51,686	15,665	48,006	—32,341	10,353	42,694	34,542	66,883	45,476	77,817
	1,24,100	24,437	13,788,673	3,459	191,007	3,378	35	1·3	8,59,496	9,46,743	2,58,900	2,23,547	35,353	2,27,689	1,92,336	2,27,689	1,92,336	4,29,747	3,94,394

D.

Boys' and Girls' Schools on Local Budget (Aided and Committee Schools) in Non-Municipal Towns and Cantonments, &c.

Collectorate.	Municipality or Town.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts.	Current Expenditure including ordinary repairs.	Government Grant at 3¾ pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Towns.	Government Grant at ⅓rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Town Receipts.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rds of Rs. 300 to Town Assets.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Municipal Funds, &c., Columns 8, 13 & 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs,	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
Ratnágiri	Málvan	15,565	6	716	4·6	10	1,136	2,230	257	837	743	351	2,000	1,000	1,743	3,487
	Masare	7,445	1	215	2·8	6	741	601	123	—263	200	—340	1,200	600	800	1,601
	Harnai	5,746	1	136	2·3	5	211	526	95	220	176	139	1,000	500	676	1,350
	Total ...	28,756	8	1,037	3·7	21	2,088	3,357	475	794	1,119	150	4,200	2,100	3,219	6,438
Kolába	Revdanda	6,908	1	235	3·4	6	260	1,171	114	797	390	521	1,200	600	990	1,981
	Chaul	5,355	1	196	3·6	4	300	588	88	200	196	92	800	400	596	1,192
	Total ...	12,263	2	431	3·5	10	560	1,759	202	997	586	613	2,000	1,000	1,586	3,173
Thána	Agashi	6,823	1	134	1·9	6	294	601	112	195	200	107	1,200	600	800	1,601
Sátára	Sátára Military Lines	427	...	...	...	.....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerla	6,807	1	121	1·8	6	412	475	112	—49	158	—95	1,200	600	758	1,517
	Bhilandi	6,569	1	106	1·6	5	343	545	108	94	182	20	1,000	500	682	1,363
	Peth (Válva)	5,672	1	111	1·9	5	312	655	94	249	218	125	1,000	500	718	1,437
	Kali	5,169	2	229	4·4	3	404	897	85	408	299	194	600	300	599	1,198
	Pátan	3,548	1	96	2·7	3	123	440	59	258	147	170	600	300	447	893
	Total ...	28,192	6	663	2·4	22	1,594	3,012	465	960	1,004	414	4,400	2,200	3,204	6,408
Poona	Poona Cantonment	30,169	1	242	0·8	29	664	1,986	497	825	662	660	5,800	2,900	3,562	7,124
	Kirkee do.	7,252	...	...	...	7	...	...	120	...	...	...	1,400	700	700	1,400
	Otur	5,780	2	194	3·3	4	373	968	95	500	323	272	800	400	723	1,445
	Total ...	43,161	3	436	1·0	40	1,037	2,954	712	1,325	985	932	8,000	4,000	4,985	9,969
Sholápur	Sholápur Cantonment	1,391	1	306	22·0	.....	190	686	23	473	228	268	...	...	228	458
	Karkamb	6,421	1	86	1·3	5	202	677	107	368	226	249	1,000	500	726	1,451
	Vairag	5,467	1	80	1·4	4	125	521	90	306	174	222	800	400	574	1,147
	Total ...	13,279	3	472	3·6	9	517	1,884	220	1,147	628	739	1,800	900	1,528	3,056
	Grand Total ...	132,474	23	3,203	2·4	108	6,090	13,567	2,186	5,418	4,522	2,955	21,600	10,800	15,322	30,645

Average number of pupils to each existing school, 139·3.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 589-13-10.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 4-3-9.

D—*continued.*

Boys' and Girls' Schools on Local Budgets (Aided and Committee Schools) in Non-Municipal Towns and Cantonments, &c.—continued.

Collectorate.	Town.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts.	Current Expenditure including ordinary repairs.	Government Grant at 3⅛ pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Town.	Government Grant at ⅓rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Town.	Cost of New Schools at ⅔rds of Rs. 300 to Local or Town Assets.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs, 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Town Funds, &c., Columns 8, 13 and 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khándesh	Nasirabad	10,243	3	379	3·7	7	561	1,784	169	1,054	595	628	1,400	700	1,295	2,589
	Faizpur...	9,640	2	487	5·05	8	1,517	1,938	159	262	646	—225	1,600	800	1,446	2,892
	Ráver	7,482	2	272	3·6	5	514	1,507	123	870	502	491	1,000	500	1,002	2,005
	Jámner	5,705	2	202	3·5	4	461	1,216	94	661	406	349	800	400	806	1,610
	Shendurni	5,644	1	149	2·6	5	391	978	93	494	326	261	1,000	500	826	1,652
	Adgaon	5,093	1	22	·4	4	65	111	84	—38	37	9	800	400	437	874
	Total ...	43,807	11	1,511	3·5	33	3,509	7,534	722	3,303	2,512	1,513	6,600	3,300	5,812	11,622
Ahmednagar	Páthardi	6,734	2	247	3·7	5	295	1,175	111	769	392	488	1,000	500	892	1,783
	Kharda...	5,562	3	267	4·8	3	234	1,129	92	803	376	519	600	300	676	1,353
	Sonai	5,483	1	126	2·3	4	300	490	90	100	163	27	800	400	563	1,127
	Shrigonda	5,278	2	285	5·4	3	443	1,261	87	731	420	398	600	300	720	1,441
	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	4,589	...	...	...	5	...	...	76	—76	...	...	1,000	500	500	1,000
	Total ...	27,646	8	925	3·3	20	1,272	4,055	456	2,327	1,351	1,432	4,000	2,000	3,351	6,704
Násik	Devláli Cantonment	2,969	...	...	...	3	...	...	49	...	...	...	600	300	300	600
	Chándvad	4,892	5	328	6·5	...	234	1,415	81	1,100	472	709	...	...	472	943
	Manmád	4,137	1	77	1·13	3	145	449	68	236	149	155	600	300	449	900
	Málegaon Cantonment	3,780	...	...	...	4	...	...	62	...	...	...	800	400	400	800
	Total ...	15,778	6	405	2·6	10	379	1,864	260	1,336	621	864	2,000	1,000	1,621	3,243
	Grand Total ...	87,231	25	2,841	3·2	63	5,160	13,453	1,438	6,966	4,484	3,809	12,600	6,300	10,784	21,569

Per annum ... { Average number of pupils to each existing school, 113·6.
Average cost of existing schools, Rs. 538-1-11.
Average cost of existing pupils, Rs. 4-11-9.

D—*continued.*

Boys and Girls' Schools on Local Budgets (Aided and Committee Schools) in Non-Municipal Towns and Cantonments, &c.—continued.

Collectorate.	Town.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts, 1882-83.	Current Expenditure including ordinary Repairs.	Government Grant at 3¾ pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by the Town.	Government Grant at ⅓rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up by the Town.	Cost of new Schools at ⅔rds of Rs. 300 to Local or Town Assets.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Town Funds, &c., Columns 8, 13 and 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	Dhollera	10,301	4	503	4·9	6	221	1,629	170	1,238	543	865	1,200	600	1,143	2,286
	Sánand	6,984	2	338	4·8	5	458	1,427	115	854	476	493	1,000	500	976	1,951
	Mandal	6,979	1	201	2·9	6	374	551	115	62	184	—7	1,200	600	784	1,567
	Pátri	6,525	3	355	5·4	4	741	1,213	108	364	404	68	800	400	804	1,609
	Rájipura-Hirpur	5,168	1	89	1·7	4	153	450	85	212	150	147	800	400	550	1,100
	Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,854	...	...	...	3	..	...	47	...	...	...	600	300	300	600
	Total ...	38,811	11	1,486	4·1	28	1,947	5,270	640	2,730	1,757	1,566	5,600	2,800	4,557	9,113
Kaira	Umreth	14,643	7	829	5·7	8	944	3,463	242	2,277	1,154	1,365	1,600	800	1,954	3,909
	Borsad	12,228	5	467	3·8	7	901	1,951	202	848	650	400	1,400	700	1,350	2,701
	Mahuda	9,440	7	671	7·1	2	622	2,832	156	2,054	944	1,266	400	200	1,144	2,288
	Ánand	9,271	3	280	3·02	6	671	1,168	153	344	389	108	1,200	600	989	1,979
	Mátar	4,889	1	247	5·05	4	476	1,416	81	859	472	468	800	400	672	1,744
	Od	8,500	1	205	2·4	7	679	593	140	—226	198	—284	1,400	700	898	1,795
	Chaklasi	8,139	1	160	1·9	7	641	590	134	—185	197	—248	1,400	700	897	1,793
	Samarkha	5,401	...	...	...	5	480	2	89	—567	1	—479	1,000	500	501	1,001
	Sarsa	5,377	1	195	3·6	4	573	679	89	17	226	—120	800	400	626	1,253
	Ankláv	5,020	1	163	3·2	4	524	431	83	—176	144	—237	800	400	544	1,087
	Alina	5,002	2	151	3·2	3	405	523	82	36	174	—56	600	300	474	949
	Total ...	87,910	29	3,368	3·8	57	6,916	13,648	1,451	5,281	4,549	2,183	11,400	5,700	10,249	20,499
Broach	Ámod	5,822	2	326	5·6	4	852	1,852	96	904	617	383	800	400	1,017	2,035
Panch Mahals	Jhálod	5,579	2	146	2·6	4	412	663	92	159	221	30	800	400	621	1,242
Surat	Surat Military Depôt	2,690	...	...	...	3	...	...	44	...	...	...	600	300	300	600
	Grand Total ...	140,812	44	5,326	3·9	96	10,127	21,433	2,323	9,074	7,144	4,162	19,200	9,600	16,744	33,489

Average number of pupils at each existing school, 121·8.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 487-1-9.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 4-0-4.

D—*continued.*

Boys and Girls' Schools on Local Budget (Aided and Committee Schools) in Non-Municipal Towns and Cantonments, &c.—continued.

Collectorate.	Town.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts.	Current Expenditure including ordinary Repairs.	Government Grant at 3⅛ pies per Head.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by Local Receipts, &c.	Government Grant at ⅓rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up locally, &c.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rds of Rs. 300 to Local or Town Assets.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Town Funds, &c., Columns 8, 13 and 14.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Belgaum ...	Cantonment	9,582	...	...	...	10	...	...	158	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
	Sankeshvar	8,106	1	183	2·25	7	338	711	133	240	237	136	1,400	700	937	1,874	
	Bailhongal	7,806	3	314	4·02	5	439	1,652	129	1,084	550	663	1,000	500	1,050	2,102	
	Sadalgi ...	7,240	1	120	1·65	6	334	377	119	—76	126	—83	1,200	600	726	1,451	
	Nandgad	6,779	3	430	6·34	4	427	1,861	112	1,322	620	814	800	400	1,020	2,041	
	Kittur ...	6,300	4	611	9·69	2	552	2,799	104	2,143	933	1,314	400	200	1,133	2,266	
	Kongnoli	6,241	1	110	1·76	5	190	414	103	121	138	86	1,000	500	638	1,276	
	Chikodi...	5,703	3	325	5·62	3	299	1,764	94	1,371	588	877	600	300	888	1,776	
	Hukeri ...	5,519	1	180	3·26	5	234	930	91	605	310	386	1,000	500	810	1,620	
	Total ..	63,276	17	2,273	3·59	47	2,813	10,508	1,043	6,810	3,502	4,193	9,400	4,700	8,202	16,406	
Dhárwár...	Cantonment	671	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	200	100	100	200	
	Bankápur	6,037	3	496	8·21	3	302	1,649	100	1,247	550	797	600	300	850	1,699	
	Naregal...	6,071	1	191	3·14	5	364	525	100	61	175	—14	1,000	500	675	1,350	
	Mulgund	5,386	2	345	6·40	3	331	1,173	89	753	391	451	600	300	691	1,382	
	Tumunkatti	4,622	1	124	2·69	4	85	340	76	179	113	142	800	400	513	1,027	
	Mundargi	3,826	2	565	9·54	2	248	1,008	63	697	336	424	400	200	536	1,072	
	Annigeri	7,271	1	171	2·37	6	780	703	119	—196	234	—311	1,200	600	834	1,669	
	Ron ...	5,229	1	238	4·55	4	337	1,105	86	682	368	400	800	400	768	1,537	
	Total ...	39,053	11	1,930	4·94	28	2,447	6,503	644	3,423	2,167	1,889	5,600	2,800	4,967	9,936	
Kaládgi ...	Guledgudd	10,649	4	329	3·09	7	304	1,698	175	1,219	566	828	1,400	700	1,266	2,532	
	Sulibhávi	5,990	1	75	1·25	5	105	325	99	121	108	112	1,000	500	608	1,217	
	Gajendragad	5,458	1	130	2·38	5	213	672	90	369	224	235	1,000	500	724	1,448	
	Talikot ...	5,325	2	231	4·33	3	281	867	88	498	289	297	600	300	589	1,178	
	Ukli ...	5,218	1	104	1·99	4	381	405	86	—62	135	—111	800	400	535	1,070	
	Mangoli	5,126	1	163	3·17	4	655	873	84	134	291	—73	800	400	691	1,382	
	Hungund	5,416	2	158	2·91	3	205	1,083	89	789	361	517	600	300	661	1,322	
	Muddebihál	5,325	1	167	3·13	4	146	680	88	446	227	307	800	400	627	1,253	
	Total ...	48,507	13	1,357	2·79	35	2,290	6,603	799	3,514	2,201	2,112	7,000	3,500	5,701	11,402	
Kánara ...	Gokarn ...	4,207	1	109	2·60	3	136	561	69	356	187	238	600	300	487	974	
	Honávar	6,658	2	299	4·49	5	315	1,173	110	748	391	467	1,000	500	891	1,782	
	Bhatkal...	5,618	3	201	3·58	3	196	884	92	596	295	393	600	300	595	1,189	
	Total ...	16,483	6	609	3·69	11	647	2,618	271	1,700	873	1,098	2,200	1,100	1,973	3,945	
	Grand Total ...	1,67,319	47	6,169	3·64	121	8,197	26,232	2,757	15,447	8,743	9,292	24,200	12,100	20,843	41,689	

Average number of pupils to existing schools, 131·25.
Average annual cost of existing schools, Rs. 558-15-2.
Average annual cost of existing pupils, Rs. 4-4-0.

D—*concluded.*

Committee and Aided Schools (Boys and Girls) in Non-Municipal Towns and on the Local Fund Budget.

Collectorate.	Town.	Population in 1881.	Number of Schools, March 1883.	Number of Pupils, March 1883.	Percentage of Pupils to Population.	Number of new Schools required to provide one School for every 1,000 Population.	Present Receipts within town limits, Cess, Fees, &c., 1882-83.	Current Expenditure including ordinary Repairs, 1882-83.	Government Grant at 3¼ pies per Head of Population.	Deficit of 8 and 10 on 9 to be made up by Local Receipts, &c.	Government Grant at ⅓rd of Expenditure.	Deficit of 8 and 12 on 9 to be made up locally.	Cost of new Schools at ⅔rds of Rs. 300 to Town Assets.	Cost of new Schools at ⅓rd of Rs. 300 to Government.	Total Cost to Government, Columns 12 and 15.	Total Cost to Town Funds, &c., Columns 8, 13 and 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	Cantonment	5,228	...	...	...	5	...	...	86	...	...	...	1,000	500	500	1,000
Hyderabad	Do.	2,958	...	...	...	3	...	...	49	...	...	...	600	300	300	600
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Jacobabad Cantonment ...	3,987	...	...	...	4	...	...	65	...	...	...	800	400	400	800
	Total ...	12,173	...	...	...	12	...	...	200	...	...	...	2,400	1,200	1,200	2,400

No. 1204.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1884.

Read—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5589, dated the 20th December 1883.

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 854, dated 3rd March 1884.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1693, dated 18th June 1884.

RESOLUTION.—The system of primary schools controlled by the Department of Public Instruction in this Presidency is maintained at the cost of the Educational Local Funds of the districts. The assets of these District Local Funds are one-third of the local cess on land levied under Bombay Act III. of 1869 and Bombay Act VIII. of 1865, together with the fess of the schools and other local contributions, and a fixed sum of Rs. 2,58,900 given for many years past as a grant-in-aid from Provincial revenues. In the early years of the department, primary schools were most easily established in towns, and thus it has happened that by far the greater part of the primary schools in towns are maintained as "local cess schools" and their receipts and expenditure are included in the District Local Fund Budgets. This position would have presented no difficulty if the local contributions of the towns, which are credited to the District Local Fund, had been proportionate to the local contributions of the villagers in the shape of the educational cess. But the maintenance of this proportion has not been enforced, the municipal communities have not been very ready to make voluntary contributions for schools, and the result is that while the District Municipalities put into the District Educational Funds Rs. 1,14,685 consisting of the fees of the primary schools in Municipalities, the local cess levied within municipal limits and contributions from municipal funds, in short, every receipt for which they can claim credit, they draw out from the District Funds in support of their schools no less than Rs. 3,38,232.

2. The difference between these two sums, *viz*, Rs. 2,23,547 per annum, is a charge on the District Local Funds, to a small part of which only the Municipalities have any right. The municipal population being about $\frac{1}{8}$th of the whole population of the districts, its proper share of the Provincial grant, Rs. 2,58,900, is only Rs. 31,211 per annum. If this sum is added to the local assets of the Municipalities (Rs. 1,14,685), and the total deducted from the sum drawn by the Municipalities from the District Funds, it is found that the Municipalities obtain from these funds Rs. 1,92,336 per annum to which they are in no way entitled, and unjustly withdraw that sum from its proper object, *viz.*, the support of rural primary schools.

3. The Local Funds applicable to rural primary instruction are now wholly appropriated, and it is most necessary that this diversion of funds should be redressed. But if the Municipalities are required to surrender the difference between the sum which they receive and the sum to which they are entitled, they will have to substitute funds of their own to the yearly amount of Rs. 1,92,336.

4. His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in deciding that this surrender must be made. But having regard to the desire expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council that the extension of local self-government should not be attended by a large increase of local taxation, he has anxiously considered how this restitution may be prevented from bearing too heavily upon municipal resources.

5. The only practicable expedient appears to be that Government should share in the burthen by providing a share of the funds to be substituted. The total cost of the municipal primary schools supported by the District Funds has been shown to be Rs. 3,38,232. The principle has been generally accepted that the Government may properly contribute a sum equal to half the local assets, or one-third of the total cost of aided schools managed by local bodies. If this principle be applied, the Government grant to municipal primary schools will be Rs. 1,12,000 yearly in round numbers. The rest of the cost should be undertaken by the Municipalities, *viz*, Rs. 2,26,232. Their present local assets amount to Rs. 1,14,685. They will, therefore, have to provide in addition Rs. 1,11,547, a sum equal to about 4 per cent. of their present local income.

6. It will be necessary to allow a reasonable time for carrying this adjustment into effect, and His Excellency in Council proposes that the necessary steps should be taken in the course of a year after the new District Municipal Act comes into force. At the end of the year each Municipality will, as far as is practicable, be restricted to its own assets (including the local cess revenue levied on land within its limits) with the addition of a Provincial grant equal to half of those assets. The new Act empowers Government to enforce on Municipalities the duty of making adequate provision for primary schools. The Provincial grant may be fixed for a term of years, subject to the condition that the local assets from all sources must never be less than double the Provincial grant. Some economy

may be effected by an improved system of grants-in-aid and by utilizing indigenous schools, but any such saving may probably be turned to profitable use by increasing the number of schools which is not yet nearly adequate to the popular wants. The municipal primary schools will be placed under the management of a school board, subject to the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction.

7. If, however, the Municipalities are to be encouraged by a Provincial grant equal to one-third of the cost of their primary schools it is but equitable that equal favour should be shown to the District Educational Funds. It is true that, by the act of restitution above described, these funds will recover a large annual sum, which, as the whole of the present Provincial grant (Rs. 2,58,900) is left at their disposal, will amount to Rs. 2,23,547 per annum. That is to say, the District Boards Funds will surrender municipal local assets Rs. 1,14,685 and retain for their own uses the balance of the Rs. 3,38,232 which they now give to the Municipalities. Even thus, however, the Provincial grant of Rs. 2,58,900 will fall far short of one-half of the local assets of the District Funds. These amount to Rs. 8,59,496; and half of that sum Rs. 4,29,748 is the grant it is desired to give. The whole of these additional funds could not, however, be utilized at once.

8. If these proposals can be carried into effect, the Government grants to primary education will have to be increased as follows :—

	Rs.
Difference between present and proposed grant to District Funds...	1,70,000
Grants to Municipalities.....	1,12,000
Total...	2,82,000

How the funds for this great expansion of primary education by grants-in-aid to local bodies can be provided, has been to His Excellency in Council the subject of very careful consideration.

9. The Director of Public Instruction has referred in paragraph (1) of his letter of the 20th December to the compensation granted by the Government of India for the abolition of the local cess on excise revenue. The facts are as follows :—

By Bombay Act III. of 1869, Section 6, this Government is empowered to levy from every farmer of Sáyar revenue a cess for local purposes not exceeding one anna in every rupee which is payable by such farmer in respect of such farm. This cess was actually levied after the passing of the Act in the districts under this Government, including Sind. But in 1872 an objection was raised, the cogency of which cannot be denied, that the imposition of the cess involved a reduction of the Imperial Excise revenue by one-sixteenth. The Government of India therefore desired that the levy of the cess on farms of excise should be discontinued. But on a representation by this Government of the serious loss thus occasioned to Local Funds, the Government of India, having regard to the fact that from a date antecedent to the system of fixed allotments for Provincial purposes the Local Funds of this Presidency had enjoyed the asset which it was now judged necessary to abolish, agreed to add to the Provincial allotment a sum equal to the average income supplied by the cess. The addition finally made was Rs. 1,55,048, and this sum has ever since formed an asset of the District Local Funds.

The grant was fixed on the excise revenue of 1874-75 and some subsequent years. The excise revenue has since that date been very largely augmented under the careful administration of this Government. It is calculated that the part of the excise revenue for 1882-83, on which this Government is empowered by Act III. of 1869 to levy a cess of one anna in the rupee, amounts to about 41½ lákhs, as shown in the statement appended, and the cess on that sum would amount to nearly Rs. 2,60,000, or more than one lákh in excess of the donation made by the Government of India in consideration of its suspension.

10. The Government of India was accordingly asked to raise the donation from Imperial Funds in lieu of the cess on farms of Sáyar from Rs. 1,55,048 to Rs. 2,50,000 on the understanding that this Government would avail itself of this grant only up to a sum equivalent from time to time to the sum added from Provincial Revenue to the present grant to primary instruction. But to this request the Government of India has felt itself unable to accede, on the ground that the cess was abolished as one which ought not to be levied for local purposes and compensation was given on the basis of past receipts; but no claim to compensation for the increase which would have accrued, had the abolition not taken place, can be admitted. The allotment made on this account was included in the items of receipts in the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on which the existing Provincial contract was based, and the time has passed for re-opening the question.

11. It therefore remains for consideration how far the objects stated above can be carried out from existing Provincial resources. His Excellency the Governor in Council is resolved to apply any funds which may be made available by economy or by the increase of revenue, to the provision of additional grants to local boards for the purposes of primary education, up to the utmost limit which prudence will allow. It is not practicable, however, to promise specifically the whole of the additional grant, Rs. 2,82,000. Nor, again, could

the whole be utilized at once. A beginning will, therefore, be made with the grant to Municipalities of Rs. 1,12,000, for part of which provision has been made in the estimates of 1884-85. As this grant is appropriated in the way proposed above, double the amount of grant allotted will be set free for the District Educational Funds, and primary education in the municipal towns and in the villages will thus be expanded simultaneously.

12. The Director of Public Instruction should, therefore, at once enter into communication with the District Municipalities, beginning with those which are already partly constituted by election, on the principle that the present expenditure Rs. 3,38,232 is to be maintained by a Provincial grant of one-third of the whole, the Municipalities furnishing two-thirds from local assets. The Director of Public Instruction should report his proceedings from time to time, stating in each case the amount to be drawn against the new grant. If in any municipal town the existing provision of primary schools is inadequate, and requires to be increased to fulfil the obligation imposed by Section 24 (new) of the Act, a special report of the measures proposed, after consulting the Municipal Board, should be made to Government.

J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION No. 1204, DATED 15TH JULY 1884.

Statement showing the portion of the Excise Revenue in the Bombay Presidency, inclusive of Sind, in the year 1882-83 on which the Government of Bombay is empowered by Section 6 of Act III. of 1869 to levy a cess of one anna in the rupee.

Bombay Presidency proper, excluding the Town and Island of Bombay.

Still-head duty on mowra and jágri spirit	Rs.	17,87,268
Tree-tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation	„	4,06,400
Tree-tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of raw toddy only (about)	„	1,25,000
Import duty on toddy	„	51,538
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers	„	1,30,564
Farms for manufacture and sale of spirit and toddy and for drawing and selling toddy...	„	11,72,317
Farms for the use of toddy trees on Government lands ...	„	2,853
License fee for sale of intoxicating drugs	„	61,233
Province of Sind.		
Revenue derived from liquor farms...	„	3,32,918
Revenue derived from farms for the sale of intoxicating drugs	„	87,930
Total	Rs.	41,58,021

STATEMENT

FOR

SCHOOLS WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS IN 1883-84.

Statement of Schools on the Local Fund Budgets within Municipal

Collectorate.	Municipality.	Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.		Receipts within Municipal Limits credited		
		Schools.	Scholars.	Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Cess Receipts during 1883-84 of Villages or Towns within Municipal Limits.	Municipal Grants to Local Fund Budget on account of Schools within Municipal Limits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona.	Bárámati	3	280	264 3 6	0 2 9	328 1 7
	Poona...	16	2,008	3,846 11 0	24 3 9	600 0 0
	Indápur	1	175	200 3 0	2 12 9	15 0 0
	Junnar	3	365	410 10 0	1 12 11	260 0 0
	Khed	1	123	113 2 6	0 1 2	.....
	Alandi (Devachi)	1	86	47 9 6	.....	113 0 0
	Talegaon Dábhádá	2	180	140 4 6	10 3 2	.....
	Lonávla	2	74	67 4 6	7 0 11	72 0 0
	Sásvad	2	253	254 4 0	0 5 11	90 0 0
	Jejuri	1	150	128 7 0	0 15 9	50 0 0
	Ghodnadi	2	192	222 0 0	3 11 4	271 8 0
	Talegaon Dhamdhera	1	100	71 0 0	0 4 2	.....
		35	3,986	5,765 11 6	51 10 7	1,799 9 7
Sholápur.	Bársi	3	266	284 12 0	244 2 2	740 0 0
	Pandharpur	4	411	381 7 0	53 5 5	1,200 0 0
	Karmála	3	218	254 12 6	16 13 9	300 0 0
	Sángola	3	166	115 14 0	80 15 7	50 0 0
	Sholápur	7	794	883 12 6	218 6 8	1,150 0 0
		20	1,855	1,920 10 0	613 11 7	3,440 0 0
Sátára.	Malcolmpeth	1	81	105 4 0	50 2 8	.....
	Karád	5	575	607 9 0	193 4 7	180 0 0
	Ráhimatpur	2	190	144 14 6	295 11 1	.....
	Máyni	1	72	58 11 6	97 13 3	.....
	Pusesávli	1	85	97 14 6	59 9 1	.....
	Vita	1	119	149 13 0	100 4 9	.....
	Mhasvad	2	142	114 14 0	79 14 9	.....
	Shingnápur	1	38	13 10 0	12 15 3	.....
	Sátára	9	1,422	2,016 13 6	171 11 10	.....
	Tásgaon	4	395	428 10 0	197 5 10	180 0 0
	Wái	6	570	492 10 0	240 14 9	360 0 0
	Ashta	3	380	234 7 0	1,070 14 2	240 0 0
	Islámpur	2	266	278 14 0	.....	.....
		38	4,331	4,744 1 0	2,570 10 0	960 0 0
Ratnágiri	Chiplún	1	246	382 6 3	146 15 6	211 15 0
	Dápoli...	1	147	125 5 3	2 12 11	.....
	Rájápur	1	202	207 7 0	8 3 7	.....
	Ratnágiri	3	528	477 14 6	71 1 1	.....
	Vengúrla	2	214	427 7 9	62 12 7	175 0 0
		8	1,537	1,620 8 9	291 13 8	386 15 0
Thána.	Bassein	7	620	746 14 6	71 11 10	212 0 0
	Bhiwndi	6	941	609 11 6	30 8 11	136 0 0
	Kalyán	4	517	431 14 0	67 14 2	43 0 0
	Mahim	2	351	269 10 0	222 12 3	24 0 0
	Thána	5	661	1,019 8 6	143 6 7	.....
	Bándra	3	201	330 10 0	219 5 3	200 0 0
	Kúrla	2	94	38 3 6	72 11 8	.....
		29	3,385	3,446 8 0	828 6 8	615 0 0
Kolába.	Alibág...	2	387	472 10 0	27 4 9	.....
	Mahád	4	315	481 13 6	26 7 6	172 8 0
	Panvel	5	510	499 8 0	58 2 0	180 0 0
	Pen	4	448	526 5 6	48 2 2	120 0 0
	Roha	3	341	249 4 0	69 12 7	35 0 0
	Uran	3	274	299 5 6	130 13 9	50 0 0
	Total ...	21	2,275	2,528 14 6	360 10 9	557 8 0
	*Grand Total ...	151	17,369	20,026 5 9	4,716 15 3	7,759 0 7

*Exclusive of the city of Bombay.

Limits in the Central Division for the year 1883-84.

TO LOCAL FUNDS.		EXPENDITURE FROM DISTRICT FUND.			
Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Total.	Yearly recurring Expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Net Expenditure on Buildings and Repairs from Local Fund Budget, *i.e.* after deducting Receipts not entered in this statement.	Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budget.	Net Loss to Local Funds after deducting receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	592 7 10	1,307 10 7	.....	1,307 10 7	715 2 9
.....	4,470 14 9	10,449 15 2	.....	10,449 15 2	5,979 0 5
.....	217 15 9	662 6 7	.....	662 6 7	444 6 10
.....	672 6 11	1,720 12 10	.....	1,720 12 10	1,048 5 11
.....	113 3 8	695 5 1	.....	695 5 1	582 1 5
.....	160 9 6	299 13 8	.....	299 13 8	139 4 2
.....	150 7 8	1,064 13 4	.....	1,064 13 4	914 5 8
.....	146 5 5	349 5 0	.....	349 5 0	202 15 7
.....	344 9 11	1,321 2 9	.....	1,321 2 9	976 8 10
.....	179 6 9	532 7 5	.....	532 7 5	353 0 8
.....	497 3 4	1,010 14 3	.....	1,010 14 3	513 10 11
.....	71 4 2	579 1 11	.....	579 1 11	507 13 9
.....	7,616 15 8	19,993 12 7	.....	19,993 12 7	12,376 12 11
.....	1,268 14 2	1,803 8 5	.....	1,803 8 5	534 10 3
.....	1,634 12 5	2,001 12 11	.....	2,001 12 11	367 0 6
.....	571 10 3	1,089 7 10	.....	1,089 7 10	517 13 7
.....	246 13 7	978 11 7	.....	978 11 7	731 14 0
.....	2,252 3 2	4,073 5 8	.....	4,073 5 8	1,821 2 6
.....	5,974 5 7	9,946 14 5	.....	9,946 14 5	3,972 8 10
.....	155 6 8	263 2 11	.....	263 2 11	107 12 3
.....	980 13 7	2,715 2 2	.....	2,715 2 2	1,734 4 7
.....	440 9 7	908 1 0	.....	908 1 0	467 7 5
.....	156 8 9	416 2 6	.....	416 2 6	259 9 9
.....	157 7 7	480 0 0	.....	480 0 0	322 8 5
.....	250 1 9	862 12 8	.....	862 12 8	612 10 11
.....	194 12 9	709 1 9	.....	709 1 9	514 5 0
.....	26 9 3	176 8 4	.....	176 8 4	149 15 1
1 4 0	2,189 13 4	4,905 9 4	.....	4,905 9 4	2,715 12 0
.....	805 15 10	2,143 11 4	.....	2,143 11 4	1,337 11 6
.....	1,093 8 9	2,622 2 5	.....	2,622 2 5	1,528 9 8
0 6 6	1,545 11 8	1,622 10 7	.....	1,622 10 7	76 14 11
3 7 0	282 5 0	1,088 13 0	.....	1,088 13 0	806 8 0
5 1 6	8,279 12 6	18,913 14 0	.....	18,913 14 0	10,634 1 6
41 6 0	782 10 9	1,193 7 6	.....	1,193 7 6	410 12 9
.....	128 2 2	808 13 5	.....	808 13 5	680 11 3
15 0 0	230 10 7	926 13 0	.....	926 13 0	696 2 5
2 14 9	551 14 4	2,404 10 11	.....	2,404 10 11	1,852 12 7
60 11 6	725 15 10	1,599 2 10	.....	1,599 2 10	873 3 0
120 0 3	2,419 5 8	6,932 15 8	.....	6,932 15 8	4,513 10 0
.....	1,930 10 4	3,048 4 10	.....	3,048 4 10	2,017 10 6
60 0 0	836 4 5	4,037 10 6	.....	4,037 10 6	3,201 6 1
.....	542 12 2	2,751 13 6	.....	2,751 13 6	2,209 1 4
.....	516 6 3	1,571 9 3	.....	1,571 9 3	1,055 3 0
.....	1,162 15 1	4,106 13 0	.....	4,106 13 0	2,943 13 11
.....	749 15 3	1,371 7 0	.....	1,371 7 0	621 7 9
.....	110 15 2	356 15 0	.....	356 15 0	245 15 10
60 0 0	4,949 14 8	17,244 9 1	.....	17,244 9 1	12,294 10 5
.....	499 14 9	2,392 0 0	.....	2,392 0 0	1,892 1 3
.....	680 13 0	1,990 8 0	.....	1,990 8 0	1,309 11 0
.....	737 10 0	2,863 0 0	.....	2,863 0 0	2,125 6 0
.....	694 7 8	2,473 0 0	.....	2,473 0 0	1,778 8 4
.....	354 0 7	1,919 0 0	.....	1,919 0 0	1,564 15 5
.....	480 3 3	1,453 0 0	.....	1,453 0 0	972 12 9
.....	3,447 1 3	13,090 8 0	.....	13,090 8 0	9,643 6 9
185 1 9	32,687 7 4	86,122 9 9	.....	86,122 9 9	53,435 2 5

Return of Schools and Scholars and of Receipts and Expenditure within Municipal Limits in 1883-84 for the North-East Division.

Collectorate.	Municipality.	Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.		Receipts within Municipal Limits credited to Local Funds.					Expenditure from District Funds.			
		Schools.	Scholars.	Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Cess Receipts during 1883-84 of Villages and Towns within Municipal Limits.	Municipal Grants to Local Fund Budget on account of Schools within Municipal Limits.	Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Total.	Yearly recurring Expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Net Expenditure on Buildings and Repairs from Local Fund Budgets, *i.e.*, after deducting Receipts not entered in this Statement.	Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budgets.	Net Loss to Local Funds after deducting Receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khándesh	Amalner	2	354	386 3 6	1 1 9	200 0 0	.....	587 5 3	1,820 4 5	35 9 0	1,855 13 5	1,268 8 2
	Párola	4	441	389 0 6	8 11 11	180 0 0	.....	577 12 5	2,444 2 2	187 0 0	2,631 2 2	2,053 5 9
	Bhusával	4	380	263 14 6	56 4 3	1,140 0 0	.....	1,460 2 9	2,567 5 8	.....	2,567 5 8	1,107 2 11
	Chopda	4	324	219 6 6	0 14 2	180 0 0	.....	400 4 8	2,059 8 3	123 1 11	2,182 10 2	1,782 5 6
	Dhulia	6	648	603 10 6	12 4 9	400 0 0	.....	1,015 15 3	3,715 5 10	166 10 0	3,881 15 10	2,866 0 7
	Songir	2	132	110 7 0	0 1 2	100 0 0	.....	210 8 2	677 9 5	14 8 0	692 1 5	481 9 3
	Erandol	6	488	360 4 6	4 3 3	250 0 0	.....	614 7 9	2,250 11 1	40 11 0	2,291 6 1	1,676 14 4
	Dharangaon	6	568	589 8 6	7 14 11	350 0 0	.....	947 7 5	2,992 4 10	42 0 0	3,034 4 10	2,086 13 5
	Nandurbár	3	351	375 5 0	2 4 4	180 0 0	.....	557 9 4	1,980 4 10	432 9 0	2,412 13 10	1,855 4 6
	Jalgaon	3	277	363 6 0	8 9 1	240 0 0	.....	611 15 1	1,525 3 8	54 2 0	1,579 5 8	967 6 7
	Bhadgaon	1	263	331 10 0	1 4 5	200 0 0	.....	532 14 5	1,444 13 4	27 2 0	1,471 15 4	939 0 11
	Sháháda	2	230	220 0 6	12 13 10	180 0 0	.....	412 14 4	1,446 8 0	36 8 0	1,483 0 0	1,070 1 8
	Prakásha	1	141	97 12 6	2 4 9	.....	.....	100 1 3	656 15 0	13 13 0	670 12 0	570 10 9
	Shirpur	2	326	291 14 0	.....	180 0 0	.....	471 14 0	1,685 5 11	19 13 0	1,705 2 11	1,233 4 11
	Sávda	3	479	326 13 0	0 2 1	180 0 0	.....	506 15 1	2,139 12 1	1,285 12 0	3,425 8 1	2,918 9 0
	Táloda	1	187	170 13 6	7 0 9	50 0 0	.....	227 14 3	693 13 6	21 4 0	715 1 6	487 3 3
	Betávad	2	240	105 1 6	.....	50 0 0	.....	155 1 6	634 12 10	.....	634 12 10	479 11 4
	Sindkheda	1	123	95 0 6	.....	50 0 0	.....	145 0 6	753 7 11	18 13 0	772 4 11	627 4 5
	Yával	4	495	320 0 0	0 13 11	180 0 0	.....	500 13 11	2,347 4 6	134 5 0	2,481 9 6	1,980 11 7
	Varangaon	3	298	156 5 6	0 5 1	.....	.....	156 10 7	836 10 11	446 3 0	1,282 13 11	1,126 3 4
	Total	60	6,745	5,776 9 6	127 2 5	4,290 0 0	.....	10,193 11 11	34,672 4 2	3,099 11 11	37,772 0 1	27,578 4 2
Ahmednagar	Nagar	9	1,494	1,326 12 6	92 2 7	596 0 0	.....	2,014 15 1	6,271 8 1	86 11 0	6,358 3 1	4,343 4 0
	Bhingár	3	233	159 6 6	39 7 10	.....	.....	198 14 4	909 0 8	8 4 0	917 4 8	718 6 4
	Sangamner	3	425	380 2 9	62 4 8	180 0 0	.....	622 7 5	2,145 11 11	81 0 0	2,226 11 11	1,604 4 6
	Total	15	2,152	1,866 5 9	193 15 1	776 0 0	.....	2,836 4 10	9,326 4 8	175 15 0	9,502 3 8	6,665 14 10
Násik	Málegaon	5	535	328 13 9	4 14 6	540 0 0	.....	873 12 3	3,101 7 8	38 0 0	3,139 7 8	2,265 11 5
	Násik	11	1,277	1,312 13 6	364 5 2	100 0 0	.....	1,777 2 8	6,632 8 9	117 0 0	6,749 8 9	4,972 6 1
	Trimbak	3	180	133 8 6	29 6 3	60 0 0	.....	222 14 9	1,038 15 4	31 14 0	1,070 13 4	847 14 7
	Sinnar	5	315	346 11 3	0 1 4	60 0 0	.....	406 12 7	1,851 1 8	30 0 0	1,881 1 8	1,474 5 1
	Yeola	6	660	551 15 6	21 1 8	902 8 9	.....	1,475 9 11	3,690 15 0	40 0 0	3,730 15 0	2,255 5 1
	Igatpuri	2	173	258 6 0	17 7 1	60 0 0	.....	335 13 1	1,087 8 8	28 8 0	1,116 0 8	780 3 7
	Total	32	3,140	2,932 4 6	437 4 0	1,722 8 9	.....	5,092 1 3	17,402 9 1	285 6 0	17,687 15 1	12,595 13 10
	Grand Total	107	12,037	10,575 3 9	758 5 6	6,788 8 9	.....	18,122 2 0	61,401 1 11	3,561 0 11	64,962 2 10	46,840 0 10

Return of Schools and Scholars and of Receipts and Expenditure within Municipal Limits in 1883-84.

Collectorate.	Municipality.	Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits.		Receipts within Municipal Limits credited to Local Funds.					Expenditure from District Funds.			Net Loss to Local Funds after deducting Receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools.
		Schools.	Scholars.	Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Cess Receipts during 1883-84 of Villages or Towns within Municipal Limits.	Municipal Grants to Local Fund Budget on account of Schools within Municipal Limits.	Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Total.	Yearly recurring Expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Net Expenditure on Buildings and Repairs from Local Fund Budget i.e., after deducting Receipts not entered in this Statement.	Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budget.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	Surat	18	2,413	2,440 8 6	210 7 11	3,944 0 0	.....	6,595 0 5	9,750 8 5	.....	9,750 8 5	3,155 8 0
	Ránder	1	275	114 3 6	199 4 4	.....	.....	313 7 10	1,104 8 3	.....	1,104 8 3	791 0 5
	Mándvi	5	370	121 12 6	4 6 4	60 0 0	.....	186 2 10	2,043 14 6	.....	2,043 14 6	1,857 11 8
	Balsár	7	600	321 11 0	160 12 3	.....	.....	482 7 3	3,031 11 6	.....	3,031 11 6	2,549 4 3
	Total	31	3,658	2,998 3 6	574 14 10	4,004 0 0	.....	7,577 2 4	15,930 10 8	.....	15,930 10 8	8,353 8 4
Broach	Jambusar	7	703	347 3 6	1,011 10 9	.....	.....	1,358 14 3	3,552 14 7	.....	3,552 14 7	2,194 0 4
	Broach	11	2,083	912 6 6	439 1 11	.....	.....	1,351 8 5	6,021 1 4	.....	6,021 1 4	4,669 8 11
	Anklesvar	5	672	302 7 0	197 15 7	.....	.....	500 6 7	3,238 12 8	.....	3,238 12 8	2,738 6 1
	Total	23	3,458	1,562 1 0	1,648 12 3	.....	.....	3,210 13 3	12,812 12 7	.....	12,812 12 7	9,601 15 4
Kaira	Kapadvanj	5	642	315 6 6	152 10 0	.....	.....	468 0 6	2,324 5 1	.....	2,324 5 1	1,856 4 7
	Dákor	2	290	174 3 0	288 12 2	.....	.....	462 15 2	1,120 13 3	.....	1,120 13 3	657 14 1
	Nádiad	7	1,589	1,040 9 6	813 12 10	.....	.....	1,854 6 4	4,585 0 9	.....	4,585 0 9	2,730 10 5
	Mehmadabad	4	540	260 0 6	226 12 1	.....	.....	486 12 7	2,345 3 4	.....	2,345 3 4	1,858 6 9
	Kaira	4	445	267 5 6	415 9 1	.....	.....	682 14 7	1,900 8 4	.....	1,900 8 4	1,217 9 9
	Total	22	3,506	2,057 9 0	1,897 8 2	.....	.....	3,955 1 2	12,275 14 9	.....	12,275 14 9	8,320 13 7
Panch Mahals	Godhra	4	655	303 1 6	85 2 11	150 0 0	.....	538 4 5	2,732 0 0	.....	2,732 0 0	2,193 11 7
	Dohad	4	526	171 15 6	121 9 10	150 0 0	.....	443 9 4	2,025 0 0	.....	2,025 0 0	1,581 6 8
	Total	8	1,181	475 1 0	206 12 9	300 0 0	.....	981 13 9	4,757 0 0	.....	4,757 0 0	3,775 2 3
Ahmedabad	Parántij	2	561	219 6 6	127 14 3	.....	.....	347 4 9	1,934 11 5	.....	1,934 11 5	1,587 6 8
	Modása	2	447	256 8 6	31 0 1	100 0 0	.....	387 8 7	1,722 15 7	.....	1,722 15 7	1,335 7 0
	Ahmedabad	17	3,015	3,118 6 6	170 14 8	425 0 0	.....	3,714 5 2	11,021 0 9	.....	11,021 0 9	7,306 11 7
	Dholka	5	616	284 13 0	441 12 1	.....	.....	726 9 1	2,585 10 9	.....	2,585 10 9	1,859 1 8
	Viramgám	5	675	325 0 0	232 0 7	200 0 0	.....	757 0 7	2,828 3 5	.....	2,828 3 5	2,071 2 10
	Dhandhuka	4	564	195 5 0	2 4 5	225 0 0	.....	422 9 5	2,349 4 1	.....	2,349 4 1	1,926 10 8
	Gogha	2	209	89 10 0	0 12 11	.....	.....	90 6 11	674 5 11	.....	674 5 11	583 15 0
	Total	37	6,087	4,489 1 6	1,006 11 0	950 0 0	.....	6,445 12 6	23,116 3 11	.....	23,116 3 11	16,670 7 5
	Grand Total	121	17,890	11,582 0 0	5,334 11 0	5,254 0 0	.....	22,170 11 0	68,892 9 11	.....	68,892 9 11	46,721 14 11

Return of Schools and Scholars and of Receipts and Expenditure within Municipal Limits in 1883-84 for the Southern Division.

Collectorate.	Municipality.	Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.		Receipts within Municipal Limits credited to Local Funds.					Expenditure from District Funds.			Net Loss to Local Funds after deducting Receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools.
		Schools.	Scholars.	Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Cess Receipts during 1883-84 of Villages or Towns within Municipal Limits.	Municipal Grants to Local Fund Budgets on account of Schools within Municipal Limits.	Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Total.	Yearly recurring Expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Net Expenditure on Buildings and Repairs from Local Fund Budgets, *i.e.* after deducting Receipts not entered in this Statement.	Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budget.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	5	1,117	777 1 0	351	60 0 0	.....	1,188 1 0	4,743 0 0	.....	4,743 0 0	3,554 15 0
	Nipáni	3	476	242 1 0	75	150 0 0	.....	467 1 0	1,770 6 2	.....	1,770 6 2	1,303 5 2
	Yamkanmardi	1	202	142 11 0	23	.....	.....	165 11 0	720 0 0	.....	720 0 0	554 5 0
	Gokák	5	568	389 7 0	66	180 0 0	.....	635 7 0	2,031 8 0	.....	2,031 8 0	1,396 1 0
	Athni	4	498	612 1 0	212	540 0 0	.....	1,364 1 0	2,047 12 0	.....	2,047 12 0	683 11 0
	Saundatti	2	371	195 1 0	431	60 0 0	.....	686 1 0	1,750 0 0	.....	1,750 0 0	1,063 15 0
	Total ..	20	3,232	2,358 6 0	1,158	990 0 0	.....	4,506 6 0	13,062 10 2	.....	13,062 10 2	8,556 4 2
Dhárwár...	Dhárwár	11	1,779	1,095 13 0	291	.....	.....	1,386 13 0	6,010 0 0	.....	6,010 0 0	4,623 3 0
	Navalgund	3	249	200 8 0	364	.....	.....	564 8 0	1,130 0 0	.....	1,130 0 0	565 8 0
	Nargund	4	300	227 8 0	594	.....	.....	821 8 0	1,466 0 0	.....	1,466 0 0	644 8 0
	Gadag	6	768	525 1 0	386	240 0 0	.....	1,151 1 0	3,368 0 0	.....	3,368 0 0	2,216 15 0
	Hubli	12	2,333	1,414 1 0	354	.....	.....	1,768 1 0	7,541 0 0	.....	7,541 0 0	5,772 15 0
	Háveri	3	437	397 3 9	183	.....	.....	580 3 9	1,633 0 0	.....	1,633 0 0	1,052 12 3
	Byádgi	1	245	128 7 0	91	220 0 0	.....	439 7 0	792 0 0	.....	792 0 0	352 9 0
	Ránebennur	4	453	394 4 0	229	.....	.....	623 4 0	1,984 0 0	.....	1,984 0 0	1,360 12 0
	Total ...	44	6,564	4,382 13 9	2,492	460 0 0	.....	7,334 13 9	23,924 0 0	.....	23,924 0 0	16,589 2 3
Kaládgi ...	Kaládgi	3	238	283 0 0	64	100 0 0	.....	447 0 0	1,863 8 0	.....	1,863 8 0	1,416 8 0
	Bágalkot...	5	572	612 10 0	80	350 0 0	.....	1,042 10 0	2,833 12 0	.....	2,833 12 0	1,791 2 0
	Ilkal	1	302	339 7 0	29	130 0 0	.....	498 7 0	1,048 0 0	.....	1,048 0 0	549 9 0
	Bijápur	4	519	302 1 0	52	200 0 0	.....	554 1 0	2,372 8 0	.....	2,372 8 0	1,818 7 0
	Total ...	13	1,631	1,537 2 0	225	780 0 0	.....	2,542 2 0	8,117 12 0	.....	8,117 12 0	5,575 10 0
Kánara ...	Kárwár	10	1,250	450 2 0	332	815 0 0	.....	1,597 2 0	3,671 9 1	.....	3,671 9 1	2,074 7 1
	Kumta	6	669	294 4 0	140	285 0 0	25 0 0	744 4 0	2,595 11 4	.....	2,595 11 4	1,851 7 4
	Sirsi	4	553	379 1 0	26	600 0 0	.....	1,005 1 0	2,316 6 9	.....	2,316 6 9	1,311 5 9
	Haliyál	4	672	123 0 0	300	300 0 0	488 4 0	1,211 4 0	2,292 14 2	.....	2,292 14 2	1,081 10 2
	Total ...	24	3,144	1,246 7 0	798	2,000 0 0	513 4 0	4,557 11 0	10,876 9 4	.....	10,876 9 4	6,318 14 4
	Grand Total ...	101	14,571	9,524 12 9	4,673	4,230 0 0	513 4 0	18,941 0 9	55,980 15 6	.....	55,980 15 6	37,039 14 9

Return of Schools and Scholars and of Receipts and Expenditure within Municipal Limits in 1883-84 for Sind.

Collectorate.	Municipality.	Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.		Receipts within Municipal Limits credited to Local Funds.					Expenditure from District Funds.				Remarks.
		Schools.	Scholars.	Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Cess Receipts during 1883-84 of Villages or Towns within Municipal Limits.	Municipal Grant to Local Fund Budget on account of Schools within Municipal Limits.	Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Total.	Yearly recurring Expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal Limits.	Net Expenditure on Buildings and Repairs from Local Fund Budget *i.e.* after deducting receipts not entered in this Statement.	Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budget.	Net Loss to Local Funds after deducting Receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Karáchi	Karáchi	10	1,048	1,575 13 0	254 5 8	795 0 0	....	2,625 2 8	8,444 0 0	135 8 0	8,579 8 0	5,954 5 4	
	Sehwan	1	149	184 13 0	1 13 4	720 0 0	....	906 10 4	1,748 11 0	724 10 0	2,473 5 0	1,566 10 8	
	Bubak	1	109	....	0 3 0	120 0 0	....	120 3 0	922 7 0	....	922 7 0	802 4 0	
	Dadu	1	75	....	3 7 0	216 0 0	....	219 7 0	423 0 0	34 0 0	457 0 0	237 9 0	
	Tatta	3	372	212 9 0	21 4 4	15 0 0	....	248 12 4	2,656 0 0	229 0 0	2,885 0 0	2,636 3 8	
	Keti Bandar	2	72	....	10 1 4	210 0 0	....	220 1 4	519 0 0	....	519 0 0	298 14 8	
	Mirpur Batoro	1	69	....	68 10 0	240 0 0	....	308 10 0	510 8 3	....	510 8 3	201 14 3	
	Kotri	3	296	178 2 6	5 10 4	585 0 0	....	768 13 10	2,582 0 0	78 15 6	2,660 15 6	1,892 1 8	
	Manjhand	1	134	....	12 15 8	....	....	12 15 8	461 0 0	50 0 0	511 0 0	498 0 4	
	Total	23	2,324	2,151 5 6	378 6 8	2,901 0 0	....	5,430 12 2	18,266 10 3	1,252 1 6	19,518 11 9	14,087 15 7	
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	15	1,237	576 1 0	....	840 0 0	....	1,416 1 0	11,561 7 4	....	11,561 7 4	10,145 6 4	
	Tando Mahomed Khan	2	198	4 5 0	....	228 0 0	....	232 5 0	867 0 0	126 0 0	993 0 0	760 11 0	
	Tando Jam	1	64	....	....	....	....	....	596 6 3	....	596 6 3	596 6 3	
	Hala	1	105	....	....	157 8 0	....	157 8 0	1,064 0 0	159 11 6	1,223 11 6	1,066 3 6	
	Matari	1	82	....	....	240 0 0	....	240 0 0	542 8 10	367 8 0	910 0 10	670 0 10	
	Tando Alahyar	1	84	....	....	240 0 0	....	240 0 0	824 0 0	....	824 0 0	584 0 0	
	Tando Adam	1	83	8 12 0	....	576 0 0	....	584 12 0	1,474 0 0	....	1,474 0 0	889 4 0	
	Sháhdadpur	1	43	....	....	787 8 0	....	787 8 0	388 6 0	....	388 6 0	388 6 0	Rs. 789·8 paid by the Shahdadpur Municipality for the school-house not expended.
	Nasarpur	2	310	....	....	....	....	....	2,086 0 0	....	2,086 0 0	2,086 0 0	
	Naushahro	1	188	5 0 0	....	55 0 0	....	60 0 0	1,231 0 0	425 0 0	1,656 0 0	1,596 0 0	
	Tharushah	1	151	136 8 0	....	180 0 0	....	316 8 0	1,534 5 4	....	1,534 5 4	1,217 13 4	
	Bhiria	1	123	18 5 0	....	168 0 0	....	186 5 0	1,034 0 0	....	1,034 0 0	847 11 0	
	Khandiaro	1	88	12 7 0	....	88 0 0	....	100 7 0	626 0 0	99 15 11	725 15 11	625 8 11	
	Moro	1	79	....	....	120 0 0	....	120 0 0	347 7 11	90 0 0	437 7 11	317 7 11	
	Total	30	2,785	761 6 0	....	3,680 0 0	....	4,441 6 0	24,176 9 8	1,268 3 5	25,444 13 1	21,790 15 1	
Shikárpur	Shikárpur	10	2,019	1,414 15 6	236 0 0	2,350 7 3	....	4,001 6 9	10,928 13 5	9 14 9	10,938 12 2	6,937 5 5	
	Mehar	1	104	....	35 15 0	....	....	35 15 0	1,548 0 0	200 0 0	1,748 0 0	1,712 1 0	
	Garhi Yásin	1	53	18 1 6	45 12 0	....	....	63 13 6	967 0 0	48 8 0	1,015 8 0	951 10 6	
	Sukkur	3	436	....	....	3,307 10 11	905 0 0	4,212 10 11	4,212 10 11	....	4,212 10 11	....	
	Lárkhána	3	490	668 0 0	287 15 0	2,746 0 0	27 7 2	3,729 6 2	5,479 6 8	89 11 2	5,569 1 10	1,839 11 8	
	Kambar	1	106	37 11 0	53 8 0	240 0 0	....	331 3 0	878 0 0	65 0 0	943 0 0	611 13 0	
	Rato-dero	2	100	....	24 8 0	316 0 0	....	334 8 0	1,117 0 0	498 0 0	1,615 0 0	1,280 8 0	
	Khairpur Natheshah	1	21	....	....	180 0 0	....	180 0 0	418 7 9	30 0 0	448 7 9	268 7 9	
	Rohri	2	447	447 13 0	65 8 0	600 0 0	....	1,113 0 0	5,122 0 0	865 5 5	5,987 5 5	4,874 5 5	
	Ghotiki	1	52	....	....	235 0 0	....	235 0 0	402 0 0	102 0 0	504 0 0	269 0 0	
	Total	25	3,822	2,586 0 0	748 13 0	9,969 2 2	932 7 2	14,236 15 4	31,073 6 9	1,908 7 4	32,981 14 1	18,744 14 9	
Upper Sind Frontier	Jacobabad	5	293	....	0 9 0	....	....	0 9 0	2,358 1 7	....	2,358 1 7	2,357 8 7	
	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 9 0	2,358 1 7	[illegible]	2,358 1 7	2,357 8 7	
Thar and Párkar	Nagar	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 0 0	434 5 9	4 0 0	438 5 9	378 5 9	
	Mitti	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	192 0 0	1,082 0 0	5 0 0	1,087 0 0	895 0 0	
	Umarkot	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	479 8 0	1,166 0 0	21 0 0	1,187 0 0	516 8 0	
	Total	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	923 8 0	[illegible]	923 8 0	2,683 5 0	30 0 0	2,712 5 9	1,789 13 9	
	Grand Total	86	9,017	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	83,015 14 3	58,771 3 9	
	Grand Total for the Presidency	566	71,484	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,58,974 4 3	2,42,808 4 8	

APPENDIX I.

Extracts from the Report of the Educational Inspector, North-East Division.

CIRCULARS TO DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

Násik, 15th January 18[illegible]

Sir,

The new table* prescribed by me, showing the length of time each pupil has been in the class in which he is examined, has proved a most valuable addition to the inspection reports on our primary schools; but it reveals an amount of inefficiency in the teaching of the lower classes which calls for the most strenuous efforts on the part of the inspecting staff, as well of the school-masters, to bring about a better state of things. The large number of children who are returned this year as having been for two or even three years in the lowest class—a class which an average child in a good school passes out of in a year or less—shows that something more than irregularity of attendance must be adduced to explain this blot in our system. One cause of it, no doubt, is that the master in charge of this class has often three or even four other classes to look after, and that he neglects the youngest children for those in his higher classes. But I am inclined to think that in those schools in which an assistant is in charge of the class, the main cause is his own incapacity and the want of proper supervision by the head master. The subjects of instruction for the first two years of a child's school-life, as laid down in the standard, are alphabetical symbols and integral and fractional tables; and these, if taught in a bare, abstract way must be utterly repulsive to many children and attractive to none, except perhaps to the children of Márwádis, who may inherit a capacity for mental arithmetic. This being so, it is absolutely necessary that the head master should himself take some of the teaching of these little children into his own hands, that he should make the lessons in the alphabet and the tables as concrete and interesting as possible, and that he should insist on his assistant doing the same. But if the children are really to be interested in their work it will not be enough for him to confine himself to concrete numbers in teaching the tables; a short and instructive moral story should be read or told to the children at least twice a week; and this may be varied with easy lessons on familiar natural objects procurable on the spot, such as leaves, flowers, stalks of grain, birds' nests, stones, metals and many other things that an intelligent master with a love for children will think of, and can readily obtain for the purpose. The pictures which I have supplied to some of the schools will also prove useful at these lessons, though, of course, as they are few in number, the master will soon exhaust the subjects they illustrate. My contention, however, is that there is an inexhaustible store of interesting objects to be found in Nature herself within a stone's throw of the school-house; and on these the masters must be instructed to rely almost entirely.

* The table should be written in on the printed inspection report and not on a separate sheet. There is room for the table under the heading "Anglo-Vernacular Schools" on the back of the printed form.

2. But I do not expect much fruit to result from mere written instructions to the masters. Example is ten times more powerful than precept; and I desire, therefore, that at future examinations of the schools in your subdivision you and your assistants will invariably take a few familiar natural objects with you to the school and ascertain by actual examination what the children in the two lowest classes know about them. In town schools the children will probably not know the difference between the leaves or the blossoms of the commonest trees growing in or outside the town; and you will probably discover much colour blindness and even ignorance of the names of the commonest colours in Nature and in artificial objects. These and a hundred other matters of familiar knowledge to ourselves will thus come under notice, and supply the masters with many hints as to how to proceed in this part of their work.

3. A year hence the proficieney of the lowest classes in a knowledge of common things should be noted in the inspection reports.

4. In conclusion, I have earnestly to request that you will regard this subject as of supreme importance in securing the welfare of the schools under your charge, and that you and your assistants will endeavour to carry out the spirit of these instructions to the utmost of your ability. I am aware that your time is already very much occupied, and that the addition of any fresh subject to your inspection work will bear the semblance of a burden; but a little practice will, I am confident, convince you that the instructions here given can be properly carried out with a very little extra expenditure of time, more especially if your present demands on the pupils of the lowest class in uzalni be reduced, as they very properly may be; while, on the other hand, the gain to the schools themselves will be immense.

I have, &c.,

H. P. JACOB,

Educational Inspector, North-East Division.

Camp Sattána, 18th February 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that you have full power, after your annual inspection of a school, to instruct the master to promote children to a higher class even when they are not fully up to all the requirements of the standard. You will, of course, use this power with discretion; but what I wish you particularly to do your utmost to remove, is the present deplorable stagnation to which a large number of your schools have been reduced partly from the causes mentioned in my letter No. 2833 of the 15th ultimo, and partly from the standards having been worked in too rigid and mechanical a way. It is obviously better that a child of seven years of age who has been a year in the below-standards' class, and is not well up in his integral or fractional tables, but has learnt to count and to write his figures up to 100, should be put up into the 1st Standard class, than left to drudge on for another year or more in the lowest class. It is obviously better that boys who have passed in every thing but geography, in which they have failed because the school was not provided with the maps that they had to learn, should be promoted to the higher class than that they should be left to stagnate in their old class. It is obviously better, in fine, that comparatively minor failures according to the letter of the standards should be overlooked, and the pupil encouraged by promotion and a fresh programme of studies to exert himself to make up these minor deficiencies than that he should be left to toil over the same ground year after year like an ox in a mill. Many other instances might be quoted in which a wise discretion is needed in order to make the standards a blessing instead of a blight to your schools. But I would point out that the wisdom that is born of common sense and of sympathy with the pupils will unerringly direct the inspecting officer into the course that he should adopt in each case.

I have, &c.,

H. P. JACOB,

Educational Inspector, North-East Division.

Circular to Maráthi Schools for Boys.

(*a*) In vernacular schools which have been supplied with an arithmeticon, form-box and wall-pictures, or any one of these, the following rules regarding them must at once be brought into effect:—

(1.) The arithmeticon is to be used both in the preparatory and in the 1st Standard class. In the former class the children are to be taught for 3 hours a week to count on it, and to distinguish the colours of the lines of heads; in the latter class addition and subtraction are to be taught on it for 2 hours a week.

2. The form-box is for the preparatory and 1st Standard classes. In the former the letter cards and chart are to be taught orally for 6 hours a week and on slates for 6 more hours. In the latter the forms are to be taught for 2 hours with the chart. The children are to learn (1) to match the wooden pieces with the diagrams on the chart; (2) the common objects that the diagrams resemble; (3) the comparative differences of the various chowkons, trikons, &c.; (4) the name of each of the commoner forms. *N.B.*—The master should put the wooden model into the pupil's hand that he may examine it for himself before describing it.

3. The wall-pictures are to be placed where the youngest children can see them.

4. The above lessons are to be distinctly entered in the time-table of the class in which they are taught.

(*b*) In all Maráthi schools for boys teaching up to the 4th Standard the head or sole master is to personally give the following lessons, and to enter them distinctly in the time table:—

(1.) A simple and interesting story to be read or told to the children of the preparatory and 1st Standard classes together for 1 hour a week. The attention and intelligence of the children to be tested by easy questions about the story. *N. B.*—Where there are wall-pictures the story should occasionally be about the objects they represent.

(2.) A simple lesson to be also given to these children for 2 hours weekly on a common natural object, such as a leaf, flower, stalk or ear of grain, birds' or insects' nest, stone, metal, or any other familiar object obtainable. The master is to bring one of these objects to the class, and let the children examine it for themselves, and on no account to give the lesson about an object not before the children's eyes.

(*c*) A list is to be kept of all the object-lessons given by the head or sole master during the year, and shown at the annual examination to the inspecting officer, who will test the class in one of the lessons that have been given.

(*d*) Rule regarding the teaching of uzalni in all Maráthi boys' schools of whatever standing.—Boys are expected to know all the uzalni tables by the time they have finished

Standard III. In the preparatory class they should learn the ânks up to 100 and the padé up to 10 times 10, and not attempt any of the fractional tables. In Standard I they should learn the padés up to 10 × 30 and the nimki, paoki and paunki tables. In Standard II they are to know, in addition to what is prescribed for the preceding classes, the sawaki, didki and adichki tables. In Standard III the whole of the uzalni tables.

Uzalni is to be taught orally and on slates for not more than the following number of hours a week in each class :—

	No. of hours.	
Preparatory Class. } Standard I. ... }	... ...	9 Excluding the hours with the arithmeticon. Schools that have no arithmeticon will devote 3 and 2 additional hours respectively to uzalni in the two lowest classes.
„ II. ...	... ...	8
„ III. ...	... ...	3
„ IV. ...	... ...	2

In the preparatory and 1st Standard class the hours not devoted to uzalni and to the hakikat and object-lessons should be given to oral or written instruction in the bárákhadya.

Extract from a letter to the Deputy Inspectors regarding the preceding Circular.

2. The circular which you are requested to issue in no way interferes with the printed standards for Maráthi schools. These will continue to be in force until further notice. The objects which it is sought to attain by this circular are :—

(*a*) *Varied, intelligent and lively teaching* in the preparatory class, whose existence is not noticed in the standards, and is very generally ignored by the head masters.

(*b*) A redistribution of the uzalni tables so as to lighten the present crushing burden that presses on the two lowest classes of every Maráthi school.

(*c*) Concrete instead of abstract instruction in the ánks and padés and in the bárákhadya.

(*d*) The formation in the youngest children of a habit of observing with their own eyes the nature and properties of common objects around them.

(*e*) The introduction of lessons that have in them some human interest, and appeal to the heart and imagination of the children.

3. Rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the circular should be issued in the first place only to the masters of táluka and other large schools containing upwards of 75 pupils. But you may at your discretion issue them to a smaller school, the master of which is quite capable of duly carrying them into effect. Rule (*d*) will be issued to all your Maráthi schools of whatever standing.

4. It has been suggested that in the preparatory class the children should be taught to distinguish and write on slates the 32 Modi and Bálbhodha characters. But this is already provided for in Rule (*a*), section (2), which contains the following sentence :—"In the former the letter-cards and chart are to be taught orally for 6 hours and on slates for 6 more hours." If there are no Modi letter-cards and charts, the master should be directed to prepare them by hand.

5. It has also been stated that the head master cannot find time to teach with the arithmeticon, &c., for 22 hours a week, and that few of them are competent to give object-lessons. On this I have to observe that the head master is nowhere in the circular directed to teach with the arithmeticon for 22 hours. Rule (*b*), section (1), clearly lays down what the head master is to do. As for the second objection, I have to state that object-lessons will be attempted only by your most intelligent and experienced teachers, and that I expect you and your assistants to be helpful to the teachers in this respect by giving an object-lesson yourselves at the time of your annual inspections.

6. Before issuing this circular you should send for my approval the time-tables which you propose to send to the schools with the circular.

Remarks by H. P. JACOB, Esquire, on Indigenous Schools.

I have discussed at some length with the Local Boards the advisability of extending further aid to the indigenous schools. The measure is generally approved by the Boards as a matter of policy; but, as I have already shown, the question is mainly one of ways and means. As a preliminary measure I have sounded several of the best-known pantojis in each subdivision, and most of them appear to be willing to register their schools for grants-in-aid under Part III. of the revised Code. But nothing further can be attempted by the Boards until they are provided with a fresh allotment of funds. I wish, however, to correct an erroneous impression that has got abroad, that the indigenous schools, which

have not yet accepted State aid, have been neglected or ignored by the Táluka Boards. While on special duty with the Education Commission last year I ascertained from the representatives of the other provinces of India what are the methods that have been adopted by them for the encouragement of indigenous institutions; and I could discover nothing new in their several systems which, in my humble opinion, we might advantageously adopt in this Presidency. The initial standards of the Local Board schools were assimilated about fifteen years ago with those in vogue among the indigenous school-masters, and there is now hardly an indigenous school in the Division which is not ancillary to the neighbouring board school, and which has not thereby gained both in prestige and stability. Every one of the schools is inspected *in situ* once (in many instances twice or thrice) in the year by a member of the Táluka or District Board; and the rates of aid offered and the average grants earned under Part III. of the old edition of our Code have been somewhat higher than those of any other province in India with the single exception of Assam. In the Madras Provincial Committee's report to the Education Commission I read that even the aided indigenous schools of that Presidency are without furniture and apparatus; that the accommodation is, at the best, an open payal or raised verandah facing the street; that it is sometimes a dark-room or a shed which at night is used for cattle; that a village teacher is fortunate if he can secure the use of a chuttram or mantapam; and that the inspecting officers not unfrequently have to hold their examinations under a tree. In the Bengal Committee's report it is shown that many thousands of the registered indigenous schools are every year unvisited *in situ* by any departmental or revenue officer. I also find in the Bengal Education Report for 1882-83 the following remarks by Mr. Wilson, the Magistrate in charge of the primary schools of the Midnápur District:—

"Having devoted considerable attention to the subject (pátshála statistics) during the past year I have been driven to the conclusion that the statistics yearly furnished regarding the progress of primary education are almost entirely valueless, and that a very considerable part of the primary education grant has hitherto been spent in such a way as to secure no corresponding benefit, great or small. * * * The statistics of schools and scholars are, of course, only valuable as showing how many children are, as a matter of fact, receiving primary education, and the statistics annually submitted do not furnish trustworthy information on this point, because some of the pátsháls which compete at sub-centre examinations are only opened for a few weeks, because many of the Gurus are quite incapable of imparting any useful instruction, and because there is no reason for supposing that the returns submitted by Gurus of the average monthly roll-number and average daily attendance are correct. Our system is supposed to be one of payment by results; but as it has hitherto been worked, the rewards granted have not been distributed at all strictly in accordance with the educational results attained. * * * Not only is there no uniform standard of proficiency at different sub-centre examinations, but the great object being to encourage all comers to swell the figures in the returns, different standards of proficiency have been applied to different schools at one and the same examination; and no Guru, as a rule, however incompetent, has been allowed to go away empty-handed. * * * I am disposed to think that when we give up the pursuit of grand totals, and endeavour to uniform the quality of primary education, we shall not, at all events for the next year or two, have more than about 2,500 schools to deal with. * * * When useless pátsháls, in existence only for a few months or weeks, and teaching nothing at all, disappear from our lists, it will be much easier to provide for the inspection *in situ* of those which will remain."

These observations, adds the Director, "have a much wider application than appears at first sight to be the case;" and elsewhere in the report he says:—"It has been stated on unquestionable authority that in districts where the reward examinations are held only once in the cold weather, temporary pátsháls spring up, and are closed as soon as the examinations are over." I am confident that the Táluka and District Boards of this Division would maintain that the great majority of the indigenous schools within their jurisdiction are of a more permanent character than a very large number of those in Bengal appear to be; and that in point of accommodation and teaching the schools are not a whit behind those of any other province. But as our indigenous schools have for some years past been steadily improving in efficiency, and the rates of aid offered to them have now been raised to the highest maximum yet given in any province in India, I think it will be well for the Local Boards—on the eve, possibly, of a large increase in their expenditure—to guard against the danger, already experienced in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, of incorporating indigenous schools into their school system in advance of the effective demand for them among the rural population.

APPENDIX J.

Results of Instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality as shown by numbers passed under different Standards.

I.—Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

Aided Schools.

| Class of School. | Number of separate Schools examined. | Average Attendance of Schools examined. | Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards. | Number of Scholars passed. | | |

II.—Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Government, Aided and Inspected Schools.

| Class of Schools. | Number of separate Schools examined. | Average Attendance of Schools examined. | Total Number of Schools examined under the Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | | |

III.—Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Government Aided and Inspected Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Total Number of Schools examined under the Standrads.	Number of Scholars passed.																																		
				Standard I.					Standard II.						Standard III.						Standard IV.						Standard V.						Standard VI.							
				Multiplication Table.	Bárakhadis.	Reading.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Knowledge of what a Map is.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Geography.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	History and Geography.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	History and Geography.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	History and Geography.	Needle-work.	Sanitary Primer.	Passed in all heads.
Primary Boys' Schools.	5,103	237,852	180,963	46,838	18,860	32,076	9	42,032	37 340	36,313	38,919	34,777	8	27,879	25,450	25,499	26,932	24,473	26	18,375	15,310	14,964	18,237	14,189	21	10,982	6,641	6,329	7,651	6,476	..	4,659	1,965	2,077	2,267	1,914	29	327	1,562
Primary Girls' Schools.	346	12,839	7,858	2 565	1,423	2,351	69	2,169	1,517	1,611	1,701	833	815	1,188	835	980	907	908	901	654	405	483	466	445	458	302	139	148	158	137	152	106	49	51	58	51	64	..	40
Jail Schools ..	8	146	66	16	13	7	..	13	14	13	12	9	..	4	8	8	7	5	..	4	6	7	5	5	..	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Schools ..	11	523	296	70	49	19	..	60	51	48	49	25	..	32	16	12	11	12	..	8	7	8	11	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Indigenous Boys' Schools.	191	5,327	3,187	907	484	619	..	693	598	610	599	237	..	254	236	265	285	107	..	72	50	64	82	51	..	21	4	11	21	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Indigenous Girls' Schools.	1	14	7	4	..	3	..	3	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Schools ..	175	2,975	1,643	517	284	358	.	390	359	352	384	102	..	204	112	115	114	56	..	50	42	44	48	21	3	19	3	3	4	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,835	259,676	194,020	50,917	21,113	35,433	78	45,360	39,881	38,949	41,665	35,984	823	29,562	26,657	26,879	28,256	25,561	927	19,163	15,820	15,570	18,849	14,718	482	11,334	6,787	6,493	7,836	6,627	153	4,769	2,014	2,123	2,325	1,965	93	327	1,602

APPENDIX K.

Remarks of the Educational Inspectors on Physical Education.

Central Division.—" The cricket club attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, and the gymnasia attached to the Poona, Sátára, Ratnágiri and Thána High Schools continue to work well, and are generally appreciated both by the boys and by their parents and guardians. The Sátára High School has a good gymnasium with a competent gymnastic teacher; but, though many students go through the course, there is said to be a sort of impression that gymnastics do not 'pay', and that the time devoted to exercise is wasted. It is hoped this notion will soon disappear. The Sholápur High School still continues without a gymnasium, but the matter has again been revived with better prospects of success. The gymnasia attached to the Poona Training College and the Poona Camp 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School continue to work satisfactorily. The latter is attended by 25 boys of the school and 10 from other schools, and has the substantial balance of Rs. 192-9-3 in hand. As reported last year, the want of funds continues to retard the progress of physical education. With the limited means at our disposal we have made progress this year in the Sholápur Collectorate only. For example, there are as yet in this Division, with the partial exception of Sátára, no regular gymnasia or play-grounds attached to any of our primary schools. In Poona one vernacular master teaches gymnastics. Two or three schools have small gardens attached to them. In Sholápur 32 schools have each a malkhamb and jodies (native climbing pole and dumb bells). In 2 schools (Sholápur No. 2 and Pandharpur No. 1) an attempt has been made by the masters to cultivate gardens about their school-houses. These gardens have certainly added to the appearance of the school-houses, and have a refining influence. There are, of course, no special gymnastic teachers in primary schools, but the trained men from the Poona Training College generally take a pride in teaching some gymnastics to their pupils. With a view to create a desire for physical education the Deputy Inspector, Poona, issued a circular to his masters, with the result that in about 100 schools the native popular game of chendu dándu (bat and ball) is now played, and much liked. The 7 gymnasia in Sátára and 19 of the 20 play-grounds, reported on last year, continue to work well: 442 boys regularly go through the prescribed gymnastic and athletic exercises. Nearly half the gymnastic apparatus is furnished by the people. In Ratnágiri some schools have gone in for gardens, but none for gymnasia. In Thána gymnastics are taught in about 15 schools, but the idea of boys playing in the sight of their masters is said to be repugnant to the notions of the less advanced section of the native community. Nine schools have gardens attached to them. In Kolába some 10 schools have some amount of gymnastic apparatus, though rude and insufficient. In Bombay the Deputies deplore the want of any provision whatever for giving physical education to the children in the primary schools. When these are taken charge of by the enlightened Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay no doubt we shall see play-grounds and gymnasia follow in due course."

North-East Division.—" The gymnasia at the Ahmednagar High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools continue to be well attended. Mr. Kane makes favourable mention of the Dhulia High School gymnasium, which seems to be turned to good account. The Násik High School building is most unsuitable for a school, and there is no space of any kind for gymnastic exercises. The Deputy Inspector of Khándesh reports that the Dhulia High School gymnasium is used by the pupils of the Vernacular School No. I; and he adds that gymnastic exercises are very well performed by the boys of the vernacular schools at Sháháda, Taloda and Nizámpur. But nothing in this way seems to have been attempted at any other schools in the subdivision. Mr. Waidya, the former Assistant Deputy of Ahmednagar, was very successful three years ago in starting simple gymnasia in the primary schools; but the Deputy Inspector reports this year that though 'a large number of schools have been supplied with the necessary apparatus', the boys are not using it for want of suitable places to exercise in. In the Násik Subdivision a most satisfactory advance has been made, and I see no reason why the other two zillas should not in time be equally successful. Mr. Sahasrabudhe writes: 'I am glad to be able to report that the impetus which was given by me to this branch of education two years ago, has had its full effect. The villagers, the teachers and the pupils all take great interest in out-door games and gymnastic exercises. Without incurring any expenditure whatsoever from Local Funds on account of this item, about 90 schools are supplied with the necessary gymnastic apparatus at the cost of the people, and about 1,000 boys go regularly through gymnastic exercises. In many schools the feats performed by the boys at the inspection on malkhambs were really creditable.' "

Northern Division.—" In this important branch of education amongst high class institutions in the Division the Ahmedabad Male Training College stands first; Rájkot Training College, second; Rájkot High School, third; Bhávnagar High School, fourth; and Junágad High School, last. Each of these institutions has been provided with a well-built gymnasium, a special teacher and sufficient apparatus. All of these are well attended by scholars, and are in good working order. When the building for the Navánagar High School, which is expected to be shortly completed, is ready, a pucka gymnasium will be built and attached to the school with the necessary apparatus and a special teacher. I was particularly pleased with the performances of some of the students of the Ahmedabad and Rájkot Training Colleges and of the Bhávnagar High School. Rs. 20 were given as prizes to a few deserving boys at Bhávnagar by Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, Naeb Diván, and Mr. Vajeshankar

Gaurishankar, Assistant Diván. The aided Mission High School at Ahmedábad has also a gymnasium attached to it, and the boys seem to take much interest in it.

"In the zillas and Agencies several vernacular schools have been supplied with gymnasia or a few articles for gymnastic exercises. They are as under :—

Ahmedabad	... 11
Broach	... 52
Kaira	... 3
Surat, N. D.	... 3
Surat, S. D.	... 0
Panch Mahals	... 3
Káthiáwár	... 40
Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur ...	... 4
Cutch	... 3

"Except in the case of Káthiáwár and Cutch, where complete apparatus has been supplied to each of the schools mentioned in the marginal list, the schools in the other zillas and Agencies are provided with a few articles such as parallel bars, dumb bells, and one or two others.

"Year by year both masters and their pupils seem to have been taking increased interest in practising physical exercises. In the case of schools where gymnastic apparatus is not supplied, boys play in many cases native games either in the compounds attached to the schools where available, or outside the towns. In this respect Broach has far advanced, and the Deputy Educational Inspector Ráo Sáheb Ganpatram Gaurishankar Shastri deserves credit for the unremitting zeal with which he has been trying to interest both the masters and the pupils in this useful matter.

"In my tour of inspection I have had opportunities of seeing boys practising physical exercises at Mehmadabad, Nadiád, Jambusar, and Broach, Hansot, Anklesvar, Mándvi and Valod, and am glad to say I was pleased with what they had done."

Southern Division.—"Year by year the number of vernacular schools supplied with some gymnastic apparatus out of popular contributions is increasing, and the people seem to take interest in the matter. How far my instructions to Deputies (mentioned in my last report) to make our schools more tolerable for the beginners' classes or 'ankwalas' have been carried out (as far as funds allow) will be seen from the following extract from my Kánara Deputy's report :—

"'Mr. Todd (Assistant Collector) says that the arrangements made for the beginners' class in the Kumta schools are excellent; and Mr. Vidal (Collector) says that the same in the Murdeshwar School are very good.'

"Mr. Karandikar also says :—

"'Though no apparatus is departmentally supplied to schools, still a few of our school-masters have got the necessary apparatus with popular help. Mr. Murray, Assistant Conservator of Forests, distributed a large sum at Haliyál. The races and games at Haliyál were for all school boys at and near Haliyál, and the notice issued by Mr. Murray was circulated to all school-masters for information. Mr. Hanchinalkar of Haliyál and Mr. Jambhekar of Ankola deserve special mention for promoting gymnastics in their schools.'"

Sind.—"The physical education of boys is much looked after in the Narayan Jaganath High School. Formerly a gymnastic teacher for the school was paid out of the subscriptions raised among the boys of the school. But, in the year under report, Government was pleased to allow a gymnastic teacher for the school out of public funds. So that now the subscription money raised in the school is wholly utilized in purchasing cricket apparatus for each class separately, and giving prizes for proficiency in that department of instruction. The Shikárpur High School is progressing fairly in this direction, and the Hyderabad High School too, but the head master of the latter school has nowhere in his annual report made any mention of it. As in past years, Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner in Sind, presented a bat this year to the best boy in the Narayan Jaganath High School, Karáchi. The Normal School, too, is progressing well. I witnessed some very creditable gymnastics there this year."

APPENDIX L.

Orders of Government affecting the Educational Department.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

No. 6863 OF 1883-84.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 12th January 1884.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Educational Department.

Sir,

In reply to Government Resolution E. D. No. 2081 of the 20th November last, I have the honor to remark that the gist of the report as regards Bombay is given on pages 28 and 33—36. The Commissioners there state that "comparing the pupils at school with the

population of school-going age they find that * * * Bombay heads the list with 22·91† and 1·59† for boys and girls respectively" against 20·82 and ·80 in Bengal, and 17·78 and 1·48 in Madras. It is added that the percentage both of boys and of girls in our primary schools to the total male and female population is larger than in any other province; that "particular attention is paid to the efficiency of primary schools, to the training of teachers, especially of school mistresses, and to the provision of good school accommodation and apparatus"; and that "the proportion of public funds devoted to primary education is the largest in India," while "in no other province is a larger assignment made from public funds to female education." On the whole it is stated that the history of our Presidency "shows a large development and improvement of primary education and steady progress in higher education"; that our "system is in full accordance with the instructions contained in the Despatches so far as regards the large proportion of funds assigned and the attention devoted to primary education"; and that "the whole primary system for male as well as for female education is well organized", while "secondary education is economically and efficiently managed."

† These figures include Native States which are excluded in the figures for Bengal and Madras. The real figures for British districts in Bombay are 24·96 and 1·85 (see page 584).

2. Turning to the adverse remarks of the report we find on the same pages 33-36 that Bombay is blamed for "the small vitality of extra-departmental institutions"; that "an excessive share of the Provincial‡ assignment has been given to schools in towns to the disadvantage of the payers of the rural cess"; that the whole primary system for education "rests too exclusively on the direct instrumentality of Government"; that the indigenous schools have not been incorporated into our system; that the number of secondary "schools is small as compared with the number of scholars"; that "the principles of the grant-in-aid system have not received full attention"; and that "the encouragement offered to private enterprise is inadequate."

‡ The assignment meant is the Provincial grant for primary schools.

3. Taking these criticisms in order I may remark that the figures given in the report directly contradict the first criticism. The exact words of the criticism are that the tabular statement for Bombay "shows, in marked contrast to Madras, the small vitality of extra-departmental institutions," whereas the attendance returns immediately given in the tabular statements for these institutions are as under:—

	Madras.	Bombay.
1855-56	198,217	81,961
1870-71	149,003	89,184
1881-82	54,064	83,470

Since 1855 the total number of children at school is said to have risen in Madras from 204,856 to 441,659, and in our less populous Presidency from 106,040 to 437,746. In the same period the extra-departmental schools in Madras are said to have diminished to nearly a fourth of their original number, while there is no falling off in Bombay. It would appear, therefore, that the §vitality belongs to extra-departmental schools in Bombay rather than in Madras.

§ The vitality of indigenous schools in Bombay is insisted on elsewhere (see page 68).

4. If, however, the Commissioners are using the word "extra-departmental" in a loose sense, and ¶mean it to include the schools which in the same place are contradistinguished as "aided and inspected", the first criticism is identical with the complaints that the indigenous schools have not been incorporated, or that sufficient encouragement has not been given to private enterprise. But the reason for this state of affairs is given on page 33 of the report, which shows that in 1855 the results of Mission work in Bombay "were small in comparison with those recorded in Madras"; that "native enterprise was represented by only 19 secondary and 84 primary schools in the whole Presidency"; that the method of instruction in indigenous schools "was declared to be very inefficient"; and that, as a consequence, "the work which the department set before itself, after a careful census, was one of creation rather than of incorporation." And this work of setting up new (primary) schools is pronounced to have been "in accordance with one of the principles recommended in the Despatch of 1859."

¶ If this is the intention of the Commission I cannot reconcile the assertion of para. 62 ("small vitality") with the phrase in para. 61 ("vitality and good service").

5. Other forms of private enterprise will be noticed hereafter, but the question of indigenous schools has always been plainly set forth in Bombay. As long as the cess income and Provincial grants are practically the only public payments for primary education, we have no money for the incorporation of the indigenous schools which abound, not in the

villages, but in the towns. We have done what we can for the towns by setting up Local Committee schools to serve as models for the indigenous schools; and in so doing we have laid ourselves open to the second criticism, which, by the way, is not new, but borrowed from our reports, in which for years past we have represented the necessity of taking measures with the view of extracting money from the towns. The incorporation of indigenous schools and the adjustment of the Provincial assignment to towns are two measures which hang together, and full proposals on the subject were placed before Government in the correspondence ending with this office No. 5589 dated 20th December 1883, which asks for the money required to carry out the transfer of primary and indigenous schools to the care of the municipal corporations.

6. The next criticism which requires notice is the statement that "the whole primary system" for education "rests too exclusively on the direct instrumentality of Government." The system is explained on page 33, where it is stated that "the control and supervision of the schools are entrusted to Local Boards with School Committees under them; but the department exercises great influence through the Inspector, who is *ex-officio* member of the Boards". And it is somewhat surprising to see that further on the report (Recommendations on Indigenous Education, on Primary Education, and as to Legislation—*passim*), this Bombay system of Local Boards and Committees with educational officers as *ex-officio* members is precisely what is strongly recommended for the whole of India. I do not know whether the Bills now before Government will leave the Inspectors as *ex-officio* members of the Boards and Educational Committees; but if not, the new system will not rest on the direct instrumentality of Government as much as is required according to the recommendations of the report.

7. The next criticism—that the number of secondary schools is small as compared with the number of scholars—is one that I was at first unable to understand. The economy and efficiency of our system are admitted, and it is obvious that secondary schools, which require books of reference and expensive apparatus, ought to be of reasonable size. My difficulty was increased by seeing that the General Tables 1*b* and 3*d* of the Appendix (pages vi and xxxiv) show Bombay to have the largest percentage of children at secondary schools, and to spend the smallest proportion of its educational fund on those schools, the figures being as under :—

	Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools.	Percentage of Expenditure from Public Funds on Secondary Schools as compared with the total Expenditure on Education from Public Funds.
Madras	24,289	13·73
Bombay*	20,543	12·32
Bengal	44,880	24·15

But pages 200 and 201 of the report offer a solution of my difficulty. It appears that one influential province is disappointed with the figures brought out in the tables, and that, with the view of soothing this feeling of disappointment, the Commission makes a gratuitous attack upon us by saying that our "policy, it must be admitted, fails to secure for private enterprise in secondary education that widespread encouragement without which the people cannot be expected to set up schools for themselves." This idea is somewhat far-fetched, and is directly opposed to a preceding sentence, which states that we have attempted to give "widespread encouragement by aiming at an equal distribution of high and middle schools over all districts." A second contradiction will be found on page 418, where, after the most unfavourable views with regard to the educational system throughout India have been laboured out at great length, the Commission is forced to declare our grant-in-aid rules to be "adequate" for secondary schools. A third contradiction can be found on page 34, where it is stated of Bombay that "between 1870-71 and 1881-82 the number of Government schools remained stationary", while the number of aided schools of the same class was more than doubled. And other contradictory passages are quoted in my next paragraph.

8. The last criticism—that the principles of the grant-in-aid system have not received full attention, and that the encouragement offered to private enterprise is inadequate—is, as I have stated, true in respect to indigenous and primary schools. But the criticism, as shown in my preceding paragraph, is not true of secondary schools, and is opposed to many passages in the report—as, for instance, to the remark on page 365 that "in Bombay aided education has

* Exclusive of 2,715 children in schools not aided or inspected. But the returns appear to include such schools for Madras and Bengal.

made considerable progress relatively"; to the remark on page 392 "that there has been in every province, except Bombay and the Central Provinces, a diminution in the encouragement offered to aided education of an advanced character"; and to the remark on page 400 that "Bombay alone among the provinces has in recent years given materially increased encouragement to private effort in providing advanced education, while it has at the same time not greatly increased its outlay on advanced departmental institutions generally, and has diminished its net outlay from public funds on departmental colleges."

9. I have no desire to continue the subject further, as I have said enough to show that the Government and people of Bombay have no reason to be dissatisfied with the position assigned to the Presidency by the Commission. I may add that this position has been given to Bombay in the report of a Commission appointed by the Supreme Government with an immense preponderance of members from the Presidency of Bengal, with the Director of the Lower Provinces included among the members and an official from the Lower Provinces as President, and after public opinion had pronounced Madras and Bombay to be on their trial. In our Presidency no whip has been applied, and no preparation or delay of any kind allowed. We have known nothing of the appointments of the Commissioners, have put forward no witnesses on our behalf, and have not employed the police or any other extraordinary agency, or made the slightest endeavour to swell our returns in order to present a good appearance. Our returns are real, and not* imaginary; our attendance does not merely exist on paper, but is tested by inspection visits; and it is satisfactory to see that our system, though not foolishly praised by the newspapers as "magnificent", is practically recommended by the Commission for adoption throughout the whole of India.

*See Resolution of the Government of Bengal dated the 22nd ultimo, and printed with the Bengal Education Report for 1882-83.

10. *Recommendations of the Commission.*—Having noticed the general results as concerning Bombay, I pass on to the recommendations made by the Commission which are given on pages 585-602. I shall refer, when necessary, to the body of the report, but only in connexion with these recommendations, as I presume that I am not expected to go through all the assertions and arguments contained and so often repeated with variations and contradictions, in the report and its appendices.

11. *Indigenous Schools.*—The whole of the 14 recommendations as to indigenous schools can be accepted by Government,—the only doubtful point being, as I have stated, whether, under the new Acts, inspecting officers will remain *ex-officio* members of Local and Municipal Boards for education (recommendation 14).

12. *Primary Schools.*—On page 92 the report states that the large share which the towns enjoy of the Provincial assignment "is the only complaint against the Bombay system, other than the alleged neglect of the indigenous schools and of private effort in primary education." The report goes on to propose recommendations for all India which describe precisely the Bombay system as amended by the Acts now before the Local Legislature. These 36 recommendaations can, therefore, be accepted by Government, provided that the funds mentioned in this office No. 5589, dated 20th December 1883, are supplied by Government and by the Municipalities. Those funds would be sufficient both for the incorporation of indigenous schools and for primary schools of all classes during a term of years; but for the normal schools, mentioned in recommendation 15, I estimate that a sum of Rs. 30,000 would be required to make a serious impression upon the immense body of teachers in aided and indigenous schools. There is, however, one recommendation (No. 21) regarding an educational qualification for village officers on which the orders of Government must be obtained in the Revenue Department.

13. *Secondary Education.*—As before stated, the number of pupils given for the secondary schools of Bombay is, in proportion to the population, above that given for any other province; and there is nothing in the 23 recommendations under this heading which cannot be accepted by Government. I note, however, that recommendation No. 1 cannot be finally adopted† until the University has decided on the course it will take in the matter of the matriculation and middle class examinations; that recommendations (4) and (5)—that grants be given to aided schools for the purchase of books, furniture and apparatus—will require an additional expenditure of at least Rs. 10,000 per annum; and that recommendations (12) and (15) require us to adopt the Bengal system of ‡scholarships, and to provide for the purpose a much larger sum than our present grant of Rs. 19,380.§ We have no objection to these recommendations if money can be given, but more important matters ought to be provided for first. ¶Recommendations (6) and (9) involve a change in our practice of abstaining from interference with the management of aided schools, and it will require care and patience to carry the points. Recommendation (7) appears to be intended to be a dead letter, at all events for the present, as the Commission carefully abstains from recommending the institution of a normal college for secondary teachers, and the Bombay practice is favourably noticed on

† When adopted there will be additional expense for all high schools.

‡ The Bengal Report for 1882-83 shows a Provincial expenditure on scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,86,000.

§ Colleges 10,980
Schools, High ... 7,248
Do. Middle ... 1,152
Total ... 19,380

¶ Similar recommendations are made as to colleges.

page 237. Recommendation (8) requires an order of Government to be issued in the terms noticed in the last paragraph of Section 276 (page 242); and, finally, recommendation (18) requires Government to renounce the fee-collections of the public service examination (Rs. 6,692 in 1882-83), and may lead to some small additional expenditure in the future.

14. *Collegiate Education.*—The 19 recommendations under the heading of collegiate education present a few points for Government notice, and I will take the recommendations which are new in numerical order :—

(1.) The first recommendation will require additional funds. At Ahmedabad the 2nd grade college has sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 8,000 from subscriptions and Rs. 8,000 from Government in addition to expenditure from fees. To enable the college to teach the full course, additional grants are required—of Rs. 8,000 from subscriptions and Rs. 8,000 from Government. A college for Sind for the half course or the whole course will require the same expenditure as at Ahmedabad.

(2.) The cost of the third recommendation has been included above in my paragraph 13.

(3.) The fourth recommendation as to pensions, has frequently been before Government (see correspondence ending with Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 396, dated 17th April 1876).

(4.) The sixth recommendation does not apply very closely to Bombay, as the Grant College and College of Science already assist the Arts Colleges in the preparation of candidates for the science degree.

(5.) The eighth recommendation refers to a text-book on ethics which has yet to be provided; and until we obtain the book, no orders can be given.

(6.) The ninth recommendation, which is opposed by Mr. K. T. Telang (see pages 610-614), can, of course, be carried out, and the work of lecturing on the duties of a man and a citizen would naturally fall to the Professor of Moral Philosophy, unless the Principal or some other officer chose to undertake the work. But I am quite of Mr. Telang's opinion with regard to the objectionable results which may ensue, and much prefer the suggestion which was made to the University by the last Chancellor, who advocated the importance of ethics as a compulsory subject at an early stage of the University curriculum.

(7.) Recommendation (17)—that scholarships similar to the existing Mangaldas Nathubhoy Travelling *Fellowship should be instituted—might be borne in mind, but the establishment of such scholarships is somewhat of a luxury at a time when money is wanting for ordinary grants-in-aid. Government might, however, offer the University a scholarship of equal value to each travelling scholarship established by private persons.

*The capital sum is Rs. 20,000.

(8.) Recommendation (19) is similar to the one made in regard to secondary schools. There is no objection to throwing Government† scholarships open. As to endowments and trusts, the Commission can hardly suppose that it is possible to interfere with the provisions of the trusts or the conditions made by the founders.

† *I. e.* scholarships paid from Provincial Funds.

15. *Internal Administration of the Education Department.*—The 26 recommendations under this heading can be accepted, but the following points require notice :—

(1.) The first recommendation—that officers should not lose pay on promotion—requires the sanction of the Government of India.

(2.) The third recommendation—that a general educational library and museum be formed in the city of Bombay—can be carried out if money is provided. An initial grant of Rs. 10,000 would be necessary, and an annual allowance of Rs. 2,000. The library and museum can, for the present, be placed in the old Elphinstone High School.

(3.) The ninth recommendation, as explained by the Provincial Report, means that a full-time officer should be employed in Sind. The extra cost will be Rs. 666-10-8 *per* mensem (the minimum pay *plus* two-thirds of the difference between the minimum and maximum pay of a new appointment in the 4th grade), less Rs. 240 per mensem, which is the allowance now given for a half-time Inspector. As to the subordinate staff, our immediate requirements were given in this office No. 5423 of the 12th ultimo at Rs. 6,072.

(4.) The tenth recommendation—that the remuneration of subordinate inspecting officers be reconsidered—has for ‡years been advocated. A scheme such as that originally proposed for paying Deputy Inspectors at the rates sanctioned for Mámlatdárs would cost Rs. 10,000.

‡ See Report for 1870 71.

(5.) The thirteenth recommendation—that ladies should be employed to inspect girls' schools—would require an additional grant of Rs. 10,000. One lady would be required for Bombay, and another for Sind, and the teaching staff of the normal colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad would require strengthening, so as to enable one of the teachers to inspect schools within a reasonable distance.

16. *Recommendations on the External Relations of the Department.*—The 36 recommendations under this head can be accepted by the Government of Bombay, but the following points will require special notice :—

(1.) No. 5—that the payment by results system be not applied to colleges—will require larger expenditure from Provincial Funds.

(2.) Nos. 8 and 9—that the grant-in-aid rules be revised in concert with school managers, and that there should be no ambiguity as to the aid which can be claimed—imply a larger Government expenditure.

(3.) No. 12 recommends larger grants in backward districts and for backward castes and races. Here, too, a larger Government expenditure is necessary.

(4.) No. 13 will require a larger expenditure, as the maximum aid in certain cases is to be raised from one-third to one-half of the entire expenditure of an aided institution.

(5.) No. 15 proposes that the Dakshina fellowships be converted into University fellowships. If this is approved, the work now performed by the fellows in the Government colleges must be done by additional teachers, and extra expenditure will be necessary. A cheaper plan would be to increase the number of Dakshna fellows, and to allow aided colleges a fair proportion. But existing fellowships, although tenable in Government colleges only, are, of course, already open to all graduates,

(6.) Nos. 17 and 21—that grants should be paid when due and that the Budget provision should be adequate—are very important recommendations, and have long been pressed upon Government.

17. *Recommendations regarding classes requiring special treatment.*—The 26 recommendations under this heading are all in accordance with the practice of Government, except in the following points :—

(1.) No. 5 recommends that arithmetic and accounts be taught in Hindustáni school through the medium of the local vernacular. This will require a change in our standards.

(2.) No. 8 requires additional funds for the establishment of a graduated system of scholarships for Musalmáns.

(3.) No. 14 entails the employment of 2 more Musalmán Deputies each on Rs. 150-250, so that one Deputy may be given to each of the 4 educational divisions of the Presidency proper.

(4.) Nos. 17 and 18 invite the attention of Government to the proportion of patronage given to Musalmáns and other sections of the community as compared with Hindus and others among whom education is more advanced.

(5.) Recommendations 2 and 4 under "Aboriginal Tribes" and recommendation 2 under "Low Castes" require additional expenditure.

18. *Recommendations on Female Education.*—The 27 recommendations under this head require no change of practice, but additional funds will be required to provide scholarships (No. 8), grants to boarding-houses (No. 10), additional normal schools (No. 18), rewards for passing certificate examinations (No 20), and grants for zenana teaching (No. 23). Additional normal schools are required at Dhárwár, Karáchi and Bombay; and the cost of such schools would come to *Rs. 20,000. Finally, recommendation No. 26 for the establishment of an examination corresponding to the Matriculation must be taken up when the decision of the University has been given on the middle class examination.

*In addition to Rs. 10,000 of paragraph 15 above.

19. *Recommendation as to Legislation.*—The 12 recommendations under this heading are said to form two groups (page 565). The 9 recommendations in the first group are said to "afford an indication rather than an outline of the scope and character of the legislative action required" for primary education. And as "the details must be decided by each province for itself," the Acts at present before the Government of Bombay will do all that is necessary on these points. The second group of three recommendations is said to be irreconcilable with the last recommendation of the first group; but when the new Acts are in force, there will be no difficulty in drawing up a code which will be restricted to the working of the department and to Government orders outside the Acts relating to the Municipal and Local Boards.

20. *Financial Summary.*—The last chapter of the report contains no definite recommendations. On page 575 Bombay is †blamed for the small percentage of educational expenditure borne by fees (15·12) and by "other sources" (8·02); but it is added that "it must be remembered that in provinces where primary education is mainly supplied by indigenous or other aided schools the cost to public funds is less, and the proportion of expenditure borne by fees is consequently greater than in provinces where schools for the masses are ‡wholly maintained at the cost of Local and Provincial Revenues." I would also remark that, if we followed the Bengal and Madras practice of including indigenous school expenditure in our returns, the difference between

†I do not at all admit the justice of the blame. The Commissioners have left out the fees and other private receipts of the University of Bombay, and also the local receipts of schools under our inspection and the building expenditure of our aided schools in virtue of which Government grants have been given. In other provinces such items appear to have been included by the Commission. Moreover, the figures elsewhere given by the Commissioners show that where a fair comparison can be made (*i.e.* excluding fancy returns from indigenous schools), the fee-receipts of Bombay are high. Thus page lxv, gives 18·28 and 21·72 as the percentage of fees to cost in Government and aided colleges, and pages lvi and lvii give 44·73 and 28·49 for Government and aided secondary schools.

‡This, of course, is an exaggeration : the Local Committees in Bombay derive a large income from fees and other private receipts.

our figures and those of other provinces in respect of receipts from fees and "other sources" (*i. e.*, payments to teachers in money or other offerings) would soon disappear; and that page 581 shows the Provincial expenditure on education in Bombay to bear the smallest proportion to Provincial Revenues, the figures being *3·4 in Bombay against 4·3 in Madras and 6·5 in Bengal. The reason why Bombay has been able to get on somehow without a more liberal Provincial grant, is given on page 582, where it is shown that †18·6 per cent. of the Local Fund receipts have been assigned to education in Bombay, while much smaller sums are given elsewhere. But Government is aware that the Local Fund educational income is nearly stationary, and page 583 of the report shows that educational expenditure from Municipal Funds comes to but ‡1·2 per cent. on our Municipal Revenues. It is hoped that the new Act will bring the Municipalities to a sense of their responsibilities, but if Bombay is to maintain its place as "the most advanced province of India" (page 584); if the recommendations of the Education Commission are to be fairly worked out; and if §75 per cent. of the male children and §98 per cent. of the female children of the school-going age are not to remain for ever in ignorance; Government must be prepared gradually to ¶double the assistance now given from Provincial Funds, and to see that the various reforms and improvements which have to be worked out, are settled promptly and with ready money.

*Rs. 11,38,497 out of Provincial income of Rs. 3,33,71,000.

†Rs. 7,63,615 out of a Local Fund income of Rs. 41,08,436.

‡Rs. 80,423 out of Municipal Revenues amounting to Rs. 66,82,150 per annum.

§ Page 584.

¶The Bengal Education Report for 1882-83 shows that in the year following that with which the Commission dealt, the Provincial expenditure in the Lower Provinces was raised at once from Rs. 26,50,000 to Rs. 30,56,000.

I have, &c.

K. M. CHATFIELD,

Director of Public Instruction.

No. 983 OF 1884.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1884.

From

THE HONOURABLE J. B. RICHEY, C.S.I.,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Home Department (Education),

Simla.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 11—372, dated 3rd November 1883, calling for the remarks and suggestions of the Governor in Council on the report of the Education Commission, and for information as to what extent additional funds are likely to be made available for educational purposes in the Bombay Presidency.

2. His Excellency in Council presumes that the Government of India does not desire that he should discuss elaborately each of the numerous recommendations of the Education Commission, but rather that he should record an opinion on the general questions of educational policy and educational finance with which the report deals.

3. On receipt of the reference from the Government of India, the opinions of the University and of the Head of the State Department of Public Instruction were invited. The report of the Director has been received, and a copy of it is hereto appended, No. 6863, dated 12th February 1884. No expression of the views of the University has yet been received.

4. The amount of variation with which the several provinces of the empire have carried into effect the instructions conveyed in the Despatch of the Court of Directors of July 1854 no doubt depends on the difference of local circumstances. The Commission says at page 35 :—

"The Bombay educational system is in full accordance with the instructions contained in the Despatches so far as regards the large proportion of funds assigned and the attention devoted to primary education. Complaints have, however, been justly made that an excessive share of the Provincial assignment has been given to schools in towns, to the disadvantage of the payers of the rural cess. But although the whole primary system for male as well as for female education is well organized, it rests too exclusively on the direct instrumentality of Government. We have elsewhere recommended that the indigenous schools should be incorporated into the system, as was proposed by the first Director. Secondary education is economically and efficiently managed, although the number of schools is small as compared with the number of scholars. But the principles of the grant-in-aid system have not received full attention, and in this respect the department took at the outset a direction which was not that indicated by the Despatch of 1854."

5. The justice of these dicta and their consistency with other observations of the Commission have been challenged by the Director of Public Instruction of this Presidency. Without following Mr. Chatfield in these criticisms, I am to remark that if there has been

any departure from the principles of the Despatch of 1854, it was not made wilfully. The action of the Government is divided between the establishment of State schools and the subsidizing of private educational agencies, and the relative predominance of these two branches must depend somewhat on the social fabric with which they deal. In Bombay there were neither missionary agencies approaching to the scale of those in Madras, nor large land-holders similar to those in Northern India; and where the State has to provide the means of instruction for a uniformly poor and humble peasantry, it follows that the Government must form the direct instrumentality for establishing schools if there are to be any schools worthy of the name. The same facts account for the comparative disregard, at the outset, of the inefficient indigenous schools, though it may be added that the Grant-in-aid Rules have since 1871 included regulations for aiding indigenous schools by money grants.

6. That the Bombay Government has not been neglectful in utilizing agencies other than that of the central administration, where they exist, is proved by the remarkable development of schools in Káthiáwár, Kolhápur and other Native States, through their Darbárs acting under the advice of the Political and Educational officers. Again, in default of strictly private agency, rural primary education has, for nearly twenty years past, been committed to the control of Local Boards working in co-operation with the Educational Inspectors and administering the Local Educational Funds supplemented by a Provincial grant-in-aid. The strong position of primary education in Bombay is due to the working of the District Boards, over whose action in educational matters the Government has exercised no more control than is well within the meaning of the Despatch.

7. Again, a generally poor population offers little inducement for the establishment of "private adventure" schools for secondary education. To maintain a school of this class and provide efficient masters, it is necessary to find scholars who can pay. A very large school has flourished for many years in Bombay as a private unaided enterprise at the sole risk and profit of the head master, but the pupils are the children of wealthy Pársis. Such a speculation would not prosper in the Deccan. The Governor in Council has, however, recently directed that such schools of the kind as do maintain themselves and wish for aid should be treated with indulgence.

The Director has explained why indigenous schools in towns (where they chiefly abound) have not yet been reached by the department. This will now be remedied by the measures of which more will be said below.

8. In further illustration of the facts underlying the comments of the Education Commission on the Bombay system, I am to invite attention to the letter from this Government in the Financial Department, No. 854 of March 3rd, 1884, of which a copy is enclosed for reference. The proposed re-distribution of the funds appropriable to primary instruction is there fully explained, and I am to say that to no part of the subject does the Governor in Council assign greater importance than to the provision of more money for primary schools and the promotion of the management of the primary school fund by rural and municipal school boards. The Local Government Acts Nos. I. and II. of 1884, without entering into complicated details, furnish all necessary provision for taking action on this view.

9. When these measures are completed, a very large part of the State grant for education will be administered as a grant-in-aid of local managing bodies, and the Governor in Council is unable to see what other non-Governmental agency can be utilized on a large scale in this Presidency.

10. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that private agency now obtains fair encouragement under the Grant-in-aid Rules. The scope of the rules has recently been enlarged by lowering the minimum age for examination by one year, conceding capitation allowances to European and Eurasian schools, making grants for children attending school but too young to be examined, and offering improved terms to indigenous school-masters. The expenditure for grants-in-aid will thus be increased; and liberal donations, including a special grant of 1½ lákhs in 1882, have recently been made towards the cost of aided school-buildings. The Government is, of course, prepared to pay any grants which may be earned under the rules in force, and if school-managers on perusal of the Education Commission's Report have any amendments in the rules to suggest, His Excellency in Council is ready to consider them. The Governor in Council is, however, strongly of opinion that payment by results is the right system of grants-in-aid.

11. So far that portion of the State expenditure on public instruction which in one form or another takes the shape of a grant-in-aid of local or private establishments has been dealt with, and an endeavour has been made to show that while the favourable opinion of the Education Commission is not undeserved, what the Commission considers to be defects in the system are in course of amendment by measures actually in progress before the report was published, as will be seen from the accompanying copy of Government Resolution No. 1498, dated 14th August 1883.

12. With regard to the system of Government colleges and secondary schools, no very important changes are proposed by the Commission. It has always been the aim of Government to maintain an establishment of colleges and schools which shall form a sufficient sub-structure for the University without superfluity. When time is ripe for founding colleges in the provinces which now possess none, the Government will be prepared to take action in this direction. When there is even a bare sufficiency of Government colleges, it

seems proper to require some evidence of genuine local effort and enterprise before assigning public support to new ones, and the Commission recognizes this principle in the case of the Gujarát College. The time for local action has probably not yet come in Sind, and in Gujarát the Government, while already offering a subsidy for an Arts College, has been holding its hand because the local co-operation appears not quite adequate. But His Excellency in Council is prepared to resume consideration of the further development of the Arts College at Ahmedabad.

Page 597 (34).

13. As to secondary schools, the policy avowed by Government for many years past is that approved by the Commission, *viz.*, to maintain as Government institutions (where private agency is wanting) one efficient high school with its necessary feeders in each district. When this is done, the further extension of secondary education in any district may, the Governor in Council is of opinion, be left to the operation of the grant-in-aid system. His Excellency in Council is not opposed in policy to secondary education in any locality being entirely supplied by aided schools, but premature action in this direction would have a very injurious effect on higher school education.

14. I am now to notice those other recommendations of the Commission on which it may be advantageous that this Government should remark. The Director of Public Instruction has treated them briefly in his report, and in matters of departmental administration His Excellency in Council is generally content to accept his conclusions.

Page 585.

The remmendations in the Commission's Report will now be dealt with *seriatim* as far as seems necessary.

Section 675.—*Indigenous Education.*

15. The Director of Public Instruction has no objection to offer to the recommendations under this head. It has been explained above that the indigenous schools will be brought within the province of local school organization under the new Municipal Act (Bombay II. of 1884). The Local Government Acts keep up the connection of the Government Department of Public Instruction with the schools managed or to be managed by urban and rural Local Boards, and the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors will either be members of, or have the right of addressing and consulting with, the Local Boards.

Section 676.—*Primary Education.*

16. The Director of Public Instruction remarks that the recommendations of the Commission "describe precisely the Bombay system as amended by the Acts" passed this year for the extension of local government. The proposals of this Government for the re-distribution and increase of the fund for primary education have been placed before the Government of India in the letter from the Financial Department, No. 854 of March 3rd, 1884. Much attention has been given to the enlargement and perfection of the normal schools for training vernacular school-masters in the last fourteen years, and they will be expanded as occasion arises. The importance of these institutions is fully recognized.

17. With regard to recommendations 20 and 21, I am to observe that elaborate rules have long been in force for examination as a test necessary before admission to all appointments above those of a menial character, and His Excellency in Council doubts the expediency of going lower. Since 1882 an educational qualification is required of hereditary village accountants before they are allowed to officiate.

18. With regard to recommendation No. 33, I am to say that the matters mentioned in it have been left for future settlement,—the Local Government Acts, however, reserving to Government power to prescribe the extent of the independent authority of rural and urban Local Boards in respect of public education and the relations of the Boards with the Government Department of Public Instruction. This power may be exercised in different ways according to local circumstances; but considering the importance of thorough training and discipline to the efficiency of school-teachers, His Excellency in Council would prefer not to accept, as an absolute rule, that the first appointment, dismissal and promotion of school-masters should vest in the Boards, unless qualified by the proviso that the masters are to be certificated or approved by the department, and that their promotion or removal shall be subject to the approval of the department.

Section 677.—*Secondary Education.*

19. With regard to the first recommendation, I am to remark that a proposal is now under the consideration of the University for modifying the Matriculation Standard. If the University establishes a "modern side" to the Matriculation Examination, the result will in some degree carry out the views of the Commission, although this is not exactly what the University is considering. The measure will, however, be popular, because it is an object with parents that their boys should obtain a certificate of the University in some shape. A "modern side" to high schools would probably not be popular if it led to no certificate, and it is perhaps easier to entertain a vague conception of a "practical course" than to draw out the programme of one suited to India which shall at once present a really distinct course of study, and not lower the educational standard by opening a too easy road to a Matriculation "*testamur*". In some sense the conception of the Commission is realized in an examination already existing in this Presidency with a distinct diploma of its own,

viz., the examination for a 1st class certificate qualifying for admission to the public service, for which the test is Anglo-Vernacular Standard V modified and with the classics omitted. The Governor in Council will, however, be prepared to consider the views of the University when they are placed before him.

20. The recommendation No. 6 in regard to examinations for certificates of ability to teach, was, I am to remark, anticipated in the letter from this office, No. 1502, dated 10th October 1881, paragraph 11, in which this Government suggested that pensionary advantages might be attached to certain teachers in aided schools by way of giving the teachers the status and advantages of public servants. This suggestion was not approved of by the Government of India; *vide* letter No. 352, dated 9th November 1881, paragraph 4.

21. The eighth recommendation, which has the same end in view, has, I am to say, the approval of the Governor in Council.

22. Recommendations Nos. 9 and 10 involve interference with the independent management of aided schools, which the Governor in Council would deprecate.

23. The recommendations Nos. 13, 14 and 15 appear to be on a right principle and will be taken into consideration. It is, however, improbable that this Government will be able to undertake any large increase of expenditure on scholarships.

Section 678.—*Collegiate Education.*

24. As regards the fourth recommendation, His Excellency in Council would not object to a review of the conditions of the higher educational service in order to decide if they should be made more favourable in the interests of higher education. The Governor in Council is inclined to think that some of the English head-masters' appointments might be brought into the graded list.

25. With regard to recommendations Nos. 8 and 9, I am to say that the Governor in Council awaits with interest the views of the University. His Excellency in Council is not prepared to say that the proposed Moral text-book is impracticable, or that, if there are difficulties in arriving at a common ground of moral teaching, they should not, at any rate, be encountered and tested, though it will be no easy matter to arrange a text-book which will be generally accepted, or can be judiciously pressed on both Governmental and non-Governmental colleges.

26. With regard to the proposed courses of lectures, His Excellency in Council is inclined to think that illustration of "the duties of a man and a citizen" appears more properly to be a constant object of the lecturer on literature and history than the subject of a special series of lectures.

27. With regard to recommendation No. 17, the Governor in Council, I am to say, would be glad to establish scholarships for distinguished graduates to enable them to proceed to Europe for the purpose of practically studying some branch of mechanical industry, if this Government should find themselves able to afford it.

Sections 679 *and* 680.—*Administration, &c.*

28. These sections comprise a large number of somewhat miscellaneous proposals. Many of them are good in themselves, but cannot be realized without much increase of expenditure; others have already been noticed above; others are of minor importance. This Government recognizes the necessity of strengthening the inspecting staff as funds are available. An extra Deputy and some Assistant Deputy Inspectorships were created in only last year at a cost of Rs. 6,072 per annum. His Excellency in Council agrees that, as a general rule, transfers of officers from Professorships to Inspectorships should not be made, and will be glad to appoint competent Native gentlemen to be Inspectors as opportunity occurs, and one or two such nominations to temporary vacancies have recently been made. Orders* are in force for the inspection of schools by Revenue Officers, Section 679 (15). His Excellency the Governor in Council will be glad to encourage intercommunication between the Department of Public Instruction and the managers of non-Governmental schools [Section 679 (2) and Section 680, (8) and (14)]. In Section 680 (5) the Governor in Council is not at present prepared to concur.

* Copy appended.

29. With reference to recommendation No. 17, Government is always prepared to pay promptly any grant earned by results, but the payment of donations towards the cost of school-buildings must depend on the funds available. Very liberal aid in this kind has, however, been given in the past three years.

30. The Governor in Council concurs in the recommendation No. 21 for increased provision being made in the Budget for the expansion of aided schools, and has acted accordingly. The Government colleges in the Bombay Presidency fall, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, altogether under Clause (1) of 32 of the recommendations.

Section 681.—*Miscellaneous.*

(*a.*)

31. (1.) The colleges at Rájkot and Kolhápur fully supply the requirements of the Presidency.

(2.) The supervision of the education of minors of station receives careful attention, and prominence is given to the matter in administration reports.

(*b.*)

32. The special wants of Mahomedans have had attention. A monthly grant of Rs. 500 towards the expenses of a school established in Bombay under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islám was sanctioned in 1880 and has since been disbursed, its continuance being contingent on the half-yearly report of the Educational Officers that the school is properly conducted and efficiently maintained, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to aid further in the extension of Mahomedan education should opportunity offer.

(*d.*) (1).

33. The principle laid down in the Despatch of 1854 from the Court of Directors and in the letter from the Government of India of 1857, that "no boy be refused admission to a Government college or school merely on the ground of caste", has been followed in this Presidency.

Section 682.—*Female Education.*

34. The Governor in Council concurs generally in the views of the Commission as herein expressed.

Section 683.—*Legislation.*

35. The Commission has proposed local enactments of a complex and elaborate kind. Such of the suggested provisions as seemed to this Government to be necessary for the present time have been included in the Local Government Acts of this year. Guided by past experience of the administration of Educational Funds by District Committees in co-operation with the Government Educational Department, the Governor in Council did not consider that legislation in great detail was at present advisable. The powers of the Boards and of the Educational Department are defined as far as is essential. Beyond the terms of the Acts, a considerable power is exercised by the Government of imposing conditions to which the payment of grants-in-aid shall be subject, and the Boards under the guidance of the Educational Department will exercise a similar power over schools to which they offer subsidies. The Bombay Acts admit of the framing of "a Code" of Rules for regulating the conduct of education by Municipal and Local Boards," and the Governor in Council doubts if an attempt at more elaborate legislation would be likely to succeed until further experience is acquired. It may be observed, however, that the provisions for school administration which have been inserted in the new District Municipal Act are wanting in the Municipal Acts for the City of Bombay, and that as the law stands it does not appear that any legislative sanction exists in the latter for the establishment of a local school system under a Board of Education connected with the Municipality.

36. Finally, as regards the extent to which additional funds are likely to be made available for educational purposes in the Bombay Presidency, I am to say that this Government have always kept in view that the two branches of administration to which surplus funds should chiefly be appropriated, are the Departments of Public Instruction and Public Works.

37. I am to refer to paragraph 5 of the letter from the Director of Public Instruction No. 5589*, dated 20th December 1883, as showing that in the past five years† both the gross allotment to education in the Provincial Budget and the net allotment (after deducting departmental receipts) have steadily increased. The Director's review, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same letter, shows that the expenditure under various heads is carefully regulated, and exhibits no superfluity. Grants to strengthen the teaching staff of thriving secondary schools are made from time to time at the instance of the Director.

* Enclosure to Financial Department letter No. 854 dated 30th March 1884 (copy annexed).

†

Years.	Gross Allotment.	Departmental Receipts.	Net Allotment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	13,72,030	2,09,800	11,62,230
1879-80	13,84,473	2,08,945	11,75,528
1880-81	14,21,091	2,36,500	11,84,591
1881-82	13,56,144	2,48,243	11,07,901
1882-83	14,61,636	2,88,000	11,73,636

38. Such increase of the grants-in-aid by results earned under the rules as accrues from year to year this Government consider themselves bound to provide. A very exceptional amount of aid has, as already stated, been recently extended to private school-buildings, a large sum from the Provincial balance having been allotted to this object. *Alterations just sanctioned in the‡ Grant-in-aid Rules by results have necessitated a larger Budget provision under that head. Some addition has also been made to the sub-inspecting staff. To this extent additional funds have been appropriated under the heads indicated in various directions suggested by the Education Commission. It is possible that means may be found for carrying into effect some of their other suggestions under Inspection, Higher State Education and Grants-in-aid of private enterprise. But the Governor in Council is of opinion that a large proportion of the additional funds which he may hope to have at his

‡ Copy appended.

disposal may be assigned with most advantage to public education, to the extension of primary schools under the management of Local Boards. The position of this question has been described and the proposed measures formulated in the letter from the Financial Department to the Government of India, No. 854, dated 3rd March 1884, and it is not necessary that they should be recapitulated here. These proposals were based on a review of the probable increase of the Provincial Revenues in the remaining years of the current Provincial contract; and while His Excellency in Council hopes that his expectations of an advance under the few heads of income which promise any increase will not be disappointed, it has been shown that this Government cannot carry the development of primary education, so far as they admit to be most desirable, without the aid of the Government of India which was solicited in that letter.

39. In conclusion, I am to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council has confined his review generally to the subjects on which the opinion of a Local Government seemed to be called for, considering that by minutely discussing every recommendation he would have only added one more set of opinions to those of the educational experts who have treated every possible question with equal leisure and length. The reforms suggested as expedient to bring the system of State education in this Presidency into conformity with the policy enunciated by successive Secretaries of State are not very extensive or difficult, if due regard is had to peculiarities of local circumstance and the possibilities of Provincial finance; and in minor matters His Excellency in Council is prepared to give careful consideration to such of the recommendations of the Commission as meet with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Revised Grant-in-aid Rules.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1884.

No. 611.—In supersession of Government Notification No. 1386, dated the 27th July 1883, the following Grant-in-aid Rules have been approved by Government, and are published for general information:—

PART I.

Grants-in-Aid according to Results.

1. Schools will be admitted to the benefit of the following Rules at the discretion of Government, and after due consideration of the educational wants of the locality in which the school applying for a grant is established.

School managers who may be desirous of receiving aid from the State on account of any school which has not been previously registered in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, must apply for registration at least six months before the commencement of the official year in which they wish the school to be examined.

N.B.—The official year commences on the 1st April and ends on the 31st March.

2. Application for registration of schools under recognized management may be made once for all. Application for registration of private schools must be renewed annually. All applications for registration must be accompanied by a statement in the form of Schedule C. Each school must have a secretary or correspondent with the Educational Department, whose name and address must be registered in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. All changes in the names or addresses of the correspondents must be reported to the same office.

3. Schools are divided into (1st) European and Eurasian, (2nd) English-teaching, (3rd) Anglo-Vernacular, (4th) Vernacular. No schools can be classed as European and Eurasian unless at least four-fifths of the pupils are of European or Eurasian parentage. Portuguese schools may be returned as "English-teaching," or as "Anglo-Vernacular" or as "Vernacular" Schools. Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular departments of schools should be separately registered.

4. All registered schools will be examined or inspected once during the official year* by a Government inspecting officer, who will give notice to the managers beforehand of the probable time of examination.

5. Provided that if the inspecting officer, on his visit, shall consider the arrangements of any school to be palpably defective as regards accommodation, registry of attendance, or otherwise, he may decline to examine,—forwarding, however, a full report of his reasons for so declining to the Director of Public Instruction and to the school managers.

6. The number of pupils presented for examination under standards or in an infant class must in no case exceed the average number in attendance daily during the previous twelve months, and no pupil will be examined who has not actually attended the school* for at least 100 days during the twelve months immediately preceding the examination, or who has already been examined at any other aided school during the current official year.

7. A day of attendance shall mean not less than four hours of instruction given in the same day.

8. No pupil will be examined, or have his attendance counted in calculating the average attendance, who is below five or above twenty-two years of age.

9. In every aided school the daily attendance of the pupils must be recorded in a printed attendance roll† of the form prescribed in Schedule D.

10. The inspecting officer will examine the pupils presented to him according to the standard under which they are presented (see Schedule A.), and will furnish the managers with a certificate of the number of pupils passed by him under each head, and of the number entitled to capitation.

A school manager may, the year after his school has been examined, receive a grant equal to that of the previous year without a fresh examination under standards, on condition that the Inspector certifies that he is satisfied with the school as regards accommodation, registry of attendance and discipline, and that he has orally examined a sufficient number of classes to enable him to speak well of the quality of instruction and of the intelligence of the pupils.

11. No pupil can be presented at any examination under the heads of more than one standard. To pass under any head a pupil must obtain one-third of the aggregate marks given for that head, and one-fourth of the marks assigned to each subdivision of that head.

12. No pupil can be presented more than once under the same standard, except that any pupil who may have passed under not more than two heads of a standard may be presented in the subsequent year (if the school is examined) under the heads in which he or she failed or omitted to pass, in lieu of being presented under a higher standard.

13. After each examination the managers should forward to the Educational Inspector an abstract for the amount to which they are entitled under the standards of Schedule B., accompanied by the certificate mentioned in Rule 10.

N. B.—Grants will be liable to lapse if not claimed within one month of the date of the Inspector's certificate.

14. Managers of colleges and other institutions recognized by the University may, after registration under Schedule C., obtain grants under the following conditions for pupils who pass the Previous Examination and the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science :—

(*a*) No grant can be allowed for passing the Previous Examination for any pupil who is not certified to have kept two terms in the institution applying for the grant.

(*b*) No grant can be allowed for passing the First Examination‡ for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science for any pupil who is not certified to have kept four terms in the institution applying for the grant.

(*c*) No grant can be allowed for passing the Second Examination‡ for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science for any pupil who is not certified to have kept six terms in the institution applying for the grant.

15. Applications for grants for passing the Previous Examination and the First and Second B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations must be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction within one month after the date of passing, accompanied by a reference to the list of passed candidates in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in which the pupil's name has

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* In the case of Railway schools or schools under one Central Board certified attendance at another school of the same Company or Central Board may be counted.

† Copies of the printed attendance roll must be purchased at the Government Central Press.

‡ The grant cannot be drawn twice for the same pupil.

been published, and a copy of the certificate under Forms D., F., I.,L. and O. (in the University Calendar) which was furnished to the University on behalf of the pupil.

16. Schools receiving aid from the State otherwise than on the system of payments-for-results cannot, unless they elect to renounce such aid, obtain any grant under these Rules. But this proviso does not affect the allowances made by the State for soldiers' orphans.

17. If it can be proved that a school has been established where there is an urgent demand for such a school, and under peculiar difficulties, Government will sanction a grant of half the net expenditure on instruction in the first year after establishment, instead of the usual grant by results, provided that the examination held in the usual form for aided schools is satisfactory to the inspecting officer.

18. If it can be proved that the grant by results to any school has through misadventure, for which the managers are not to blame, fallen greatly below the average or previous grant to the same school, a sum not exceeding the grant of the last previous year or the average grant of the three last previous years, may, with the sanction of Government, be paid to the managers instead of the grant calculated on the results of the current year.

Part II.

Grants-in-aid of School-buildings.

1. The following are the Rules under which Grants-in-aid of school-buildings will be made from time to time in the Presidency of Bombay at the discretion of Government:—

(1.) A grant of money may be made not exceeding the sum raised for building purposes by private subscriptions as a maximum, and of such amount within the maximum as shall seem proper to the Local Government after reviewing the circumstances of each case.

(2.) If the school is to be built where ground is at the disposal of Government, a site may be granted by Government, which may either be additional to the grant of money, or counted at the Government valuation as a part of that grant, as the Local Government may decide.

2. The following conditions shall apply to every grant-in-aid of a school-building:—

(*a*) Private subscriptions may be in money, building materials, labour, or land for a site. The quantity of materials, labour or land shall not be in excess of what is required for the building, and shall be valued by Government for the purposes of the grant.

(*b*) Additions to school-buildings which substantially increase the area of rooms available for school purposes shall be considered to be new buildings within the meaning of these Rules.

(*c*) Before any grant is promised, the applicants shall prove to the satisfaction of the Local Government that the proposed building is for a public object, is required in the locality where it is designed to build it, and is to be devoted wholly to education, and in part to secular education.

(*d*) Every application for a Government site shall be accompanied by a ground-plan drawn to scale, and certified by the Government officer in charge of land. Every application for a building-grant shall be accompanied by complete plans and estimates, by a statement of the means relied upon for completing the building, and by a declaration signed by the applicants that the sum to be supplied from private subscriptions has actually been raised and is available. All such plans and estimates will be first forwarded for the report of the Public Works Department, and must be declared satisfactory by that department before any grant can be guaranteed, and the plans and estimates shall be finally recorded in the Public Works Department.

(*e*) Government will not be bound to make grants-in-aid of school-buildings in excess of the Budget allotment of the year for that purpose. Application for a grant exceeding Rs. 1,000 must be made to Government, through the Director of Public Instruction, six complete months before the beginning of the financial year (April 1st to March 31st) in which the grant is required, so that special provision may be made for it in the Educational Budget of the said financial year.

(*f*) Grants-in-aid of school-buildings not exceeding Rs. 1,000 may be made by the Director of Public Instruction from either the grant for minor school-buildings or the provision for grants-in-aid. Grants above Rs. 1,000 will be made by the Local Government.

(*g*) Grants-in-aid of buildings will be disbursed, one-half when half of the construction is executed and the rest on the completion of the building, when it shall have been certified by the nearest Government Executive Engineer that the work has been well and truly completed according to the plan submitted, and by the managers that they have funds sufficient, with the Government grant, to pay the whole cost of the building.

(*h.*) (1.) When a site and money grant are given by Government the following rule applies:—

No grant-in-aid shall be paid, nor any Government site made over, until a deed or deeds shall have been executed by the managers of the school, or their lawful representatives, and approved by the Local Government, providing for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, for the management of the school and for its inspection by the Government Inspector; and also providing, in case the building be not completed within a time to be fixed in the deed, and also in case the building shall at any time cease to be used for the purpose of secular education, or if the school shall be withdrawn from inspection by the Government Inspector, that the site with the buildings on it shall revert to Government, who shall either restore it on re-payment of any grant-in-aid paid, and of the value, as settled by arbitration, of any site given by Government; or shall have the option of purchasing the premises at a price fixed by arbitration, from which any grant made, and the value of any site given by Government for the same, shall be deducted.

(2.) When only a money grant is given by Government the rule is as under:—

No grant-in-aid shall be paid until a deed or deeds shall have been executed by the managers of the school or their lawful representatives, and approved by the Local Government, providing for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, for the management of the school and for its inspection by the Government Inspector; and also providing, in case the building be not completed within a time to be fixed in the deed, and also in case the building shall at any time cease to be used for the purpose of secular education, or if the school shall be withdrawn from inspection by the Government Inspector, that the site with the buildings on it shall lapse to Government, who shall restore it on re-payment of the grant-in-aid paid by Government.

(*i*) Grants may be made as a special case in aid of the purchase, instead of the construction, of school-buildings, subject to such of the above conditions as are applicable to the case.

(*k*) Government does not pledge itself to make any grant-in-aid of the building of colleges, libraries, boarding-houses or gymnasia, but applications may be separately submitted, and each will be dealt with on its own merits.

N.B.—1. All schools or other institutions receiving aid from the State will be required to furnish all returns called for by the Government of India or the Government of Bombay by the date fixed for such returns, and signed by the recognized Secretary or correspondent of each school or institution.

2. It is to be clearly understood that grants cannot be obtained under Part I. or Part II., irrespective of the circumstances of the case and the limits of the sum at the disposal of Government. Should a grant be in any case refused, the reason for refusal will be communicated to the applicants and will also be published in the Administration Report of the Educational Department.

Part III.

Special Rules for Indigenous Schools and for Low-Caste Schools, &c., not able to present Children for Results-grants.

Masters who can show an average attendance of fifteen children and who are willing—

(1) to submit to annual examinations,

(2) to make such simple annual returns as the Inspector may call for,

(3) to give up any bad practices which may be pointed out,

and are favourably reported of, shall receive a yearly present, according to the improvement made, of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60. The Inspector may also give a special grant of one rupee per mensem if the daily attendance is properly recorded.

SCHEDULE B.

Grants to Pupils passed under the several Standards.

For Colleges and Institutions recognized by the University.

	Rs.
For passing the Previous Examination ...	... 100
Ditto 1st B.A. or B.Sc. Examination	... 100
Ditto 2nd B.A. or B.Sc. Examination	... 100

For European and Eurasian Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	... 4	... 3	... 3	... 0	... 10
Standard II.	... 5	... 4	... 4	... 2	... 15
Standard III.	... 6	... 5	... 5	... 4	... 20
Standard IV.	... 7	... 6	... 6	... 6	... 25
Standard V.	... 10	... 10	 8	... 8	... 36
Standard VI.	... 13	... 13	... 10	... 14	... 50
Standard VII.	... 20	... 20	... 15	... 20	... 75
Standard VIII.	... 25	... 25	... 20	... 20	... 90

Grants for girls to be the same as for boys, but in addition to the above a grant of Rs. 5 may be awarded for good plain needle-work done by any girl who passes in not less than two heads of any standard.

A capitation allowance of Rs. 4 may be given for children of the age of four, but not exceeding seven, if suitably taught in an infant class and not presented under standards.

For English-teaching Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	... 2	... 2	... 2	... 0	... 6
Standard II.	... 2½	... 2½	... 2½	... 2½	... 10
Standard III.	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 12
Standard IV.	... 4	... 4	... 4	... 4	... 16
Standard V.	... 5	... 5	... 4	... 4	... 18
Standard VI.	... 6	... 6	... 5	... 5	... 22
Standard VII.	... 7	... 7	... 6	... 6	... 26
Standard VIII.	... 8	... 8	... 7	... 7	... 30

With capitation allowance of Rs. 2 on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year. A capitation allowance of Rs. 2 may be given for children of the age of four, but not exceeding seven, if suitably taught in an infant class and not presented under standards or counted in the average daily attendance under standards.

Grants for girls to be the same as for boys, but in addition to the above a grant of Rs. 3 may be awarded for good plain needle-work done by any girl who passes in not less than two heads of any standard.

For Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	... 1½	... 1½	... 1	... 2	... 6
Standard II.	... 2	... 2	... 2	... 3	... 9
Standard III.	... 3	... 3	... 2	... 4	... 12
Standard IV.	... 5	... 5	... 5	... 6	... 21
Standard V.	... 6	... 6	... 6	... 8	... 26
Standard VI.	... 7	... 7	... 7	... 9	... 30

With capitation allowance of Rs. 2 on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

For Vernacular Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	... As. 8	... As. 8	... As. 8	... 0	... 1½
Standard II.	... „ 8	... „ 8	... „ 8	... As. 8	... 2
Standard III.	... Re. 1	... Re. 1	... „ 8	... „ 8	... 3
Standard IV.	... „ 1	... „ 1	... Re. 1	... Re. 1	... 4
Standard V.	... Rs. 1½	... Rs. 1½	... Rs. 1½	... Rs. 1½	... 6
Standard VI.	... „ 2	... „ 2	... „ 2	... „ 2	... 8

With capitation allowance of As. 8 on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

A capitation allowance of As. 8 may be given for children of the age of four, but not exceeding seven, if suitably taught in an infant class and not presented under standards or counted in the average daily attendance under standards.

In Sind the grants for Persian in Vernacular Schools are :—

Persian	Standard I.	... Re. 1
„	Standard II.	... „ 1
„	Standard III. ...	... Rs. 1½
„	Standard IV.	... „ 2
„	Standard V.	... „ 2

N.B.—No capitation allowance will be granted to private schools.

To girls double the above grants for passing heads of standards in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools will be awarded till further notice. The capitation allowance for girls is in Anglo-Vernacular schools Rs. 2, and in Vernacular schools As. 8, on the average attendance. For any girl who passes under two heads of any standard, a further grant may be made of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Vernacular and of Rs. 2 in Vernacular schools for creditable plain needle-work.

SCHEDULE C.

Form of Application.

Locality and Description of School.	Class of School (*i.e.*) whether European and Eurasian, English-teaching, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular.	Name of Proprietor or Proprietors. *N.B.*—In the case of a school under recognized management, the name of the Society or the controlling body with which the school is connected should be entered in this column.	Date of Establishment.	Names, Ages, and Places of Education of the Master and Assistant Masters, with University Standing, if any.	Other Employment (if any) of Teachers.	Rate or Rates of Fees.	Amount of Fees received during the twelve months preceding the application. *N.B.*—In the case of a school under recognized management, the average annual expenditure on secular education should be given in this column.	Probable number of Pupils which will be presented for Examination under each Standard during the year for which a Grant is requested.	Name and residence of parties to whom reference may be made.	Name and Postal Address of Secretary or Correspondent who will be responsible for correspondence with the Department.

SCHEDULE D.

_____ School or Institution.

ATTENDANCE-ROLL OF CLASS_____ STANDARD_____ FOR THE MONTH OF_____ 188 .

Master, Mr._____

Certificate by the Head or Manager of the School.

I hereby certify that this Attendance-Roll has been made up daily by the Master in charge of the Class; that every Pupil has received not less than four hours' instruction on each day on which he has been marked present; and that the average attendance* of the Class for the month is_____

* To find the average attendance of a Class for the month:—Add together the daily totals of boys marked present and divide the sum by the number of times the school has met during the month: the quotient is the average number in attendance.

N.B.—No erasures of any kind are permissible in this Return; corrections should be made in Red Ink.

No.	Name of Pupil.	Attendance for the Month.					No. of Attendances.
		1	2	3	4	5, and so on.	
1							
2							
3							
&c.							

N.B.—Boys present to be marked *p*; boys absent without leave, *a*; boys absent from sickness, *s*; and boys absent with leave, *l*.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Contributions towards Pension on account of Local Fund Employe's.

No. 3922.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1883.

Transfer from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, No. 1610, dated 6th September 1883, of the following paper:—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3273, dated 31st August 1883—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2776, dated 31st July 1883, a list of teachers in the Northern Division who are recommended for pension rights; and inquiring whether under the above Resolution such lists are to be sent in future.

Letter from the Accountant General, No. L.F.-776, dated 8th October 1883:—

"With reference to your memorandum No. 3442, dated 22nd ultimo, forwarding a list of teachers in the Northern Division recommended for pension rights by the Director of Public Instruction, and enquiring whether under paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2776, dated 31st July last, it is necessary that such statements should be submitted to Government for sanction, I have the honor to reply in the negative, and to state that as the Resolution gives a general sanction permitting all Local Fund school-masters to contribute towards pension, and as the pay bills of Local Fund schools are audited in this office, it will see that the usual conditions of service in respect of age and physical fitness are satisfied before the employés are permitted to contribute for pension under Rule 10, Section 8 of the Civil Pension Code.

* * * *

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3964, dated 29th September 1883—Submitting in continuation of his office No. 3273, dated 31st August 1883, lists of teachers in the Central and Southern Divisions who are recommended for pension rights.

Memorandum from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, No. 1789, dated 5th October 1883—Transferring the papers in continuation of that Department No. 1610, dated 6th September 1883.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the Accountant General's report, in which Government concur, should be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Director of Public Instruction.

2. The statements submitted by Mr. Chatfield should be returned to him.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 4018.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1883.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4046, dated 8th August 1883—Stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2854, dated 3rd idem, regarding the future treatment of persons employed in Government service on local fund business, that the views of Government as expressed in the latter part of paragraph 5, appear to him to be sound and open to no objection.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-4115, dated 14th August 1883—Stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2854, dated 3rd idem, that he considers the remarks of Government to be quite appropriate, and that the matter will be fairly dealt with, if the views expressed by Government are carried out; and observing that as regards Local Boards employés, the Local Boards will, in his opinion, exercise a wise discretion if they decline to grant pensions to their servants.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2316, dated 7th September 1883—Submitting a letter, No. L.F.-423, dated 27th August 1883, from the Collector and President, District Local Fund Committee, Kaládgi, who requests, with reference to the Accountant General's Circular No. 13, dated 21st April 1883, sanction to the recovery of contributions on account of Pension Fund (at one-eleventh of their gross salaries) from the officials named in the margin; and adds that these men, permanently employed in the Revenue Department, have been transferred to the Local Fund Department.

Raoji Sadashiv, Local Fund Clerk, from 2nd July 1883—Pay Rs. 41-14-6 per mensem.
Lackshman Venktesh, Educational Clerk, from 29th July 1883—Pay Rs. 31-6-4.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2619, dated 28th September 1883—Stating with reference to Government endorsement No. 3430, dated 21st idem, that there is no objection to the rules proposed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 2854, dated 3rd August 1883, being made applicable to persons already transferred from the Revenue Department to the Local Funds; and expressing an opinion that in future no such transfers should be allowed, because every transfer will throw additional charges on the Local Funds in the shape of contribution for pension in the event of its being finally decided to abolish pensions to Local Fund employés.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3930, dated 6th October 1883—Stating that all officers in Sind consider the proposals contained in Government Resolution No. 2854, dated 3rd August 1883, excellent, and that in this opinion he himsellf fully concurs,

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4914, dated 17th October 1883.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4156, dated 23rd October 1883.

RESOLUTION.—The system mentioned in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 2854, dated 3rd August 1883, should be brought into force at once.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 2854.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1883.

Read again the following papers :—

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1538, dated 31st March 1883—Submitting one, No. 1447, dated 13th idem, from the Collector of Khándesh, who forwards a statement of officers in his district transferred by him from Provincial to Incorporated Local Fund Service since 26th June 1882; requests, in the circumstances stated, sanction to allow them to subscribe for pension under Rule 10, Section 8, Chapter III. of the Civil Pension Code; enquires whether the sanction of Government in such cases will have to be obtained at the time of each such transfer, or whether sanction once obtained at the time of the first transfer would suffice for all the subsequent transfers; and adds that in his opinion the latter course would be far more convenient and less troublesome than the former.

Memorandum from the Accountant General, No. A.C.-132 M., dated 23rd April 1883—Stating that there is no financial objection to the transfer of the officers in question, and to their contributing for pension in accordance with the plan sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1358, dated 4th April 1883; making remarks with reference to the question of the renewal or otherwise of Government sanction at each transfer, and enquiring whether it is the intention of Government that contributions should be obligatory for all Incorporated Local Fund employés in this Presidency.

Resolution of Government on the above, No. 2032, dated 2nd June 1883—Ordering that the several officers named may be permitted to subscribe for pension, and stating (paragraph 2) that orders will be separately issued on the general questions raised regarding the transfers of officers from Government to Local Fund Service and *vice versâ*.

Memorandum to the Accountant General, No. 2033, dated 2nd June 1883 :—

"The undersigned presents compliments to the Accountant General and with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2032, dated 2nd June 1883, is directed to communicate the following remarks on the question of the transfer of officers from Government to Local Fund Service and *vice versâ*, and to request Mr. Gay's opinion thereon.

"2. It is observed that the class of employés whose case is raised, appear to be those described in Section 45 of the Local Boards' Bill, which runs : 'Every Local Board shall defray (*d*) such sums as shall from time to time be fixed by Government for the payment of any officers or servants employed in any Government office on its business.' Under the new legislation there will be a broad distinction between these and the Local Board's own employés.

"3. As to the Local Board's own employés, except school teachers, with reference to whom separate orders will be issued, its pension arrangements will be the affair of the Board under Sections 37 and 38 of the Local Boards Bill, (except in the case of Government officers lent to Local Boards), subject however to the approval of Government as provided in Section 38, Clause J. The Board's arrangements will be optional, but it may avail itself of the provision contained in Rule 10 of Section 8 of the Civil Pension Code and subscribe for the pensions of its employés on the authority of paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India embodied in Government Resolution No. 3159

dated 19th August 1882. If it does so, an annual payment on account of the pensions of its employés might, Government are of opinion, be accepted under Clause 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3—133-44, dated 11th April 1883, without the special sanction of Government in each case; because Government reserve power under Section 61 of the Local Boards' Bill to reduce excessive salaries.

"4. The transfers, if any, of officers from Local Funds to Government service and *vice versâ* should, it appears, remain subject to the general rules regulating such transfers.

"5. As to persons employed in Government offices for Local Boards' business, their case is different. They are *not* servants of the Local Boards, but Government servants employed on that part of the general executive business which arises from the relations of Government with Local Boards. They seem to Government to be really less Local Boards' employés than clerks employed in various departments of the Custom House for instance. They have, however, to be paid for by the Local Fund branch of the public revenue, and this raises no difficulty. But there would appear to be no reason why the Local Fund clerks of a Collector's office should be looked upon as men in quite a distinct service from the other clerks. They seem to be simply part of establishment employed in one branch of public business as the others are in other branches, and no formalities need be attached to their transfer from their branch to other branches, and *vice versâ*.

"6. In the opinion of Government it will be convenient and unobjectionable to consider all persons employed in any Government offices on Local Board business to be Government employés and part of the establishment, the only difference being that a payment will be made by Local Funds to Government under Section 45 (*d*) of the Local Boards' Bill to cover their present and contingent cost."

* * * * * *

Letter from the Accountant General, No. L.F.-332, dated 30th June 1883:—

"With reference to memorandum No. 2033, dated 2nd instant, regarding the position in regard to pension and transfer between Government and Local Fund services of clerks and others who though serving in Government offices are paid from Local Funds, I have the honor to observe that it would be a great convenience in administration, as well as equitable for the reasons given in paragraph 5 of the memorandum under reply, to consider these officers as in Government employ, the Local Funds defraying the charge for their salaries, and for securing their pensions. It would probably be also to the advantage of the Local Funds themselves, for in most cases the pay of these appointments has been fixed on the scale of the offices in which they are working; and if from those appointed after 26th June 1882 a pension contribution is taken as from Local Fund employés, the appointments become *pro tanto* less valuable and are avoided by the best men in the office.

"2. As, however, Section 45 (*d*) of the Bill only provides for the Local Boards defraying such sum as shall be fixed for 'the payment of any offices,' &c., it seems necessary to add to the clause 'and for such contribution as may be required to render them eligible for pension or gratuity, under the rules applying to Government servants.'

"I may take this opportunity to mention that the Bill does not provide for the payment, from Local Funds, of the charges for postage and contingencies now incurred from those funds in Collectors' and other Government offices.

"3. It should be mentioned that of the men now serving in this manner, there are two divisions, (I) those appointed before 26th June 1882, for whose pension the Local Funds contribute 6 per cent. to the Local Fund Pension Fund, (II) those appointed after 26th June 1882, for whose pension 10 per cent. on their net pay is contributed to Government, half by themselves and half by the Local Funds.

"4. There is little doubt that the contribution to the Local Fund Pension Fund is insufficient to secure its solvency, and that, as time goes on and its liabilities increase with only the insufficient contribution to meet them, its position becomes worse and worse. It is for Government to consider whether the present opportunity could be taken to alter this, so far as the men under consideration are concerned, by letting the new Bill (amended as proposed in paragraph 2) apply to them, as it naturally would do, equally with new appointments, the contribution of 10 per cent. being henceforward paid on their behalf to Government, and their pension when granted being divided between Government and the Fund according to the rule of proportions."

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency in Council observes that the clerks whose case is under consideration are those who are employed in Government offices on business arising from the relations of Government with Local Fund affairs.

2. Employés under Local Boards may be divided into three classes:—

(1.) School teachers in schools under local bodies whose case is considered in Resolution No. 2776, dated 31st July 1883.

(2.) Persons employed by and directly under Local Boards.

(3.) Persons employed in Government offices for Local Fund business.

3. The views of Government have been stated in Resolution No. 2776, dated 31st July 1883 on Class (1).

4. As to Class (2), *i. e.*, the Local Boards' own employés, the pension arrangements of all such employés (excluding school teachers and Government officers lent (if any)) will rest with the Local Boards, subject however, as provided in the Bills, to the approval of Government. The arrangements of Local Boards in this matter will be optional, but Boards may avail themselves of Section 8, Rule 10, of the Civil Pension Code. Transfers, if any, will remain subject to the general rules.

5. As to Class (3), *i. e.*, persons employed in Government offices on Local Fund business, the case is different. It is understood that it is in this class that transfers from Provincial to Local service and *vice versâ* are most frequent, and require to be facilitated. These persons are not servants of the Local Boards, but Government servants employed on that part of the general executive business which arises from the relations of Government with Local Boards. The Local Funds are, however, required in the Bills to provide for their salaries and, it should be added, for their pension contributions. But they should not be regarded as persons in a distinct service from the other clerks in the offices in which they serve. They should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be regarded as part of the Government establishments employed on one branch of the public business as other parts are on other branches, and no formalities should be attached to their transfer from their branch to other branches.

6. Government concur in the remarks made by the Accountant General in paragraph 3 of his letter No. L.F.-332 of June 30th.

7. The opinions of the Commissioners are requested on these remarks before final orders are issued.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 4383,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1883.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4866, dated 15th October 1883—Submitting a letter, No. 6004, dated 6th idem, from the Collector and President, Local Fund Committee, Thána, who requests sanction, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1358, dated 4th April 1883, to the payment of pension contribution by Mr. Vaman Appaji who has lately been appointed in the vacancy of the Local Fund Accountant of his office; states that the present salary of that appointment is Rs. 75 per mensem, that he has re-adjusted the salary as shown in the margin, and that the gross salary of an appointment of which the old rate was Rs. 75, as in the present case, amounts to Rs. 78-9-2 and the net pay to Rs. 71-6-10 as shown in the table given in the Accountant General's Circular No. 17, dated 2nd June 1883; adds that the fixing of the gross pay of the Accountant at Rs. 82-8-0 will cause a net additional cost of Rs. 3-14-10 per mensem to the Local Fund; and requests sanction to this additional cost.

Old rate of pay.	New gross pay.	Pension contribution to be credited to Government.	New net pay.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
78 12 0	82 8 0	7 8 0	75 0 0

Memorandum from the Accountant General, No. L. F.-1056, dated 17th November 1883 :—

"The undersigned has the honor to state that it is no longer necessary to treat Mr. Vaman Appaji as a Local Fund employé. His case can be disposed of by the Collector under Government Resolution No. 4018, dated 9th November 1883, directing that persons employed in Government offices for Local Fund business should not be regarded as persons in a distinct service from the other clerks in the offices in which they serve.

"2. It may perhaps prevent such references in future if Government are pleased to pass a general sanction to the clerks in the offices of the—

Commissioner in Sind,
Revenue Commissioners,
Collectors,
Deputy Commissioners, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier,
Accountant General,

who are employed on Local Fund duties being considered as falling under this rule. They will then in future receive, as net pay, the pay attached to their respective posts, and contribution at one-tenth will be recovered from Local Funds and credited to Government.

"3. Those whose service has hitherto been counting for pension under the Local Fund Pension Funds will also come under the new rule, subscriptions to the Fund on their account ceasing and their pensions hereafter being divided between Government and the Pension Fund according to the rule of proportions. (Paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 2854, dated 3rd August 1883.)

"4. It would be convenient to avoid broken periods and very numerous calculations that the new rule should take effect from the 1st November instead of the date of the Resolution (9th November)."

RESOLUTION.—Extract paragraph 1 of the Accountant General's report should be forwarded to the Commissioner, N. D., and the Collector of Thána for information.

2. The rule sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4018, dated 9th November 1883, should take effect from the 1st idem, and should be applied to the clerks referred to in paragraph 2 of the Accountant General's report.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 109.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1884.

Letter from the Accountant General, No. L. F.-1220, dated 18th December 1883—Submitting copy of memorandum No. 2478, dated 29th November 1883, from the Educational Inspector in Sind, who states that one Hatchand Tejbandas, a Local Fund teacher, is not willing to subscribe for pension; enquiring whether it is the desire of Government that it should be compulsory on all teachers appointed after June 1882 in Local Fund employ to subscribe towards their pensions; and observing that it would appear from Government Resolution No. 2776, dated 31st July 1883, that Government wish that the teachers who would be appointed by Local Fund Boards under the proposed scheme should contribute, and that this view is supported by the opinion expressed by Government in paragraph 3 of their memorandum No. 2053, dated 4th June 1883.

RESOLUTION.—It is the opinion of Government that school teachers paid by Local Boards will have a better status if their service carries pension rights, and the views of Government on this point can be enforced with authority if Section 46 (*b*) of Bill No. 3 of 1883 becomes law. Meanwhile it is presumed that the Sind District Local Fund Committees will not object to call upon all the school teachers who receive appointments from them to subscribe for pension, or that the Commissioner may make a rule to that effect under Bombay Act VIII. of 1865.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Proposals for Instruction in Agriculture.

MEMORANDUM.

I have been called upon to consider and report how the whole Department of Agricultural Experiment may be re-organized, and have been directed to consult and obtain the views of the Commissioners, the Principal of the College of Science, and any other officers who can speak authoritatively on the subject. I think the best course to pursue will be to sketch out roughly as complete a scheme as possible, and to submit it to the officers referred to above for their opinions and suggestions.

2. Inasmuch as this question of agricultural experiment is, in my orders, connected with a scheme for a course of agricultural science as an additional gate of entrance to the higher revenue appointments, it seems to me that it will be most advisable to take a comprehensive view of all the requirements of the various branches of the Agricultural Department as regards the training of suitable subordinates.

The Agricultural Department is to be eventually constituted generally in the form suggested by the Famine Commission's Report, Part I., pages 40 and 41 (G. R. 5542 of 26th July 1883). The *personnel* of the department will be created by degrees as its operations expand, and as I am able to take up the various sections of my business. It is highly desirable that the beginnings should be prepared on a sound basis, in order to admit of gradual expansion.

3. As far as I can foresee, a special training will be required for the classes of subordinates enumerated below:—

(1.) The new bág-kárkúns contemplated in G. R. No. 6511 of 1st September 1883.

(2.) The Deputy Directors mentioned in the same Resolution. I would prefer these being designated Táluka and District Inspectors, respectively. But as the duties

of the scheme sketched out by this Resolution are not yet definitely settled, I notice these officers only as far as this memorandum necessitates reference to them.

(3.) Teachers of agriculture in the classes attached to the high schools.

(4.) Managers and assistants of model farms,

(5.) Chemical analysers in connection therewith.

(6.) Veterinary students for service in the Agricultural Department.

(7.) Surveyors to keep up the survey record as described in the last Government Resolution quoted.

(8.) Irrigation Inspectors (Famine Commission's Report, Part II., page 142).

4. Before considering these classes of subordinates in detail, I wish to urge that the basis of all agricultural experiment must be properly constituted.

Model Farms.—At present the model farms are not in scientific hands. The obligation to show a profit weighs too much on those who have charge of them. The Famine Commissioners, it is true, state that the best model farms are those conducted with a view to profit by men of intelligence and industry, at their own risk, but at the same time they admit that there is not reasonable hope that such model farms can be established in India, and urge the necessity laid on the Government to set before the people examples of better practice, both in the art of agriculture and in the breeding and management of live stock. They fully acknowledge, moreover, that such teaching, and not profit, is the legitimate object of experimental farms.

In order to pave the way to carrying out the views of the Famine Commission on the subject of agricultural improvement, and to meet the expressed intentions of our Government, I feel confident that the subject of model farms is of the first importance.

5. The most famous model farm in England is that belonging to Sir John Lawes at Rothamsted, and for many reasons we cannot do better than follow its example as far as possible. This farm is provided with a large staff of practical chemists and with an extensive laboratory. Sir John Lawes and his co-adjutor, Dr. Gilbert, are agricultural chemists of a very high order. The experiments at Rothamsted form the groundwork of the best agricultural chemistry teaching in England. The researches there have thrown light on all the practical problems of agriculture. Of late years Sir John Lawes has carried on a series of experiments with live stock. It is only after very careful and patient experiment that any attempt is made to dogmatize to practical farmers. This caution is as remarkable as the readiness with which the results of the experiments are accepted.

I do not think it over-sanguine or visionary to attempt to introduce improvements in Indian agriculture. Even in England scientific agriculture does not date back eighty years, and the farmer of the last century knew as little of the why and wherefore of his practice as the Indian rayat now. We have more reason for hoping to be able to apply scientific research to practical problems here, because, if our plans are properly laid, we shall begin with all the knowledge gained in Europe.

6. I urge, therefore, that the first step to be taken is to establish a central experimental farm in imitation of Rothamsted. The foremost requirement of such a farm would be the services of an efficient agricultural chemist. No such is available here. Dr. Cooke and Mr. S. Cooke have both studied agricultural chemistry, but their time is fully occupied, and, as will be seen later on, there will be more work for the agricultural chemist than the management of the farm.

7. There must be a laboratory attached to the farm. Without numerous soil and crop analyses the experiments would not be of practical benefit.

One great object of the farm would be to study the manures most suitable to the staple crops of the country. Without manures it is impossible to increase the outturn.

Laboratory work and field experiment must go hand in hand. It is essential not only to know the constituents of the soil and of the plants, but, as has been conclusively proved, field experiment must assist chemical analysis. This is chiefly because there is no method of analysis, yet known, which will show precisely what portion of the essential constituents of plant-food exist in the soil in an assimilable form.

For these reasons as efficient a practical man as may be procurable must be appointed to assist the agricultural chemist. There will not be any difficulty to procure such an assistant. Mr. Woodrow has had sufficient experience in India, and his scientific attainments would be of great use.

8. With this staff much light would soon be thrown on many problems which have already presented themselves for solution.

There are several plants in this neighbourhood which are extensively grown, and for which there is a great demand for manure. I will notice sugarcane first. Poonac, bruised fish, and lately a prickly-pear manure have been tried. The application is guided by no scientific principle. All these substances do contain, more or less, some of the four great

ingredients of all manures. But there is no one to advise the sugarcane grower as to the extent to which potash or nitrogen is required for his crop. There is no one to inform him as to what amount of nitrogen is supplied by poudrette, nor to prevent his purchasing a valueless preparation of poudrette. He does not know that he uses bones in order to supply phosphoric acid, or that if the bones were converted into superphosphate, he would see a much quicker result from their application if, indeed, the soil is not already rich in phosphoric acid.

Again, an immense amount of labour has been expended on the ráb question. I believe that the chief benefit of the use of wood-ashes for the cultivation of rice is to supply a deficiency of potash in the soil, and that it may be possible to supersede ráb by a potash manure, which can be obtained in a far cheaper and more effective form than wood-ashes.

These points cannot be elucidated without the aid of properly conducted experiment.

9. But, as I said above, the necessity for a thoroughly qualified agricultural chemist is not limited to the conduct of an experimental farm on right principles. Some provision must be made for the education of the classes of subordinates enumerated in Section 3 of this note.

In Poona there is a College of Science well equipped in every way. Its chemical laboratory is excellent. If a chair of agricultural chemistry were to be added to the professorial staff, the College of Science would include a well-officered Agricultural College.

To the College is attached a small plot of ground (13 acres I believe), and Mr. Woodrow has already been appointed Agricultural Instructor.

There are 86 acres of good land at Ganesh Khind, about half of which is irrigable. A more compact farm nearer the College would be very desirable, but a very good beginning can be made with what is now available.

10. The College of Science is primarily an Engineering College, and its Engineering students are increasing in numbers year by year. Therefore, when I recommend its expansion for the purposes of agriculture, I would have it understood that I do not put aside the hope that an independent College will, ere long, be considered worthy of serious attention. But I do not see my way yet to going so far now as to make such a proposal. Even Sir R. Temple contemplated the extension of the laboratory at a cost of Rs. 27,000. For the present, as I have said, a very good beginning can be made without such extension and without taking into account future hopes of a separate staff for an Agricultural College.

11. I will now refer to the general character of the technical education which, I think, is required.

The Agricultural Inspectors or those who are to be appointed to supervise the collection of agricultural statistics, by whatever name they are called, are to be a better-paid class of men than the present general duty kárkúns. In order that they may be able to check the entries of outturns made by the village officers, they must learn how to estimate the outturn of a crop by the eye. If they are to rise to higher posts they should go through a course which will qualify them for eventual admission to the higher grades of the Revenue Department. In their position as Agricultural Statistical Inspectors, the greater their knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture the greater will be their capabilities of usefulness. I think that a two-year course at the College of Science, with practice on the farm, will be sufficient, and that this could be made a "sufficiently arduous and comprehensive course of study" to place them on a par with graduates of the University. The 1st B.A. course extends over only two years. Their work would give them free opportunity of increasing their practical knowledge, and would be the best preparation for the post of District Inspector.

With regard to these I would not recommend any relaxation of the present rule that only Matriculated students are eligible for admission to the College, and further I would not ask that the two-year course should be considered in itself sufficient. At the end they would have to pass a searching examination. On failure they might be allowed to spend another year at the College and present themselves again.

The outline of the course might be—

(1.) Chemistry, chiefly agricultural, and including qualitative and, if possible, quantitative analysis of soils, with as much inorganic and organic chemistry as may be considered adequate for the appreciation of agricultural chemistry.

(2.) Practical instruction in agriculture which would be given on the farm. This would include compulsory attendance at numerous crop experiments, both on the farm and in the neighbourhood. Such experiments would not only be the best method of instructing the students to estimate outturns by the eye, but would add very considerably to the information we now possess of the yields of various crops.

(3.) Lectures on the principles of agriculture, including instruction as to the various implements of cultivation, especially such as have been found useful in this country.

(4.) The rudiments of field surveying, both to enable the students to use the chain and cross staff in making crop experiments and to teach them how to measure superficial areas and plot them from an ordinary field book to scale on a village or other map. To this I attach importance, as the Agricultural Department is to be entrusted with the maintenance of the survey record.

(5.) The rudiments of geology and botany, confined as far as possible to instruction which will be of practical use.

(6.) And, as a voluntary subject, veterinary science and practice confined to cattle and sheep practice. Horses are not used for agricultural purposes in India.

12. Those subordinates who are destined to be chemicial analysers in connection with model farms would form a separate class. They should confine themselves to chemistry and go through a thorough course of quantitative analysis. It might be advisable for them to spend an extra year at the College.

13. I think the necessity is admitted for a class of cattle practitioners. There might be attachad to the College, as a tentative measure, a cattle hospital. A scheme has already been proposed by Dr. Cooke, and I have separately made a report on the subject.

14. The Irrigation Inspectors need not be considered now. I only mention the fact that, in the scheme I have sketched out, subordinates will be available for such special work when Government consider that their services may be called in.

15. As regards the position which the Agricultural Inspectors and District Inspectors should hold, I would suggest that, as contemplated in paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 6511, dated 1st September 1883, they should be members of the Mámlatdár's establishment, but exclusively employed on their proper duties.

I would urge, though, that the District Inspectors should form an intermediate class between the Táluka Inspectors and Mámlatdárs, with the prospect of promotion. Passed students of the Agricultural College would be satisfied with Rs. 30 per mensem. They might be graded, and the grades might be Rs. 30, Rs. 35 and Rs. 40, thus reaching the the grade of first kárkúns. They would receive promotion in the usual course, keeping, however, to their agricultural duties.

In course of time they would be promoted to the grade of District Inspector. This class might be similarly graded, receiving Rs. 75, Rs. 100, or perhaps Rs. 125. They in their turn would have the prospect of becoming Mámlatdárs. I hope that I have shown reason for suggesting that the post of District Inspector should be lower than that of Mámlatdár, and I urge that Mámlatdárs, who have risen through the agricultural grades, would form a very desirable addition to those who have risen from office kárkúns, or who have entered the service as graduates of the University. I have not considered the effect of my proposals on subordinates already in Government service. I leave this point to those who know more all the bearings of the matter, which I do not.

16. Teachers of agriculture in the classes connected with the high schools would form a grade intermediate between the Táluka and District Inspectors.

I think that these classes were premature, and I would recommend their temporary suspension.

The land at their disposal may be cultivated under the control of the Collector.

As regards the teachers themselves, I feel a great difficulty. Their present high pay was, no doubt, given, because their chance of promotion is very small. They might be willing to serve as Agricultural Inspectors on Rs. 30 if Government admit them to the Revenue Department.

17. The substance of these proposals is this :—

(1.) The temporary extension of the agricultural class at the College of Science—not interfering, of course, with its province of Civil Engineering.

(2.) The appointment of a thoroughly qualified agricultural chemist, if possible one with an intimate knowledge of the Rothamsted Farm.

(3.) The formation of a Model Experimental Farm in connection with the College.

18. My own position would, under these circumstances, be greatly improved as regards opportunities of usefulness. With a model farm at head-quarters I should be able to re-organize the other model farms of the Presidency.

In the College the necessary subordinates for these model farms would be educated.

The farms would work according to a carefully prepared plan, and the hope for improvement in agricultural practice in this country would be founded on a practical basis. Men will be educated in the science of agriculture, and will with their knowledge be able to study the practice of the rayats and be able to estimate its excellences as well as point out its defects.

E. C. OZANNE.

APPENDIX M.

(BEING STATISTICS REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.)

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1883-84.

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
187,675	Towns ... 267	Males ...11,966,474	Institutions. For Males ...	6	3	272	5,582	7	45	5,915	537	2,525	8,977	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 25·36	
	Villages ... 36,841	Females ...11,224,661	For Females ...	...	...	35	382	3	...	420	1	18	439		
	Total... 37,108	Total...23,191,135	Total ...	6	3	307	5,964	10	45	6,335	538	2,543	9,416		
			Scholars. Males	680	647	28,123	344,298	491	931 (1,372)	375,170 (1,372)	7,822	56,317	439,309	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 24·47	
			Females ...	1	12	2,434	35,605	103	16	38,171	215	2,724	41,110	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 2·44	
			Total ...	681	659	30,557	379,903	594	947 (1,372)	413,341 (1,372)	8,037	59,041	480,419	13·81	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1883-84.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions .. { For Males	1,99,309	97,128	8,13,299	15,04,263	68,431	1,72,468	28,54,903	27,000	37,194	2,33,045	59,047	4,24,499	14,865	80,063	8,75,713	40,21,904	
{ For Females	....	....	1,11,476	1,60,437	19,375	....	2,91,288										
Total ..	1,99,309	97,128	9,24,775	16,64,705	87,806	1,72,468	31,46,191	27,000	37,194	2,33,045	59,047	4,24,499	14,865	80,063	8,75,713	40,21,904	
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	8·3	4·6	19·2	24·5	3·9	3·6	69·1	2·3	3·1	15·3	2·3	4·6	·3	3·0	30·9	100	
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	....	....	·3	77·7	2·2	·8	81·0	..	..	·5	·6	15·2	..	2·7	19·0	100	
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	3·4	....	40·2	49·2	·6	2·2	95·6	..	..	..	·6	1·1	2·7	..	4·4	100	
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	4·9	2·4	23·0	41·4	2·2	4·3	78·2	·7	·9	5·8	1·5	10·6	·4	1·9	21·8	100	
3. Average Annual Cost† of educating each Pupil in	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Departmental Institutions .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	228 10 10	90 6 5	13 9 0	0 6 10	105 12 10	59 5 7	29 3 7										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	7 8 11	....	2 9 2	....	45 7 4	1 6 11	3 7 5										
Total Cost ..	376 12 7	162 2 4	34 9 4	1 2 4	152 3 11	70 6 4	52 14 10										
Local Fund Schools‡ .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	1 12 0	1 0 6	....	10 2 1	1 0 8										
{ Cost to Local Funds	....	....	1 0 10	2 10 11	....	94 1 3	2 11 1										
Total Cost ..	....	....	11 4 10	4 8 7	....	515 5 10	4 12 1										
Municipal Schools‡ .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	....	2 0 11	....	....	2 0 11										
{ Cost to Municipal Funds	....	....	....	7 8 6	....	....	7 8 6										
Total Cost ..	....	....	....	9 9 6	....	....	9 9 6										
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues	176 6 8	....	23 3 1	3 5 9	138 4 11	99 13 3	4 7 6										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	....	1 7 7	0 6 7	....	....	0 7 4										
Total Cost ..	225 13 10	....	30 1 2	4 8 7	139 12 11	99 13 3	5 14 8										
Aided Institutions .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	34 10 9	....	9 14 8	1 5 5	....	16 13 5	4 9 3										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	....	0 1 10	0 8 9	....	0 4 2	0 6 4										
Total Cost ..	294 10 4	....	41 8 7	6 0 2	....	47 11 4	19 12 1										
Unaided Institutions .. .. Total Cost ..	....	....	15 10 3	6 14 6	132 0 10	....	14 5 5										
All Institutions .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	171 10 11	90 6 5	7 15 6	0 12 11	80 11 8	48 8 9	2 1 5										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	5 6 10	....	1 6 0	2 0 9	34 5 3	4 7 2	2 0 10										
Total Cost ..	349 0 10	162 2 4	32 3 7	4 10 1	149 4 11	82 0 8	8 0 0										

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

STATEMENT.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

PUBLIC INSTITU

Class of Institutions.	Under Public Management.											
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arts Colleges.												
University Education — English	3	492	410	400	..	..	..	..	1	38	38	31
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law	1	165	134	130	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1	350	323	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	144	142	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	1,151	1,009	924	..	..	..	..	1	38	38	31
Secondary Schools.												
School Education, General — For Boys — English	48	9,732	9,208	7,947	90	2,850	2,580	2,021	50	3,938	3,707	3,146
For Girls — English	..	..	..	..	1	27	25	17	..	..	..	..
Total	48	9,732	9,208	7,947	91	2,877	2,605	2,038	50	3,938	3,707	3,146
Primary Schools.												
For Boys	35	2,110	1,956	1,239	3,820	257,825	243,192	177,468	1,418	79,046	77,330	58,360
For Girls	..	..	..	..	206	13,446	12,693	7,688	109	5,217	4,937	3,299
Total	35	2,110	1,956	1,239	4,026	271,271	255,885	185,156	1,527	85,163	82,267	61,659
Schools for Special Instruction.												
School Education, Special — Training Schools for Masters	4	358	364	321	..	..	..	..	2	78	79	70
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	91	80	69	..	..	..	..	1	12	11	9
Schools of Art	1	212	191	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	3	147	147	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	21	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	1	91	74	60	..	38	35	22
Other Schools	31	56 (1,372)	30 (1,211)	25 (933)	1	12	12	11	..	..	..	..
Total	42	885 (1,372)	832 (1,211)	703 (933)	2	103	86	71	4	128	125	101
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	131	13,878	13,005	10,813	4,119	274,251	258,576	187,265	1,582	89,267	86,137	64,237

TABLE III.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1883-84.

TIONS.	Under Private Management.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.								Remarks.
	Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.																	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, &c.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	27*g*	27*h*	28
		151	123	114	..	..	..	..	6	681	681	681	..	2	6	4	484	11	105	9	..	1 girl.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	165	165	..	..	..	2	..	124	8	30	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	360	360	..	..	50	40	1	100	4	152	3	..	12 girls.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	144	144	..	..	12	9	..	107	1	12	8	..	
	2	151	123	114	..	..	..	..	9	1,340	1,340	681	..	64	57	5	815	19	365	15	..	
	65	8,502	8,088	6,810	19	3,393	3,136	2,593	272	28,415	28,415	8,184	15,811	1,911	1,768	264	19,032	1,328	8,017	184	11	503 girls.
	32	2,084	1,923	1,562	2	31	31	23	35	2,142	2,142	139	257	1,214	502	141	53	8	207	22	..	211 boys.
	97	10,586	10,011	8,381	21	3,424	3,167	2,616	307	30,557	30,557	8,323	16,068	3,125	2,270	405	19,085	1,331	4,124	206	11	
	203	14,316	13,623	10,703	16	1,310	1,194	956	5,582	355,507	..	1,414	355,449	7	503	1,083	208,171	48,312	4,039	401	2,301	11,514 girls.
	63	5,485	5,481	3,897	4	248	218	140	382	24,396	41	86	24,396	2	81	696	19,109	2,023	2,272	204	9	305 boys.
	356	19,801	19,104	14,600	20	1,558	1,412	1,096	5,964	379,903	41	1,500	379,845	9	584	2,379	317,280	50,335	6,311	605	2,400	
	..	..	..	..	1	55	54	52	7	491	36	383	491	..	..	53	375	63	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	103	..	..	103	..	1	7	82	4	4	5	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	212	..	..	..	14	20	1	113	3	50	11	..	8 girls.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	147	147	..	..	..	1	3	117	17	5	4	..	1 girl.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	21	..	..	1	..	..	19	..	1	..	..	
	5	310	320	251	..	..	..	..	7	439	44	..	337	..	6	43	314	54	20	2	..	7 girls.
	1	60	63	52	..	..	..	..	33	128	..	60	22	..	..	..	114	13	..	1	..	
										(1,372)	(423)	(18)	(70)	(1)		(8)	(1,103)	(53)	(200)	(6)	(1)	
	6	370	383	303	1	55	54	52	55	1,541	248	443	953	15	28	107	1,134	154	80	23	..	
										(1,372)	(423)	(18)	(70)	(1)		(8)	(1,103)	(53)	(200)	(6)	(1)	
	461	30,908	29,621	23,488	42	5,037	4,633	3,767	6,335	413,341	32,186	10,947	396,866	3,213	2,939	2,896	338,314	51,839	10,880	849	2,411	12,046 girls in boys' schools.
										(1,372)	(423)	(18)	(70)	(1)		(8)	(1,103)	(53)	(200)	(6)	(1)	516 boys in girls' schools.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	1. Advanced, teaching—																					
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian								518	7,171	..	7,163	8	..	..	..	..	7,171	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Sanskrit								10	239	..	239	..	..	..	..	239	..	..	..	..	
	(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic								1	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	
	2. Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly								For Boys.	56,997	578	1,107	55,279	1	.	641	42,373	11,075	2,696	178	30	
									,, Girls.	412	4	..	408	..	..	22	354	36	..	..	..	
	3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ..								For Boys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
									,, Girls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards								For Boys.	2,178	576	584	1,103	..	..	19	1,048	805	396	..	..	
									,, Girls.	64	5	..	59	..	..	..	5	..	59	..	..	
									Total ..	67,078	1,463	9,110	56,857	1	..	682	44,019	19,104	3,055	178	30	2,468 girls in boys' schools.
																						5 boys in girls' schools.
									Grand Total ..	4,80,419	33,649	20,057	453,723	3,214	2,939	3,578	382,333	70,943	13,935	1,027	2,450	14,514 total girls in boys' schools. 521 total boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments, Bombay Presidency,

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for

Class of Schools			Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.		
					1			2			3		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—													
For Boys ...	Departmental.	English ...	48	9,732	3,969	..	3,969	5,763	...	5,763	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	English ...	90	2,850	83	...	83	2,767	...	2,767	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ..	English ...	1	41	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States.	English ...	49	3,897	753	...	753	3,131	...	3,131	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English ...	65	8,502	1,933	38	1,971	3,512	67	3,579	888	105	993
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ..	English ...	19	3,393	1,407	...	1,407	1,986	...	1,986	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	272	28,415	8,145	38	8,183	17,200	67	17,267	888	105	993
For Girls ...	Departmental.	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	English ...	1	27	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States.	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English ...	32	2,084	5	87	92	9	515	524	38	460	498
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	2	31	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...
		Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	35	2,142	5	87	92	9	573	582	38	460	498
	Total Secondary Schools ...		307	30,557	8,150	125	8,275	17,209	640	17,849	926	565	1,491
Primary Schools—													
For Boys ...	Departmental		18	1,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	116
	Local Fund		3,824	257,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,132	322	77,454
	Municipal		2	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	137
	Native States		1,418	79,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,582	14	23,596
	Aided		293	14,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,320	39	3,359
	Unaided...		27	1,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	...	552
	Total ...		5,582	355,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,839	375	105,214
For Girls ...	Departmental		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		205	13,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,607	1,627
	Municipal		1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	Native States		109	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	586
	Aided		63	5,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,700	1,739
	Unaided		4	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
	Total ...		382	24,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	3,952	4,011
	Total Primary Schools ...		5,964	379,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,898	4,327	109,225
	Grand Total ...		6,271	410,460	8,150	125	8,275	17,209	640	17,849	105,824	4,892	110,716

TABLE IV.

for the official year 1883-84. (Printed at pages 8 and 9 of the Report).

TABLE V.

General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1883-84.

Lower Primary Stage.						Total.			Remarks.
Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.									
Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.						
4			5						
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,732	.....	9,732	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850	.....	2,850	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3,897	.....	3,897	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,630	275	1,905	36	18	54	7,999	503	8,502	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,393	.....	3,393	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,630	275	1,905	39	18	57	27,912	503	28,415	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
94	672	766	65	139	204	211	1,873	2,084	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
94	672	766	65	139	204	211	1,931	2,142	
1,724	947	2,671	104	157	261	28,123	2,434	30,557	
136	.....	136	832	.....	832	1,084	.....	1,084	
95,658	2,582	98,240	74,668	7,596	82,264	247,458	10,500	257,958	
175	.....	175	78	.....	78	390	.....	390	
32,353	101	32,454	23,391	505	23,896	79,326	620	79,946	
5,930	185	6,115	4,678	164	4,842	13,928	388	14,316	
796	6	802	459	.....	459	1,807	6	1,813	
135,048	2,874	137,922	104,106	8,265	112,371	343,993	11,514	3,55,507	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
64	4,687	4,751	73	6,949	7,022	157	13,243	13,400	
.....	14	14	.....	24	24	.....	46	46	
.....	1,790	1,790	.....	2,841	2,841	.....	5,217	5,217	
63	2,335	2,398	46	1,302	1,348	148	5,337	5,485	
.....	105	105	.....	92	92	.....	248	248	
127	8,931	9,058	119	11,208	11,327	305	24,091	24,396	
135,175	11,805	146,980	104,225	19,473	123,698	344,298	35,605	379,903	
136,899	12,752	149,651	104,329	19,630	123,959	372,421	38,039	410,460	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1883-84.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jews and others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
Master of Arts	2	1	...	3	4	3	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bachelor of Arts	2	2	...	4	91	13	...	...	104	67	9	...	...	76	...	...	63	1	12	...
3. B. Sc.	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	3	2	...	5	122	31	...	...	153	76	19	...	...	95	...	...	71	1	21	2
4. First B. Sc.	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
4. First Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	4	2	1	7	224	76	33	...	333	93	17	14	...	124	2	1	100	2	18	1
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	23	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	1	...	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	37	...	...	...	37	28	...	...	...	28	1	2	10	...	15	...
4. First M. B.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	79	...	...	...	79	42	...	...	...	42	1	7	15	1	18	...
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	10	...	3	...
4. First L. C. E....	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	11	...	1	...
Schools of General Education—																				
Matriculation .. ... Boys	27	22	19	68	632	251	281	608	1,772	293	132	111	55	591	19	16	414	10	126	6
Matriculation .. ... Girls	...	4	...	4	...	13	...	..	13	...	8	...	...	8	5	2	...	...	...	1
Public Service Certificate Examination. English ...	38	5	2	45	205	52	7	70	702	141	27	2	26	311	...	1	233	7	19	1
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular ...	313	4	28	345	1,327	31	87	748	5,238	517	19	53	218	1,771	...	...	1,671	99	...	1
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper...	4	...	1	5	95	...	...	12	107	92	...	...	6	98	...	...	91	7	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower...	4	...	1	5	205	...	61	...	266	170	...	51	...	221	...	1	205	15	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper...	2	...	...	2	8	...	2	...	10	7	...	2	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	1
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower...	2	...	1	3	41	...	6	...	47	28	...	4	...	32	...	1	30	...	...	1
3. School of Art Examination ...	30	5	2	37	487	40	21	14	562	165	12	9	1	187	15	9	137	3	22	1
4. Vernacular Medical Examination.	2	...	...	2	32	...	...	...	32	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	24	4	1	2
5. Examination in Engineering ...	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School Examination ...	1	1	1	3	53	28	12	...	93	15	16	9	...	40	1	...	27	...	12	...

STATEMENT.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON — In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.										
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other Sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.											
Arts Colleges.											
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.											
Secondary Schools.											
For Boys — English	90	2,850	2,580	2,021	4,564	2,259	11,584	8,365	1,828	28	28,628
For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — English	1	27	25	17	...	495	330	...	...	...	825
For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	91	2,877	2,605	2,038	4,564	2,754	11,914	8,365	1,828	28	29,453
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	3,818	257,435	242,801	177,168	233,943	645,564	34,751	1,69,156	2,139	1,607	10,87,160
For Girls	205	13,400	12,645	7,648	30,430	40,321	1,580	1,043	36	...	73,410
Total	4,023	270,835	255,446	184,816	264,373	685,885	36,331	1,70,199	2,175	1,607	11,60,569
School Education, Special.											
Schools for Special Instruction.											
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	91	74	60	750	6,962	...	...	...	30,425	38,137
Other Schools	1	12	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	103	86	71	750	6,962	...	...	...	30,425	38,137
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	...	643	831
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	21,387	1,35,372	1,000	...	2,042	...	1,59,801
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,441	313	21	...	2,779
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	23,804	...	...	...	...	23,804
Total	...	...	...	...	21,388	1,59,364	3,441	313	2,063	643	1,87,215
Grand Total	4,116	273,815	258,137	186,925	291,075	8,54,965	51,686	1,78,877	6,069	32,703	14,15,375

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in Bombay for the official year 1883-84.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions maintained by				In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions maintained by					
The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other Sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	....	...	3,100	3,100	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	3,100	3,100	
...	...	...	2,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,722	11,584	990	36,296	38,555	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	200	530	1,025	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	2,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,722	11,914	1,190	36,826	39,580	
...	...	4,788	6,50,352	2	390	391	300	719	2,723	...	...	...	...	3,442	...	34,751	5,300	42,774	6,93,126	
...	...	275	40,596	1	46	48	40	186	584	...	...	...	...	770	...	1,580	160	2,324	42,920	
...	...	5,063	6,90,948	3	436	439	340	905	3,307	...	...	...	...	4,212	...	36,331	5,460	45,098	7,36,046	
16,531	...	...	16,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,531	
3,054	...	...	3,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600	3,654	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	6,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,962	
370	...	...	1370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	...	100	2,025	2,395	
19,955	...	...	26,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525	...	100	2,625	29,542	
4,727	...	...	4,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,727	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
3,330	...	...	3,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,330	
...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	527	715	
1,659	...	...	1,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,659	
...	...	...	1,35,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,36,372	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,141	...	2,441	2,441	
...	...	...	23,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,804	
9,716	...	...	1,69,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,441	527	3,968	1,73,048	
29,671	...	5,063	8,89,699	3	436	439	340	905	3,307	...	...	...	...	4,212	29,347	51,686	7,277	91,617	9,81,316	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of all European and Eurasian Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1883-84.

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																		Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						Remarks.
	Under Public Management.												Under Private Management.																	
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.														
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Jews.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	28
School Education, General.																																
Secondary Schools.																																
For Boys .. .. English..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1,477	1,406	1,257	..	..	..	..	18	1,477	1,477	364	161	1,386	62	..	..	6	23	365 girls.
For Girls .. .. English..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,108	1,058	879	..	..	..	..	15	1,108	1,108	125	51	988	84	7	3	16	10	179 boys.
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2,585	2,464	2,136	..	..	..	..	33	2,585	2,585	489	212	2,374	146	7	3	22	33	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	158	152	135	..	..	..	..	1	158	158	..	..	156	2	..	..	..	..	67 girls.
Total of Schools of Public Instruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2,743	2,616	2,271	..	..	..	..	34	2,743	2,743	489	212	2,530	148	7	3	22	33	432 girls in boys' schools. 179 boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in all Schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1883-84.

| Objects of Expenditure. | PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | | |

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in European and Eurasian Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1883-84.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
													Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.				
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys.... Aided .. English...	18	1,477	131	32	163	259	57	316	309	90	399	411	156	567	20	12	32	1,130	347	1,477
For Girls... Aided ... English...	15	1,108	5	70	75	9	151	160	33	297	330	82	347	429	50	64	114	179	929	1,108
Total Secondary Schools ...	33	2,585	136	102	238	268	208	476	342	387	729	493	503	996	70	76	146	1,309	1,276	2,585
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys... Aided	1	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	58	56	...	56	44	...	44	158	...	158
Grand Total ...	34	2,743	136	102	238	268	208	476	400	387	787	549	503	1,052	114	76	190	1,467	1,276	2,743

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1.

Statistical Return of Colleges for the official year 1883-84.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning					Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Remarks.
			Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts Licentiate or Corresponding Examination.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hebrew.	Provincial Revenues.	Endowments and other Sources.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	10	11	12
	ARTS COLLEGES.																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Government.																											
	English—																											
Poona	Deccan College, Poona	1	27	152	179	150	148	2	1	164	..	9	3	179	4	161	12	2	48,513	120	8,187	..	..	..	56,820	372 2 2	323 6 9	
Bombay	Elphinstone College, Bombay	1	73	201	274	235	230	..	1	176	5	87	5	274	23	148	100	3	42,786	21,118	23,407	..	..	..	87,311	371 8 7	182 1 1	
Ahmedabad	Gujarát College, Ahmedabad	1	.	39	39	25	22	..	..	30	4	5	..	39	..	27	12	..	2,453	3,090	1,710	3,100	..	..	10,353	414 1 11	98 1 11	
	Total	3	100	392	492	410	400	2	2	370	9	101	8	492	27	336	124	5	93,752	24,328	33,304	3,100	..	..	1,54,484	376 12 7	228 10 7	
	Aided.																											
Bombay	St. Xavier's College, Bombay	1	14	80	94	82	76	6	..	32	2	54	..	94	40	13	41	..	2,475	4,532	6,213	..	..	..	13,220	161 3 6	30 2 11	1 girl.
Do.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	1	15	42	57	41	38	..	2	44	..	10	1	57	5	39	10	3	1,800	18,634	1,436	..	1,152	..	23,022	561 8 2	43 14 5	
	Total	2	29	122	151	123	114	6	2	76	2	64	1	151	45	52	51	3	4,275	23,166	7,649	..	1,152	..	36,242	294 10 5	34 12 1	
	Unaided.																											
Kolhápur	Rajaram College, Kolhápur	1	14	24	38	38	31	..	..	38	..	..	..	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	1,879	..	..	6,704	8,583	225 13 10	....	
	Grand Total, Arts	6	143	538	681	571	545	8	4	484	11	165	9	681	72	426	175	8	98,027	47,494	42,832	3,100	1,152	6,704	1,99,309	349 0 10	171 10 9	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																											
	Law—																											
Bombay	Government Law School, Bombay	1	24	141	165	134	130	2	..	124	3	36	..	165	..	..	..	..	3,833	2,028	5,465	..	..	..	11,326	84 8 5	28 9 8	
	Medical—																											
Do.	Government Grant College, Bombay	1	82	* 268	350	323	280	90	1	100	4	152	3	350	..	..	..	..	—4,505	1,551	23,027	..	..	..	20,073	62 2 4	....	12 girls.
	Engineering—																											
Poona	Government College of Science, Poona	1	21	† 123	144	142	114	21	..	107	1	12	3	144	..	..	..	..	54,825	6,692	4,212	..	..	..	65,729	465 14 1	386 7 6	
	Grand Total, Professional Colleges	3	127	532	659	599	524	113	1	331	8	200	6	659	..	..	..	..	54,153	10,271	32,704	..	..	..	97,128	162 2 5	90 6 6	
	Grand Total of all Colleges	9	270	1,070	1,340	1,170	1,069	121	5	815	19	365	15	1,340	72	426	175	8	1,52,180	57,765	75,536	3,100	1,152	6,704	2,96,437	253 5 10	130 1 1	

* Inclusive of 49 hospital apprentices and 12 female students attending the midwife class.

† Inclusive of 69 apprentices studying in the mechanical branch of the College.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars, on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the					
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f
	CENTRAL DIVISION.																		
	Government.																		
Poona District.	Poona High School ...	1	436	176	612	603	541	1	4	544	14	42	7	612	3	307	98	1	...
	Poona Camp 1st Grade School	1	...	89	89	92	84	...	...	7	31	51	...	89	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Schools ...	5	...	172	172	149	117	6	...	158	8	...	...	172	...	6	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	436	437	873	844	742	7	4	709	53	93	7	873	3	313	98	1	...
	Aided.																		
	Bishop's High School, Poona	1	29	87	116	114	103	113	...	...	...	...	3	116	55	...	...	...	...
	St. Vincent's School, Poona	1	11	227	238	211	185	148	2	13	21	47	7	238	46	...	...	...	...
	Poona Mission Institution	1	89	62	151	156	127	...	7	134	3	...	7	151	...	27	...	...	...
	Poona Native Institution.	1	100	105	205	227	181	...	...	192	10	1	2	205	7	43	...	...	...
	Pensioners' School, Poona.	1	...	50	50	46	41	44	6	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
	Camp Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Main Street, Poona	1	...	123	123	106	83	1	...	105	14	1	2	123	...	...	33	...	...
	G. I. P. Railway Company's European and Eurasian School, Lonávla...	1	...	74	74	69	58	67	1	...	...	6	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
	Mission Orphanage and Christian Boys' School. Panch Houd, Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	229	728	957	929	778	373	16	444	48	53	21	957	108	70	33	...	...
	Inspected.																		
	Uravde 2nd Grade in the Bhor State	1	...	9	9	6	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																		
	New English School, Poona	1	439	378	817	715	612	...	...	813	...	3	1	817	...	410	...	...	...
	Total, Poona District...	16	1,104	1,552	2,656	2,494	2,136	380	20	1,975	101	151	29	2,656	111	793	131	1	...
Sholápur District.	*Government.*																		
	Sholápur High School ...	1	77	110	187	173	151	...	1	172	4	10	...	187	...	77	...	...	...
	Pandharpur 1st Grade School	1	...	88	88	61	47	...	...	88	...	..	...	88	...	20	...	...	...
	Bársi 1st Grade School ...	1	...	38	38	25	22	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	...	5	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Schools ...	2	...	28	28	33	27	...	...	26	2	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	5	77	264	341	292	247	...	1	324	6	10	...	341	...	102	...	...	..
	Aided.																		
	G. I. P. Railway Company's European and Eurasian School, Sholápur	1	...	21	21	25	17	21	...	...	..	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspected.																		
	Akalkot 2nd Grade ...	1	...	38	38	44	36	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	..	...	...	...	...
	Total Sholápur District...	7	77	323	400	361	300	21	[illegible]	362	6	10	...	400	...	102	...	...	...
Sátára District.	*Government.*																		
	Sátára High School ...	1	135	152	287	308	277	..	1	280	3	3	...	287	...	122	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Schools ...	4	...	81	81	79	68	...	...	81	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	5	135	233	368	387	345	...	1	361	3	3	...	368	...	122	...	...	...

FORM No. 2—*continued*

—*English*) *for Boys for the official year* 1883-84.

31st March learning					Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed		Remarks.
Marathi.	Gujarati.	Hindustani.	Kanarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*g*	8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
202	...	...	1	...	7,074	...	...	14,165	...	...	...	21,239	35 3 7	11 11 8	37	46	
...	55	34	...	...	2,003	...	...	1,364	...	...	...	3,367	36 9 7	21 12 4	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	—80	...	...	460	390	410	..	1,180	7 14 9	.....	...	11	
202	55	34	1	...	8,997	...	...	15,989	390	410	...	25,786	30 8 10	10 10 6	37	70	
...	...	1	...	...	3,030	...	...	4,661	...	...	...	7,691	67 7 5	26 9 3	7	6	
...	5	...	...	...	1,413	...	...	1,303	...	...	...	2,716	12 13 11	6 11 2	...	6	
124	...	...	...	...	1,013	..	...	960	...	3,188	...	5,161	33 1 4	6 7 11	1	5	
144	1	10	...	...	1,248	...	...	1,924	330	828	...	4,330	19 1 2	5 7 11	...	18	
...	...	...	...	...	396	...	366	345	...	853	...	1,960	42 9 8	8 9 8	...	...	25 girls, 25 boys.
90	...	...	...	...	490	...	...	707	...	...	...	1,197	11 4 8	4 10 0	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	595	...	2,830	458	...	...	...	3,883	56 4 5	8 10 0	...	...	37 girls, 37 boys.
...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	.....	.....	...	...	
58	6	11	...	...	8,223	...	3,196	10,358	330	4,869	...	26,976	29 0 7	8 13 7	8	39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	309	51 8 0	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8,466	...	...	...	8,466	11 13 5	.....	14	...	
560	61	45	1	...	17,220	309	3,196	34,813	720	5,279	...	61,537	24 10 9	6 14 6	59	109	
110	...	...	...	..	2,015	...	...	2,706	1,000	...	...	5,721	31 1 1	11 10 4	3	10	
68	...	...	...	...	315	...	...	860	1,068	...	...	2,243	36 12 4	5 2 7	...	6	
33	...	...	...	...	576	...	...	320	600	...	...	1,496	59 13 5	23 0 8	...	2	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	80	153	30	...	263	7 15 6	.....	...	3	
211	...	...	...	...	2,906	...	...	3,966	2,821	30	...	9,723	33 4 9	9 15 3	3	21	
...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	191	...	104	...	428	17 1 11	5 5 1	...	...	9 girls, and 12 boys.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	725	749	17 0 5	.....	...	...	
211	...	...	...	...	3,039	...	...	4,181	2,821	134	725	10,900	30 3 1	8 6 8	3	21	
165	...	...	...	...	5,790	...	...	4,808	...	...	...	10,598	34 6 7	11 12 9	7	18	
...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	340	598	...	...	938	11 14 0	.....	....	...	
165	...	...	...	...	5,790	...	...	5,148	598	...	...	11,536	29 12 11	14 15 5	7	18	

SUBSIDIARY

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the					
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.*																		
	Aided.																		
Sa'ta'ra District—*continued.*	Pánchgani European and Eurasian High School ..	1	4	31	35	28	26	35	...	...	...	..	...	35	10	...	...	...	..
	Inspected.																		
	Bhor 2nd Grade	1	...	54	54	108	95	...	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
	Phaltan do.	1	...	54	54	36	28	...	...	53	1	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
	Jath do.	1	...	20	20	14	11	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	128	128	158	134	...	...	127	1	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Sátára District...	9	139	392	531	573	505	35	1	488	4	3	...	531	10	122	...	...	...
Ratna'giri District.	*Government.*																		
	Ratnágiri High School ...	1	114	111	225	212	177	1	...	220	4	...	...	225	...	120	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Schools ...	2	...	71	71	65	47	...	...	67	4	...	..	71	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	3	114	182	296	277	224	1	...	287	8	...	...	296	...	120	...	...	...
	Aided.																		
	S. P. G. Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Dápoli.	1	...	37	37	44	33	1	6	30	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspected.																		
	Sávantvádi High School.	1	67	101	168	157	122	...	4	156	8	...	...	168	2	63	...	...	...
	Total, Ratnágiri District..	5	181	320	501	478	379	2	10	473	16	...	...	501	2	183	...	...	...
Tha'na District.	*Government.*																		
	Byramji Jijibhoy's High School, Thána	1	135	120	255	245	201	4	2	217	7	18	7	255	...	89	37	...	...
	Kalyán 1st Grade School .	1	...	92	92	93	78	...	...	87	1	3	1	92	...	30	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Schools ...	5	...	129	129	114	91	13	1	111	2	2	...	129	...	...	...	...	...
		7	135	341	476	452	370	17	3	415	10	23	8	476	...	119	37	...	...
	Aided.																		
	St. Stanislaus School, Bándra	1	...	264	264	330	299	246	...	5	5	8	...	264	35	...	...	...	...
	St. Thomas's English Teaching School of St. Andrew's Society, Bándra	1	...	112	112	72	62	106	...	..	6	...	...	112	..	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2	...	376	376	402	361	352	...	5	11	8	...	376	35	...	...	...	...
	Total, Thána District...	9	135	717	852	854	731	369	3	420	21	31	8	852	35	119	37	...	...
Kola'ba District.	*Government.*																		
	2nd Grade Schools ...	3	...	90	90	124	96	...	...	89	...	...	1	90	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																		
	Free Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Alibág	1	...	101	101	98	74	1	1	89	3	...	7	101	...	34	...	...	...
	American Mission School, Roha	1	...	40	40	35	30	...	...	35	1	...	4	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2	...	141	141	133	104	1	1	124	4	...	11	141	...	34	...	...	...
	Total, Kolába District ...	5	...	231	231	257	200	1	1	213	4	...	12	231	...	34	...	...	...

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

31st March learning					Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks
Marathi.	Gujarati.	Hindustani.	Kánarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments and other sources.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*g*	8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	...	...	1,833	...	...	1,062	...	...	...	2,895	103 6 3	65 7 5	...	2	21 boys and 14 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	822	...	...	...	...	...	822	7 9 9	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	230	6 6 3	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	4 4 7	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,052	...	...	...	...	60	1,112	7 0 8	.....	...	...	
165	...	...	...	...	7,623	1,052	...	6,210	598	...	60	15,543	29 4 4	13 4 10	7	20	
105	...	...	...	...	5,583	...	23	3,342	...	...	...	8,948	42 3 3	26 5 4	8	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	164	...	...	466	7 2 8	.....	...	...	
105	...	...	...	...	5,583	...	23	3,644	164	...	...	9,414	33 15 9	20 2 5	8	19	
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	398	...	681	15 7 7	.....	...	2	
101	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	...	...	3,129	4,306	27 6 10	.....	3	7	
243	...	2	...	...	5,583	...	23	5,104	164	398	3,129	14,401	30 2 0	11 10 10	11	28	
129	...	...	...	...	2,818	...	2	4,688	...	...	...	7,508	30 10 4	11 8 0	8	5	
62	...	...	...	...	1,426	...	...	1,273	1,200	...	...	3,899	41 14 10	15 5 4	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	101	...	...	982	8 9 10	.....	...	...	
191	...	...	...	...	4,244	...	2	6,842	1,301	...	...	12,389	27 6 7	9 6 2	8	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,538	844	...	116	...	6,498	19 11 1	.....	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	197	...	75	...	391	5 6 11	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,657	1,041	...	191	...	6,889	17 2 2	.....	...	6	
191	...	...	...	...	4,244	...	5,659	7,883	1,301	191	...	19,278	22 9 2	4 15 6	8	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	99	...	...	395	3 2 10	.....	...	...	
67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,466	749	...	258	...	2,473	25 3 9	.....	...	...	
40	...	...	...	...	204	...	388	181	...	82	...	855	24 6 10	5 13 3	...	...	
107	...	...	...	...	204	...	1,854	930	...	340	...	3,328	25 0 4	1 8 6	...	...	
107	...	...	...	...	204	...	1,854	1,226	99	340	...	3,723	14 7 9	0 12 8	...	...	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the					
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.*																		
	Government.																		
	Elphinstone High School, Bombay	1	886	...	886	913	826	4	...	509	32	338	3	886	97	331	424	1	...
	Fort Branch 1st Grade School	1	...	215	215	220	195	...	...	59	8	148	...	215	...	...	...	...	...
	Jagannath Shankarshet School	1	...	256	256	260	232	...	...	254	...	...	2	256	...	...	...	...	...
	Gokuldas Tejpal School...	1	...	226	226	223	202	...	...	176	10	40	...	226	...	...	...	...	..
	Phanaswádi School ...	1	...	350	350	335	298	...	...	348	...	...	2	350	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandanwádi School ...	1	...	260	260	249	212	...	...	126	8	126	...	260	...	...	...	...	...
	Maráthi 2nd Grade School	3	...	165	165	143	110	...	...	156	2	...	7	165	..	...	...	...	...
	Gujaráti 2nd Grade School	3	...	94	94	92	78	...	...	82	5	7	...	94	...	...	...	...	..
	Total...	12	886	1,566	2,452	2,435	2,153	4	...	1,710	65	659	14	2,452	97	331	424	1	...
	Aided.																		
	St. Mary's Institution, Mázgaon...	1	97	459	556	524	483	465	2	37	16	34	2	556	149	4	7	...	...
	Cathedral High School, Fort	1	30	206	236	219	186	222	1	...	...	...	13	236	67	...	...	...	33
	Bombay Scottish Education Society's John Connon High School, Fort	1	13	52	65	56	50	63	...	...	...	...	2	65	12	...	...	...	9
	Bombay Education Society's Boys' School, Byculla	1	11	153	164	167	144	164	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...
	The Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Máhim ...	1	13	73	86	83	75	86	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...
	St. Xavier's Boys' School, Esplanade	1	...	849	849	821	727	693	...	65	27	63	1	849	136	...	...	...	...
	Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla	1	35	122	157	157	142	150	2	...	...	...	5	157	41	...	...	...	19
	Robert Money Institution, Esplanade	1	148	103	251	256	205	...	9	226	4	...	12	251	15	56	...	...	...
	General Assembly's Institution; Kálbádevi Road.	1	173	88	261	249	188	6	4	246	4	...	1	261	...	68	...	...	...
	Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetvádi ...	1	131	92	223	199	168	3	6	154	24	30	6	223	28	44	37	3	...
	Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Fort ...	1	220	223	443	419	391	...	...	...	...	443	...	443	1	...	217	...	1
	St. Peter's Boys' School, Mázgaon	1	3	56	59	44	39	54	5	...	...	...	...	59	21	....	...	...	...
	St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School, Lower Máhim	1	1	277	278	278	204	229	...	39	1	9	...	278	9	...	...	...	...
	Indo-British Institution, Sonápur	1	...	58	58	54	49	58	...	...	...	...	...	58	10	...	...	...	...
	E. and E. Methodist School, Mázgaon ...	1	...	90	90	85	60	70	5	5	8	...	2	90	...	...	...	...	...
	Framji Nasarwanji Anglo-Vernacular School, Khetvádi	1	...	101	101	102	89	...	...	4	3	93	1	101	...	...	...	...	...
	Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Bombay	1	...	42	42	35	28	...	...	...	..	...	42	42	...	...	...	42	...
	Honourable Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy's School, Dhobi Taláv ...	1	...	68	68	58	55	..	...	...	...	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	...
	Anjuman-i-Islam Anglo-Vernacular School, Old Nágpáda...	1	..	134	134	132	108	...	...	...	134	...	...	134	...	...	19	...	...
	American Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Byculla	1	...	33	33	27	25	...	31	...	...	..	2	33	...	3	...	...	...
	Khetvádi Anglo-Vernacular School, 1st Lane ...	1	...	22	22	23	18	...	...	1	...	21	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	Victoria Anglo-Vernacular School, Fort ...	1	...	26	26	15	8	...	...	5	1	20	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
ISLAND OF BOMBAY.	Total ...	22	875	3,327	4,202	4,003	3,442	2,263	65	782	222	781	89	4,202	489	175	280	45	62

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

At March learning					Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments and other Sources.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*g*	8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
14	18	...	1	...	10,752	...	4,902	36,400	...	...	...	52,054	57 0 3	11 12 5	68	...	
...	215	...	...	...	1,128	...	...	6,459	...	...	...	7,587	34 7 9	5 2 0	...	14	
256	...	...	...	...	770	...	...	4,182	...	...	...	4,952	19 0 9	2 15 5	...	27	
...	226	...	...	...	790	...	502	4,322	...	300	...	5,914	26 8 4	3 8 8	...	16	
350	...	...	...	...	—331	...	...	5,039	...	...	...	4,708	14 0 10	.....	...	23	
...	260	...	...	...	—527	...	...	4,615	...	...	...	4,088	16 6 9	.....	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	433	...	...	1,343	9 5 3	.....	...	9	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	229	2 7 10	.....	...	...	
620	719	...	1	...	12,582	...	5,404	62,156	433	300	...	80,875	33 3 5	5 2 8	68	99	
1	...	..	...	...	5,511	...	...	9,112	...	...	...	14,623	27 14 7	10 8 3	27	15	
...	...	...	...	...	3,488	...	1,638	7,919	...	2,602	...	15,647	71 7 2	15 14 10	7	8	149 boys and 87 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	1,343	...	3,455	3,146	...	...	...	7,944	141 13 9	23 15 9	2	1	36 boys and 29 girls.
...	...	76	...	...	2,808	...	12,000	3,185	...	739	...	18,732	112 2 8	16 13 0	...	13	
83	...	...	...	...	1,712	...	...	8,305	...	12,268	...	22,285	268 7 11	20 10 1	...	4	48 boys and 38 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	5,760	...	7,010	11,259	...	...	...	24,029	29 4 3	7 0 3	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	3,792	...	...	8,483	...	...	...	12,275	78 2 11	24 2 5	5	6	101 boys and 56 girls.
180	...	...	...	...	1,803	...	6,400	4,389	...	...	...	12,592	49 3 0	7 0 8	5	2	
251	...	...	...	...	1,693	...	6,471	3,485	...	...	...	11,649	46 12 7	6 12 10	1	13	
133	54	27	5	2	1,331	...	4,128	3,481	...	...	...	8,940	44 14 10	6 11 0	12	5	222 boys and 1 girl.
...	224	...	...	...	2,824	...	8,785	566	...	1,344	...	13,519	32 4 3	6 11 10	19	16	
...	...	...	...	..	544	...	389	5,410	...	229	...	6,572	149 5 10	12 5 10	1	...	
...	...	...	...	26	1,199	...	...	2,784	...	9	...	3,992	14 5 10	4 5 1	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	719	...	...	2,881	...	510	...	4,110	76 1 9	13 5 1	...	3	
5	...	1	...	...	352	...	...	1,000	...	480	...	1,832	21 8 10	4 2 3	...	...	61 boys and 29 girls.
...	101	...	...	...	625	..	...	930	...	387	...	1,942	19 0 8	6 2 0	...	7	
42	...	...	...	...	1,254	...	123	1,047	...	...	...	2,424	69 4 1	35 13 3	...	4	
...	68	...	...	...	830	...	823	52	...	...	...	1,705	29 6 5	14 5 0	...	25	
...	...	115	...	...	5,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,659	42 14 0	42 14 0	...	...	
32	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	1,804	...	2,087	77 4 9	10 7 8	...	...	24 boys and 8 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	70	146	..	...	...	216	9 6 3	.....	...	...	
...	26	...	...	...	114	...	...	201	...	...	...	315	21 0 0	7 9 7	...	1	
727	473	219	5	28	43,644	...	51,292	77,781	...	20,372	...	1,93,089	48 3 9	10 14 5	81	126	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the					
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f
ISLAND OF BOMBAY—*continued.*	CENTRAL DIVISION —*continued.*																		
	Inspected.																		
	Chandanvádi High School	1	101	72	173	155	129	...	...	17	7	149	...	173	2	1	86	...	...
	Prabhu Seminary ...	1	...	72	72	58	48	...	...	70	2	...	...	72	5	5	...	...	...
	Gokuldás Tejpal Seminary	1	...	218	218	228	183	...	...	121	97	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...
	J. D., Bhendi Bázár ...	1	...	59	59	54	47	...	...	29	5	25	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
	J. D., Khetvádi	1	...	58	58	47	46		...	17	3	38	...	58	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	101	479	580	542	453	...	...	254	114	212	...	580	7	6	86	...	...
	Public Schools under Private Management Unaided,																		
	Day-Schools.																		
	Bombay Private English School, Breach Candy Road, Bombay	1	59	95	154	159	117	...	...	151	2	...	1	154	10	30	...	...	...
	Proprietary School, Bombay	1	272	400	672	619	464	...	...	55	15	602	...	672	5	...	317	...	...
	Fort High School, Bombay	1	393	285	678	651	598	...	...	119	38	521	...	678	14	...	379	...	...
	Fort Imperial High School, Bombay	1	11	18	29	Information not available.				1	...	28	...	29	...	..	11	...	...
	S. P. G. Mission, Persian, Hindustáni and English School, Duncan Road ...	1	...	81	81	77	47	...	...	7	74	...	...	81	...	...	14	...	...
	Mugbhat Private Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	...	80	80	83	63	...	...	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
	Pársi Seminary Anglo-Vernacular School, Báherkote, Bombay ...	1	...	27	27	30	23	1	..	8	5	13	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
	Mancherji Cowasji Kutar's Anglo-Vernacular School, Gováli Tank Road	1	...	15	15	15	12	...	...	7	...	8	...	15	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ...	8	735	1,001	1,736	1,634	1,324	1	...	428	134	1,172	1	1,736	29	30	721	...	...
	Night School.																		
	American Mission School, Parel	1	...	15	15	14	12	6	...	9	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Unaided Day and Night Schools	9	735	1,016	1,751	1,648	1,336	7	..	437	134	1,172	1	1,751	29	30	721	...	...
	Total, Island of Bombay .	48	2,597	6,388	8,985	8,628	7,384	2,274	65	3,183	535	2,824	104	8,945	622	542	1,511	46	62
	Total, Government Schools	42	1,783	3,113	4,896	4,811	4,177	29	9	3,895	145	788	30	4,896	100	1,107	559	2	...
	Total, Aided Schools ...	36	1,108	4,661	5,769	5,564	4,761	3,046	88	1,385	285	844	121	5,769	642	279	313	45	62
	Total, Inspected Schools .	11	168	755	923	907	749	...	4	584	123	212	...	923	9	69	86	...	...
	Total, Unaided Schools...	10	1,174	1,394	2,568	2,363	1,948	7	...	1,250	134	1,175	2	2,568	29	440	721	...	...
	Grand Total, English Schools, Central Division	99	4,233	9,923	14,156	13,645	11,635	3,082	101	7,114	687	3,019	153	14,156	780	1,895	1,679	47	62

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

31st March learning					Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments and other sources.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*g*	8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,934	...	...	...	2,934	18 14 3	.....	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	192	...	732	12 10 0	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575	1,724	...	...	...	3,299	14 7 6	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	410	7 8 6	.....	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	227	4 13 3	.....	...	4	
...	84	...	...	...	...	...	2,212	5,198	...	192	...	7,602	14 0 4	.....	6	6	
154	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197	1,143	...	300	...	2,640	16 9 8	.....	...	...	
5	667	...	...	...		Information not received.					...	...	.....	.....	22	...	
...	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,897	...	...	...	20,897	32 1 7	.....	22	...	
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	180	.....	.....	...	...	
...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	684	...	911	11 13 4	.....	...	...	
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	150	...	850	10 3 10	.....	...	...	
...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	282	9 6 5	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	174	...	...	..	288	19 3 2	.....	...	...	
239	985	81	...	...	...	...	1,491	23,423	...	1,134	...	26,048	15 15 0	.....	44	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	23	1 10 3	.....	...	...	
242	985	81	...	...	...	...	1,514	23,423	...	1,134	...	26,071	15 13 1	.....	44	...	
1,589	2,261	300	6	28	57,034	...	60,422	1,67,750	433	21,998	...	3,07,637	35 10 6	6 9 9	199	231	
1,494	774	34	2	...	40,102	..	5,429	98,041	5,806	740	...	1,50,118	31 3 2	8 5 5	131	248	
1,229	479	230	5	28	54,037	...	61,999	91,646	330	26,274	...	2,34,286	42 1 9	9 11 4	89	175	
101	84	2	...	...	...	1,361	2,212	6,399	...	192	3,914	14,078	15 8 4	.....	9	13	
242	985	81	...	...	...	...	1,514	31,889	...	1,134	...	34,537	14 9 10	.....	58	...	
3066	2,322	347	7	28	94,139	1,361	71,154	2,27,975	6,136	28,340	3,914	4,33,019	31 11 9	6 14 4	287	436	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the						
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g
KHÁNDESH.	NORTH-EAST DIVISION.																			
	Government.																			
	Dhulia High School ...	1	98	123	221	212	186	...	1	211	7	2	...	221	...	83	...	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	14	9	328	337	324	250	...	...	322	13	1	1	337	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																			
	G. I. P. Railway Company's School, Bhusával	1	...	40	40	35	30	38	2	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16	107	491	598	571	466	38	3	533	20	3	1	598	...	92	...	...	...	...
AHMEDNAGAR.	*Government.*																			
	Ahmednagar High School	1	122	...	122	117	102	...	2	105	7	8	...	122	...	55	51	...	...	
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Nagar ...	1	...	161	161	157	135	...	1	141	10	6	3	161	...	...	...	...	...	
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ...	4	...	88	88	76	62	...	...	86	2	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided.																			
	American Mission High School, Ahmednagar ...	1	80	...	80	73	64	1	11	58	5	4	1	80	...	33	39	...	...	...
	S. P. G. Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Ahmednagar	1	...	29	29	22	22	...	29	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	202	278	480	445	385	1	43	390	24	18	4	480	...	88	90	...	...	...
NÁSIK.	*Government.*																			
	Násik High School ...	1	113	192	305	254	228	...	...	294	11	...	...	305	...	83	13	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	5	27	183	210	186	146	...	4	196	7	3	...	210	...	27	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																			
	Methodist Church Day-School, Igatpuri ...	1	...	58	58	53	50	58	...	...	...	...	...	58	8	...	...	...	...	...
	St. Joseph's English-teaching School, Igatpuri	1	3	68	71	71	61	9	46	6	2	7	1	71	8	...	...	...	...	...
	C. M. S. English-teaching School, Manmád ...	1	...	4	4	5	3	3	1	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. M. S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Manmád ...	1	...	23	23	20	16	...	...	20	2	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	143	528	671	589	504	70	51	516	22	11	1	671	16	110	13	...	...	...
	Total, Government ...	27	369	1,075	1,444	1,328	1,109	...	8	1,355	57	20	4	1,444	...	257	64	...	...	...
	Total, Aided ...	7	83	222	305	279	246	109	89	84	9	12	2	305	16	33	39	...	...	...
	Total, Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total, North-East Division ...	34	452	1,297	1,749	1,607	1,355	109	97	1,439	66	32	6	1,749	16	290	103	...	...	...

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

31st March learning					Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Marathi.	Gujarati.	Hindustani.	Kánarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	8*l*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
138	...	...	...	...	6,370	...	782	2,751	...	...	...	...	9,903	45 2 11	28 8 4	8	12	
328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	2,985	690	...	...	3,907	12 0 10	...	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	226	...	...	300	...	...	...	2,155	2,681	76 9 7	6 7 3	...	...	23 boys. 17 girls.
466	...	...	...	..	6,596	...	782	3,283	2,985	690	...	2,155	16,491	28 4 11	10 15 10	8	28	
16	...	...	...	...	4,629	...	30	2,493	240	...	...	...	7,392	60 13 11	37 4 1	3	...	
137	...	24	...	...	1,349	...	...	1,549	300	...	...	...	3,198	19 1 11	7 6 1	...	18	
88	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	642	...	...	..	...	642	8 6 10	...	...	5	
8	...	...	...	...	481	...	...	989	...	...	...	3,806	5,276	70 4 4	6 9 10	2	...	2 girls. 78 boys.
...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	..	460	...	...	548	24 14 8	4 0 0	...	...	
249	...	24	...	...	6,547	...	30	5,673	540	460	...	3,806	17,056	36 14 6	13 10 7	5	23	
194	...	15	...	...	3,432	...	...	3,767	840	...	...	...	8,039	30 7 3	12 5 7	5	13	
183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	1,470	135	...	...	1,964	10 8 8	...	...	7	
...	...	1	...	...	669	...	...	1,155	...	78	...	395	2,297	43 5 5	12 9 11	...	1	23 boys. 35 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	317	...	...	515	...	545	...	106	1,483	12 0 8	4 7 5	...	...	64 boys. 7 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	120	...	...	...	117	319	12 12 1	3 4 5	...	...	
23	...	...	...	...														
400	...	16	...	...	4,500	...	...	5,916	2,310	758	...	618	14,102	22 5 9	7 2 3	5	21	
1,084	...	39	...	...	15,780	...	812	11,793	5,835	825	...	...	35,045	25 9 5	11 1 4	16	71	
31	...	1	...	...	1,863	...	...	3,079	...	1,083	...	6,579	12,604	42 6 5	6 10 10	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,115	...	40	...	...	17,643	...	812	14,872	5,835	1,908	...	6,579	47,649	28 8 1	10 5 1	18	72	

SUBSIDIARY

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the						
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	4	5	6	7*a*	7*b*	7*c*	7*d*	7*e*	7*f*	8*a*	8*b*	8*c*	8*d*	8*e*	8*f*	8*g*
	NORTHERN DIVISION.																			
	Government.																			
Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad High School.	1	305	...	305	276	243	...	...	274	6	24	1	305	...	237	40	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad Branch School No. 1	1	...	157	157	151	135	...	...	147	5	4	1	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad Branch School No. 2	1	..	171	171	168	153	...	...	165	5	1	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Virámgam 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	68	68	64	47	...	...	65	1	2	...	68	...	22	...	..	...	...
	Dholka do. ...	1	...	45	45	45	33	...	...	39	6	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godhavi do. ...	1	...	23	23	22	16	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Camp Deesa do. ...	1	...	35	35	24	19	...	...	26	2	7	...	35	...	6	1	...	...	...
	Total, Government ...	7	305	499	804	750	646	...	...	739	25	38	2	804	...	265	41	...	...	...
	Aided.																			
	Ahmedabad Mission High School	1	173	213	386	325	250	2	8	310	22	34	10	386	11	131	49	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School European and Eurasian.	1	...	33	33	31	24	32	...	...	1	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Total, Aided ...	2	173	246	419	356	274	34	8	310	23	34	10	419	11	131	49	...	...	
	Total for the District ...	9	478	745	1,223	1,106	920	34	8	1,049	48	72	12	1,223	11	396	90	..	...	
	Government.																			
Broach.	Broach High School ...	1	153	215	368	334	283	...	...	215	9	144	...	368	...	63	75	...	...	..
	Anklesvar 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	72	72	75	59	...	...	42	3	7	..	72	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	2	153	287	440	409	342	...	...	277	12	151	...	440	...	72	75	...	...	...
	Government.																			
Kaira.	Nadiád High School ...	1	140	181	321	266	228	...	...	306	13	2	...	321	...	66	...	...	...	...
	Kaira 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	...	50	50	34	29	...	...	49	1	...	..	50	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total, Government ...	2	140	231	371	300	257	...	...	355	14	2	...	371	...	74	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																			
	Dákor 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	...	47	47	49	34	...	...	47	...	...	...	47	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Kapadvanj do. ...	1	...	41	41	40	32	...	...	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Unaided ...	2	...	88	88	89	66	...		88	...	...	...	88	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	4	140	319	459	389	323	...	...	443	14	2	...	459	...	79	...	...	...	...
	Government.																			
Surat.	Surat High School ...	1	315	...	315	279	240	...	...	266	4	45	...	315	...	127	130	...	...	...
	Do. Branch School ...	1	...	402	402	382	324	...	...	361	15	26	...	402	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bulsár 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	...	166	166	155	132	1	...	135	2	28	...	166	...	24	6	...	...	...
	Navsári do. ...	1	...	140	140	123	102	...	...	97	4	39	...	140	...	5	3	...	...	...
	Ránder do. ...	1	...	41	41	49	35	...	...	36	3	2	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Government ...	5	315	749	1,064	988	833	1	...	895	28	140	...	1,064	...	156	139	...	...	...
	Aided.																			
	Surat Mission High School	1	214	181	395	351	289	2	2	272	8	107	4	395	...	56	79	...	...	...
	Do. Sir Jamsedji 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ..	1	...	151	151	142	124	...	...	...	...	151	...	151	...	...	49	...	...	...
	Do. Mr. Jahangirji 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	88	88	76	58	...	...	56	7	25	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Aided ...	3	214	420	634	569	471	2	2	328	15	283	4	634	...	56	128	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	8	529	1,169	1,698	1,557	1,304	3	2	1,223	43	423	4	1,698	...	212	267	...	...	...

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

31st March learning					Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	8*l*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.			
...	28	...	...	...	9,238	184	...	4,156	2,400	...	...	...	15,978	57 14 3	33 7 8	13	...	
...	157	...	...	...	688	...	...	1,052	1,104	...	..	...	2,844	18 12 8	4 6 8	...	33	
...	171	...	...	...	859	...	...	1,138	846	...	...	...	2,843	16 15 3	5 1 11	...	26	
...	46	...	...	...	572	36	...	198	900	...	...	...	1,706	26 13 10	8 15 11	...	6	
...	45	...	...	...	282	...	...	164	480	...	...	...	926	20 9 3	6 4 3	...	7	
...	23	...	...	...	...	171	...	31	...	150	...	...	352	16 0 0	...	...	4	
...	28	...	...	...	404	...	...	136	...	214	...	...	754	30 12 5	16 7 10	...	3	
...	498	...	...	...	12,043	391	...	6,875	5,730	364	...	...	25,403	33 13 10	16 0 11	13	79	
...	386	...	...	...	2,094	...	...	3,031	...	..	...	5,807	10,932	33 10 8	6 7 2	3	14	
...	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	195	...	100	...	692	1,173	37 3 10	5 14 6	...	...	4 are girls.
...	386	...	...	...	2,280	...	...	3,226	...	100	...	6,499	12,105	33 15 9	6 1 11	3	14	
...	884	...	...	...	14,323	391	...	10,101	5,730	464	...	6,499	37,508	33 14 6	12 15 2	16	93	
...	28	...	...	...	4,075	128	...	5,492	600	...	...	...	10,295	30 12 3	12 2 10	5	30	
...	63	...	...	...	181	...	...	566	720	...	...	...	1,467	19 10 7	2 6 10	...	6	
...	91	...	..	...	4,256	128	...	6,058	1,320	...	...	...	11,762	28 11 11	10 6 5	5	36	
...	197	...	...	...	3,781	185	55	4,039	240	...	...	...	8,300	31 3 3	14 3 5	6	21	
...	42	...	...	...	634	...	...	310	180	...	...	...	1,124	33 0 11	18 10 4	...	2	
...	239	...	...	...	4,415	185	55	4,349	420	...	...	...	9,424	31 6 7	14 11 6	6	23	
...	42	..	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	1,157	1,300	26 7 7	...	...	8	
...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	143	239	5 15 7	...	...	...	
...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	1,300	1,539	17 2 7	...	...	8	
...	322	...	...	...	4,415	185	55	4,588	420	...	...	1,300	10,963	28 2 10	11 5 7	6	31	
...	58	...	...	...	9,068	34	...	6,116	...	...	...	...	15,218	54 10 11	32 3 7	17	...	
...	402	...	...	...	2,279	...	...	2,546	1,260	...	...	...	6,085	15 15 1	5 15 6	...	53	
...	136	...	...	...	1,034	28	540	682	600	...	...	...	2,884	18 9 4	6 10 7	...	18	
...	132	...	...	...	623	...	420	567	...	...	...	...	1,610	13 1 3	5 1 0	...	6	
...	41	..	...	...	391	...	...	156	500	...	...	...	1,047	21 5 2	7 15 5	...	4	
...	769	...	...	...	13,395	62	960	10,067	2,360	...	...	...	26,844	27 3 0	13 9 1	17	81	
...	260	...	...	...	2,582	...	...	3,912	...	...	...	3,493	9,987	28 7 3	7 5 8	16	26	
...	102	...	...	...	1,216	...	2,224	2	...	...	...	...	3,442	24 1 9	8 8 3	...	14	
...	88	...	...	...	336	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	552	7 4 3	7 6 8	...	4	
...	450	...	...	...	4,134	...	2,224	4,130	...	...	...	3,493	13,981	24 8 7	7 4 1	16	44	
...	1,219	...	...	...	17,529	62	3,184	14,197	2,360	...	...	3,493	40,825	26 3 6	11 4 1	33	125	

SUBSIDIARY

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendence.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the					
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f
	NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.*																		
	Unaided.																		
Káthiáwár.	Rajkot High School ...	1	143	233	376	386	336	1	...	347	15	13	...	376	...	67	44	...	...
	Bhávnagar do. ...	1	184	...	184	165	139	...	...	171	2	11	...	184	...	74	29	...	...
	Junágad do. ...	1	85	151	236	224	193	...	...	228	8	...	...	236	...	74	...	...	...
	Navánagar do. ...	1	80	114	194	178	153	...	...	184	8	1	1	194	...	69	2	...	...
	Bhávnagar 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular ...	1	...	297	297	282	250	1	...	285	8	3	...	297	...	...	...	...	...
	Wadhwán (City) do. ...	1	...	111	111	109	86	...	...	111	...	...	...	111	...	9	...	...	...
	Limdi do. ...	1	...	94	94	83	69	...	...	87	6	1	...	94	...	7	...	...	...
	Morvi do. ...	1	...	70	70	62	50	...	..	70	...	...	...	70	...	8	...	...	...
	Mahuva do. ...	1	...	86	86	74	57	...	...	71	13	2	...	86	...	9	...	..	...
	Gondal do. ...	1	...	61	61	62	51	...	1	59	1	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhrangadra do. ...	1	...	53	53	47	39	...	...	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...
	Vala do. ...	1	...	29	29	29	21	...	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular	2	...	40	40	41	33	...	...	36	3	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14	492	1,339	1,831	1,742	1,477	2	1	1,731	64	32	1	1,831	...	317	75	...	...
Baroda State.	Navsári Sir Kavasji J. High School ...	1	92	...	92	89	71	...	...	26	...	66	...	92	...	18	66	...	...
Cutch.	Bhuj High School ...	1	49	...	49	42	35	...	...	47	1	1	...	49	...	25	18	...	...
	Do. 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular...	1	...	95	95	82	70	...	...	89	6	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...
	Mándvi do. ...	1	...	33	33	27	23	...	...	31	2	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	49	128	177	151	128	...	...	167	9	1	...	177	...	25	18	...	...
Pálanpur.	Pálanpur 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School...	1	...	70	70	64	50	...	..	57	10	3	...	70	...	8	...	..	...
	Rádhanpur do. ...	1	...	37	37	37	29	...	...	34	3	...	...	37	...	9	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	107	107	101	79	...	...	91	13	3	...	107	...	17	...	...	...
Mahi Kántha.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Rewa Kántha.	Lunáváda 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School...	1	...	18	18	20	17	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Grade do. ...	1	...	37	37	29	19	...	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	55	55	49	36	...	...	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Surat Agency.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	2	...	52	52	44	32	...	...	41	3	7	1	52	...	...	...	...	...
	Government ...	16	913	1,766	2,679	2,447	2,079	1	...	2,266	79	331	2	2,679	...	567	255	...	...
	Aided ...	5	387	666	1,053	926	746	36	10	638	38	317	14	1,053	11	187	177	..	...
	Unaided ...	27	633	1,772	2,405	2,270	1,891	2	1	2,201	90	109	2	2,405	...	382	159	...	...
	Total for the Northern Division ...	48	1,933	4,204	6,137	5,643	4,716	39	11	5,105	207	757	18	6,137	11	1,136	591	...	...

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

31st March learning					Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*g*	8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	265	...	...	...	..	...	804	4,246	...	...	11,538	...	16,588	43 0 4	...	10	31	
...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	...	330	8,569	...	10,171	61 10 3	...	5	42	
...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	...	...	8,250	...	9,689	43 3 2	...	6	29	
...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	...	...	6,751	...	7,259	40 12 10	...	3	21	
...	297	...	...	..	...	...	47	1,336	...	...	4,231	...	5,614	19 14 6	...	...	...	
...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	1,349	83	1,724	15 12 4	...	..	3	
...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	1,158	114	1,507	18 2 6	...	..	11	
...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	1,936	3	2,108	33 15 1	...	...	7	
...	77	..	...	...	...	...	..	92	...	...	1,263	327	1,682	22 14 2	...	...	6	
...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	1,504	100	1,734	27 14 2	...	...	11	
...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	405	375	906	19 1 2	...	...	1	
...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	...	612	21 5 2	...	...	5	
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	554	120	845	20 5 9	...	...	6	
...	1,439	...	...	...	...	...	851	10,015	...	330	48,120	1,123	60,439	34 12 0	...	24	173	
...	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	561	...	115	..	4,969	5,645	63 12 7	...	9	...	
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	99	261	...	...	4,075	...	4,435	106 1 7	...	1	...	
...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	2,018	...	2,245	27 2 10	...	...	5	
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	6	1,008	...	1,101	40 0 7	...	...	2	
...	134	...	...	...	...	...	99	575	...	6	7,101	...	7,781	51 3 7	...	1	7	
...	69	...	...	...	....	...	...	110	...	...	850	109	1,069	16 11 3	...	...	9	
...	28	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	1,064	114	1,184	31 13 3	...	...	8	
...	97	....	...	..	...	...	...	116	....	...	1,914	223	2,253	22 4 2	...	...	17	
...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	437	59	531	177 0 0	...	...	...	
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	163	...	242	11 11 1	...	...	2	
...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	412	...	483	16 8 8	..	...	...	
...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	575	...	725	14 8 5	...	...	2	
...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	644	...	676	15 3 7	...	...	2	
...	1,597	...	...	...	34,109	766	1,015	27,349	9,830	364	...	...	73,433	30 0 3	13 15 1	41	219	
...	836	...	...	...	6,414	...	2,224	7,356	...	100	...	9,992	26,086	28 2 8	6 14 10	19	58	
...	1,871	...	...	...	..	...	950	11,688	...	486	58,791	7,674	79,589	35 0 10	...	34	209	
...	4,304	...	...	...	40,523	766	4,189	46,393	9,830	950	58,791	17,666	179,108	31 10 0	7 2 11	94	486	4 are girls

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars					
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.																		
	Government English Schools.																		
BELGAUM.	Sirdárs' High School, Belgaum	1	145	...	145	144	117	3	1	137	1	3	...	145	...	102	...	...	...
	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1	...	76	76	61	52	...	5	69	1	1	...	76	...	...	...	...	..
	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ...	12	...	388	388	340	265	...	...	375	13	...	...	388	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14	145	464	609	545	434	3	6	581	15	4	...	609	...	102	...	...	...
	Aided.																		
	London Mission High School, Belgaum ...	1	369	...	369	334	243	...	5	345	19	...	...	369	...	67	...	...	...
	Pensioners' School, Belgaum	1	...	40	40	40	37	27	13	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Convent School, Belgaum.	1	...	33	33	25	14	1	26	3	3	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
	Portuguese English School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	369	73	442	399	294	28	44	348	22	...	...	442	...	67	...	..	...
	Total for the District ...	18	514	537	1,051	944	728	31	50	929	37	4	...	1,051	...	169	...	...	...
DHA'RWA'R.	*Government.*																		
	High School, Dhárwár ...	1	337	...	337	295	225	...	2	329	5	1	...	337	...	164	...	...	...
	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Hubli ...	1	...	139	139	110	92	..	...	135	4	...	...	139	...	12	...	...	...
	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	10	...	259	259	220	172	...	...	247	12	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	337	398	735	625	489	...	2	711	21	1	...	735	...	176	...	...	...
	Aided.																		
	Basel German Mission First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	65	65	70	63	...	3	51	11	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	..	65	65	70	63	...	3	51	11	. .	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	13	337	463	800	695	552	...	5	762	33	1	...	800	...	176	...	...	...
KALA'DGI	*Government.*																		
	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Kaládgi ...	1	...	89	89	91	69	2	...	85	2	...	...	89	...	37	...	...	...
	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Kaládgi	4	...	92	92	86	74	...	...	86	6	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	...	181	181	177	143	2	...	171	8	...	...	181	...	37	...	...	...
	Total for the District...	5	...	181	181	177	143	2	...	171	8	...	...	181	...	37	...	...	...

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

on the 31st March learning					Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*g*	8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
29	...	...	14	...	7,324	18	...	2,769	...	1,469	...	...	11,580	98 3 10	62 10 10	9	...	
40	...	...	36	...	1,186	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	1,925	36 15 2	26 3 6	...	27	
60	...	...	328	...	723	...	...	758	780	783	...	...	3,044	11 7 9	2 11 7	...	26	
129	...	...	378	...	9,233	18	...	4,266	780	2,252	...	...	16,549	38 2 2	21 4 5	9	53	
153	...	...	149	...	2,924	...	59	1,649	...	176	...	128	4,936	20 5 2	12 0 7	15	17	
...	...	...	...	...	998	...	...	1,282	...	...	...	...	2,280	61 9 11	26 15 6	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	382	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	432	30 0 7	26 9 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
153	...	...	149	...	4,304	...	59	2,981	...	176	...	128	7,648	25 15 10	14 10 5	15	24	
282	...	...	527	...	13,537	18	59	7,247	780	2,428	...	128	24,197	33 3 8	18 9 5	24	77	
24	...	...	149	...	5,583	680	698	5,167	...	...	...	...	12,128	53 14 9	14 13 2	19	21	
...	...	...	127	...	1,562	96	...	686	600	...	...	...	2,944	32 1 2	17 0 3	...	13	
...	...	...	259	...	...	..	...	1,034	231	...	...	...	1,265	5 12 1	...	...	14	
24	...	...	535	...	7,145	776	698	6,887	831	...	...	...	16,337	33 6 3	14 9 11	19	48	
...	...	...	65	...	1,404	...	...	380	...	...	...	273	2,057	33 3 6	22 10 10	...	4	
...	...	...	65	..	1,404	...	...	380	...	...	...	273	2,057	33 3 6	22 10 10	...	4	
24	...	...	600	...	8,549	776	698	7,267	831	—	...	273	18,394	34 4 11	15 7 8	19	52	
13	...	...	39	...	1,517	543	...	1,224	...	...	...	...	3,284	47 9 8	21 15 10	...	12	
4	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	383	550	40	...	...	973	13 0 11	...	...	5	
17	...	...	127	...	1,517	543	...	1,607	550	40	...	...	4,257	29 10 8	20 9 2	...	17	
17	...	...	127	...	1,517	543	...	1,607	550	40	...	...	4,257	20 10 8	20 9 2	...	17	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the						
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	4	5	6	7*a*	7*b*	7*c*	7*d*	7*e*	7*f*.	8*a*	8*b*	8*c*	8*d*	8*e*	8*f*	8*g*
	SOUTHERN DIVISION —*continued*.																			
	Government.																			
KÁNARA.	High School, Kárwár ...	1	156	...	156	159	139	...	27	125	1	..	3	156	8	42	...	...	...	...
	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Kumta ...	1	...	51	51	54	46	...	...	49	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ...	6	...	170	170	152	123	...	2 9	153	8	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	156	221	377	365	308	...	38	327	9	...	3	377	8	42	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District...	8	156	221	377	365	308	...	38	327	9	...	3	377	8	42	...	...	...	...
	Unaided (Inspected).																			
KOLHÁPUR.	Rajaram High School, Kolhápur	1	375	...	375	337	306	...	...	373	2	...	...	375	...	196	...	...	..	...
	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ...	6	...	176	176	142	113	...	...	163	13	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the State...	7	375	176	551	479	419	...	...	536	15	...	...	551	...	196	...	...	...	...
MIRAJ.	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	183	183	169	150	...	...	179	4	...	...	183	...	95	...	...	...	...
	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ...	2	...	91	91	74	58	...	...	88	3	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	274	274	243	208	...	...	267	7	...	...	274	...	95	...	...	...	...
SÁNGLI.	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	172	172	165	144	...	...	171	1	...	...	172	...	57	...	...	...	...
	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... ...	3	...	82	82	87	71	...	...	79	3	...	...	82	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	...	254	254	252	215	...	...	250	4	...	...	254	...	65	...	...	...	...
JAMKHANDI.	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	81	81	87	71	...	...	79	2	...	...	81	...	20	...	...	...	...
MUDHOL.	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	83	83	74	63	...	...	81	2	...	...	83	...	24	...	...	...	...
KURUNDVÁD.	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	...	22	22	20	16	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

31st March learning					Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Marathi.	Gujarátí.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	8*l*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
5	...	...	101	...	4,203	...	...	2,325	240	...	...	...	6,778	48 13 3	30 4 5	10	11	
...	...	...	49	...	532	...	...	344	1,200	...	...	...	2,076	44 12 3	11 7 6	...	6	
...	...	...	170	...	491	...	...	528	900	...	...	...	1,919	15 8 7	3 15 7	...	12	
5	...	...	320	...	5,226	...	...	3,207	2,340	...	...	...	10,773	34 15 5	16 14 4	10	29	
5	...	...	320	...	5,226	...	...	3,207	2,340	...	...	...	10,773	34 15 5	16 14 4	10	29	
179	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	4,973	...	...	16,349	...	22,720	74 3 11	...	18	41	
176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	...	1,232	10 14 1	...	...	...	
355	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	4,973	...	...	17,581	...	23,952	57 2 2	...	18	41	
88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	...	3,678	...	4,340	28 3 5	...	2	12	
16	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	...	637	10 15 8	...	...	3	
104	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	662	...	...	4,315	...	4,977	23 14 5	...	2	15	
115	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	...	205	...	...	2,969	...	4,495	31 3 5	...	4	12	
58	...	...	16	...	...	1,349	...	75	...	...	649	...	2,073	28 15 10	...	...	6	
173	...	...	16	...	...	2,670	...	280	...	...	3,618	...	6,568	30 7 7	...	4	18	
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	1,923	...	1,982	27 13 5	...	...	9	
59	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	84	54	...	...	...	...	1,579	25 0 4	...	...	8	
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	294	...	318	19 4 4	...	...	...	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the						
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g
SAYANU B RÁMDURG.	SOUTHERN DIVISION —*continued.*																			
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School... ...	1	...	24	24	25	21	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	...	40	40	26	18	...	...	33	7	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Native States.	19	375	954	1,329	1,209	1,063	...	...	1,292	37	...	...	1,329	...	400	...	...	...	...
	Total, Government Schools.	39	638	1,264	1,902	1,713	1,375	5	46	1,790	53	5	3	1,902	8	357	...	...	...	...
	Total, Aided Schools ...	5	369	138	507	470	357	28	47	399	33	...	...	507	...	67	...	...	...	...
	Total, Inspected (Native States' Schools)	19	375	954	1,329	1,209	1,064	...	...	1,292	37	...	...	1,329	...	400	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Southern Division	63	1,382	2,356	3,738	3,392	2,796	33	93	3,481	123	5	3	3,738	8	824	...	...	...	...
KARÁCHI.	SIND.																			
	Government.																			
	Narayen Jaggonath High School, Karáchi ...	1	134	222	356	323	301	2	4	206	58	84	2	356	4	...	130	...	...	...
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Tatta ...	1	12	47	59	56	43	...	...	54	5	...	...	59	...	...	12	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2	8	89	97	80	59	...	3	85	9	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	154	358	512	459	403	2	7	345	72	84	2	512	4	...	142	...	...	...
	Aided.																			
	Saint Patrick's School, Karáchi	1	28	128	156	144	127	44	105	2	4	...	1	156	28	...	...	...	...	...
	Grammar School, Karáchi	1	37	94	131	124	111	131	...	...	...	...	...	131	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Mission High School, Karáchi	1	49	85	134	127	100	...	1	115	14	3	1	134	...	...	20	...	...	...
	European and Eurasian School, Manora... ...	1	3	17	20	17	15	17	3	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Karáchi ...	1	...	5	5	16	14	...	...	...	...	5	....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	117	329	446	428	367	192	109	117	18	8	2	446	42	...	20	...	...	...
	Total, Karáchi ...	9	271	687	958	888	771	194	116	462	90	92	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD.	*Government.*																			
	High School, Hyderabad.	1	230	86	316	309	249	1	...	297	16	2	...	316	...	...	230	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2	...	62	62	56	45	...	...	60	2	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	230	148	378	365	294	1	...	357	18	2	...	378	...	...	230	...	...	...
	Aided.																			
	Mission High School, Hyderabad	1	75	108	183	181	129	...	7	162	11	...	3	183	...	...	74	...	...	...
	Saint Joseph's School, Hyderabad	1	1	7	8	11	10	5	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	European and Eurasian School, Hyderabad ...	1	3	21	24	22	21	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Hyderabad	2	...	176	176	175	157	...	...	174	2	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	79	312	391	389	317	29	10	336	13	...	3	391	..	...	74	...	...	...

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

31st March learning					Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Sindi.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	8*l*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	344	...	360	16 13 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
774	...	...	155	...	...	4,111	1,482	6,068	...	...	28,075	...	39,736	37 5 5	...	24	91	
175	...	...	1,360	...	23,121	1,337	698	15,968	4,501	2,292	...	...	47,917	34 13 5	16 12 11	38	147	
153	...	...	214	...	5,708	...	59	3,361	...	176	...	401	9,705	27 2 9	15 15 8	15	28	
774	...	...	155	...	...	4,111	1,482	6,068	...	...	28,075	...	39,736	37 5 5	...	24	91	
1,102	...	...	1,729	...	28 829	5,448	2,239	25,397	4,501	2,468	28,075	401	97,358	34 13 0	10 4 11	77	266	
27	87	8	...	100	6,663	200	...	4,773	465	...	...	6	12,107	40 3 2	22 1 11	5	28	
...	...	...	...	47	844	...	...	257	954	...	...	...	2,055	47 12 8	19 10 1	...	2	
...	...	...	...	97	837	7	...	250	682	...	...	...	1,776	30 1 8	14 3 0	...	5	
27	87	8	...	244	8,344	207	...	5,280	2,101	...	...	6	15,938	39 6 10	20 11 11	5	35	
...	...	...	...	15	1,604	...	2,563	1,571	360	...	...	...	6,098	48 0 3	12 10 1	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	2,031	...	2,698	3,445	...	1,872	...	...	10,046	90 2 10	18 3 8	1	3	
11	34	...	...	69	1,130	...	157	779	...	822	...	...	2,888	28 12 3	11 4 1	1	4	
...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	557	...	...	...	10	842	56 2 2	18 5 4	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	265	...	...	231	300	156	...	26	978	69 13 9	18 14 10	...	7	
11	34	...	...	84	5,305	...	5,418	6.583	660	2,850	...	36	20,852	56 11 1	14 6 9	2	23	
...	...	...	...	...	13,649	207	5,418	11,863	2,761	2,850	...	42	36,790	47 11 6	17 1 3	7	58	
...	...	...	...	86	6,780	252	...	5,283	600	...	...	...	12,916	51 13 11	27 3 8	11	23	
...	...	...	...	62	513	...	...	125	682	...	...	...	1,320	29 5 4	11 6 5	...	10	
...	...	...	...	148	7,293	253	...	5,408	1,282	...	...	...	14,236	48 6 9	24 12 11	11	33	
...	...	4	...	105	2,120	...	155	918	...	215	...	...	3,408	26 6 8	16 6 11	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	144	...	106	...	39	400	40 0 0	11 1 7	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	1,223	...	...	1,528	72 12 2	14 8 5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	176	664	...	...	760	...	...	...	...	1,424	9 1 1	4 3 8	...	...	
...	...	4	...	281	3,200	...	155	1,822	...	1,544	...	39	6,760	21 5 2	10 1 6	...	13	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the						
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hebrew.	French.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	8g
	SIND—*continued.*																			
	Unaided.																			
HYDERABAD.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Hyderabad	1	...	53	53	46	43	...	...	50	3	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Hyderabad ...	9	309	513	822	801	654	30	10	743	34	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government.																			
SHIKÁRPUR.	High School, Shikárpur...	1	156	87	243	250	202	...	...	213	29	1	...	243	...	...	156	...	...	...
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Sukkur ..	1	50	107	157	180	143	...	...	140	15	2	...	157	...	...	51	...	...	...
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2	23	222	245	191	142	...	...	216	28	...	1	245	...	...	23	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	229	416	645	621	487	...	...	569	72	3	1	645	...	...	230	...	...	...
	Aided.																			
	European and Eurasian School, Sukkur... ...	1	...	26	26	28	22	25	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panjabi 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Sukkur	1	...	5	5	2	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	31	31	30	24	25	1	5	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																			
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	20	33	53	47	44	...	...	52	1	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Shikárpur ...	7	249	480	729	698	556	25	1	626	73	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government.																			
THAR AND PARKAR.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	...	28	28	23	16	2	...	20	5	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government.																			
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	10	26	36	38	26	...	...	31	5	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Government Schools	13	623	976	1,599	1,508	1,227	5	7	1,322	172	89	4	1,599	4	...	602	...	...	...
	Total, Aided Schools...	12	196	672	868	848	709	246	120	458	31	8	5	868	42	...	94	...	...	...
	Total, Unaided Schools...	2	20	86	106	93	87	...	...	102	4	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Sind...	27	839	1,734	2,573	2,449	2,023	251	127	1,882	207	97	9	2,573	46	...	696	...	...	...
ADEN.	Government Aden English School	1	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	11	38	7	6	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Government Schools	138	4,326	8,256	12,582	11,806	9,967	40	70	10,639	544	1,240	49	12,582	112	2,288	1,480	...	2	...
	Total, Aided Schools...	65	2,143	6,359	8,502	8,087	6,818	3,465	354	2,964	396	1,181	142	8,502	711	566	623	...	45	62
	Total, Unaided Schools...	69	2,370	4,961	7,331	6,843	5,740	9	5	5,429	388	1,496	4	7,331	38	1,291	966	...	...	...
	Grand Total, English Schools	272	8,839	19,576	28,415	26,736	22,525	3,514	429	19,032	1,328	3,917	195	28,415	861	4,145	3,069	...	47	62

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

31st March learning						Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Sindi.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*h*	8*i*	8*j*	8*k*	8*l*	8*m*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	0 3 9	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,493	253	155	7,240	1,282	1,544	...	39	21,006	32 1 9	16 0 9	11	55	
...	...	...	...	87	...	2,134	337	...	3,990	2,856	...	...	134	9,451	46 12 7	10 9 0	...	26	
...	...	...	...	106	...	420	...	...	904	1,729	...	...	...	3,053	21 4 2	2 14 10	...	42	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	1,578	...	525	884	...	...	28	4,176	29 6 6	8 5 8	...	15	
...	...	...	...	193	...	3,715	1,915	...	5,419	5,469	...	...	162	16,680	34 3 4	7 9 11	...	83	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	758	...	...	...	...	1,939	86 2 10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	100 0 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,381	758	...	...	...	...	2,139	87 4 11	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	36	0 13 1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,715	1,915	1,381	6,213	5,469	...	...	162	18,855	33 14 6	6 10 11	...	83	
...	...	...	...	28	...	262	...	...	...	482	...	...	...	744	46 8 0	16 6 0	...	5	
...	...	...	...	36	...	577	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	41 8 7	22 3 1	...	6	
27	87	8	...	649	...	20,191	2,878	...	16,107	9,334	...	...	168	48,678	39 10 9	16 7 4	16	162	
11	34	4	...	365	...	8,505	...	6,954	9,163	660	4,394	...	75	29,751	41 15 1	11 15 10	2	36	
...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	46	0 8 6	...	...	9	
38	121	12	...	1,120	...	28,696	2,878	6,954	25,316	9,994	4,394	...	243	78,475	38 12 7	14 2 6	18	207	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,780	2,458	81	1,362	649	...	1,33,303	4,981	7,954	1,69,258	35,306	4,221	...	168	3,55,191	30 1 4	11 4 8	242	847	
1,424	1,349	235	219	365	28	76,527	...	71,236	1,14,605	990	32,027	...	17,047	3,12,432	38 10 2	9 7 5	127	298	
1,117	2,940	83	155	106	...	...	5,472	6,158	56,090	...	1,812	90,780	7,674	1,67,986	24 8 9	...	125	322	
5,321	6,747	399	1,736	1,120	28	2,09,830	10,453	85,348	3,39,953	36,296	38,060	90,780	24,889	8,35,609	31 4 1	7 13 6	494	1,467	

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Female High and Middle

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the		
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Maráthi.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	4	5	6	7*a*	7*b*	7*c*	7*d*	7*e*	7*f*	8*a*	8*b*	8*c*
	CENTRAL DIVISION.															
	Aided.															
Poona District.	Victoria High School, Poona	1	13	97	110	114	83	91	3	4	...	7	5	110	8	15
	Convent School, Poona ...	1	...	123	123	118	103	123	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...
	St. Mary's High School, Poona	1	26	119	145	140	117	144	...	...	...	...	1	145	1	...
	Scottish Girls' School, Poona	1	1	38	39	25	19	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	1
	St, Ann's School, Poona .	1	...	25	25	26	21	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
	Conference School, Poona.	1	...	58	58	64	56	55	3	...	...	...	...	58	12	...
	Camp Orphanage Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Mission House, Poona...	1	...	19	19	21	20	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Zenana Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Civil Lines, Poona	1	...	12	12	11	10	...	11	...	...	...	1	12	...	...
	Total ...	8	40	491	531	519	429	452	61	4	...	7	7	531	21	35
Thána Ratnágiri District.	All Saints' Orphanage Anglo-Vernacular School, Dápoli	1	...	5	5	6	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	St. Joseph's Native Female Orphanage, Bándra.	1	...	272	272	260	207	257	8	...	...	7	...	272	...	...
Island of Bombay.	Fort Convent High School, Bombay	1	8	67	75	64	42	69	...	...	...	2	4	75	...	...
	Mázgaon Convent High School, Bombay ...	1	10	59	69	71	67	64	...	...	2	3	...	69	...	...
	St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon	1	13	93	106	102	87	101	5	...	...	...	...	106	...	...
	Mrs. Thomas E. and E School, Khetvádi, Bombay.	1	...	19	19	20	14	14	1	...	...	4	...	19	...	...
	Indo-British Institution, Sonápur	1	...	61	61	59	50	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	15
	St. Joseph's Girls' School, Cavel Street, Bombay...	1	...	142	142	106	82	142	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...
	Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society's E. and E. Girls' School, Girgaon ...	1	...	71	71	61	50	59	7	3	1	1	...	71	...	16
	Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla... ...	1	...	145	145	147	125	145	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...
	Baptist Day-School, Foras Road, Bombay	1	...	34	34	24	21	19	2	...	...	13	...	34	...	...
	Girls' School dedicated to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Lower Máhim	1	...	90	90	68	49	86	...	...	...	4	...	90	...	...
	Frere-Fletcher School, Esplanade	1	...	60	60	60	48	16	...	3	...	30	11	60	...	...
	B. B. &. C. I. Railway Company's Day-School, Parel	1	...	45	45	35	30	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
	Sir Cowasji Jahangirji Readymoney Anglo-Vernacular School, Khetvádi	1	...	51	51	38	30	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	...
	Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Girgaon ...	1	...	18	18	18	17	...	16	2	...	...	...	18	...	18
	Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, New Vádi.	1	...	17	17	13	3	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Alexandra Native Girls' School, Bombay ...	1	...	37	37	33	21	...	...	1	...	36	...	37	...	...
	Adarji Cowasji Anglo-Vernacualr Girls' School, Dhobi Taláv	1	...	29	29	19	14	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...
		17	31	1,038	1,069	938	755	821	31	26	3	173	15	1,069	...	66

FORM No. 3.

Schools (English) for the official year 1883-84.

31st March learning				Expenditure.					Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Gujarátí.	French.	Hindustáni.	Portuguese.	Provincial Revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*d*	8*e*	8*f*	8*g*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	9	...	..	1,800	...	2,010	2,204	6,014	52 12 1	15 12 8	...	5	40 boys and 70 girls.
...	...	...	..	2,472	...	6,000	1,004	9,476	80 4 10	20 15 2	...	9	
...	38	...	...	3,126	...	8,967	...	12,093	86 6 1	22 5 3	3	3	24 boys and 121 girls.
...	...	...	...	174	...	647	1,095	1,916	76 10 2	6 15 4	...	...	10 boys and 29 girls.
...	...	...	...	215	35	100	250	600	23 1 2	8 4 3	...	...	
...	11	1	...	346	...	2,361	...	2,707	42 4 9	5 6 6	...	...	22 boys and 36 girls.
...	...	...	...	355	...	...	845	1,200	57 2 3	16 14 5	...	4	
...	...	...	...	121	...	15	739	875	79 8 9	11 0 0	...	...	
...	58	1	...	8,609	35	20,100	6,137	34,881	67 3 3	16 9 4	3	21	
...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	130	21 10 8	.....	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,384	3,735	2,142	139	8,400	32 4 11	9 2 8	...	3	
...	15	...	...	886	2,078	2,256	...	5,220	81 9 0	13 13 6	1	1	8 boys and 67 girls.
...	13	...	...	1,241	890	2,218	...	4,349	61 4 0	17 7 7	...	...	
...	18	...	...	1,479	1,205	6,987	715	10,386	101 13 2	14 8 0	1	3	21 boys and 85 girls.
...	...	...	...	84	93	471	...	648	32 6 5	4 3 2	...	...	7 boys and 12 girls.
...	...	...	...	872	...	2,881	19	3,772	63 14 11	14 12 5	...	3	
...	...	...	...	924	...	934	349	2,207	20 13 2	8 11 6	...	1	
...	...	...	...	1,672	...	1,433	1,074	4,179	68 8 1	27 6 6	...	2	20 boys and 51 girls.
...	...	...	...	2,472	7,301	2,803	651	13,227	89 15 8	16 13 1	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	49	221	153	423	17 10 0	.....	...	...	12 boys and 22 girls.
...	...	...	28	457	...	628	..	1,085	15 15 4	6 11 6	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	40	2,875	...	2,915	48 9 4	.....	...	...	13 boys and 47 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	386	2,933	3,319	94 13 3	.....	...	...	22 boys and 23 girls.
51	...	...	...	277	...	230	...	507	13 5 6	7 4 7	...	...	
...	...	...	...	406	...	19	535	960	53 5 4	22 8 10	...	...	
...	...	...	...	80	...	41	400	521	40 1 3	6 2 6	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	1,264	512	1,450	3,226	97 12 1	.....	...	...	
29	...	...	...	63	260	157	...	480	25 4 3	3 5 1	...	....	
80	50	...	28	10,913	13,180	25,052	8,279	57,424	61 3 6	11 10 2	2	25	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the 31st			
			In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Latin.	Portuguese.	Hindustáni.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d
	CENTRAL DIVISION —*continued.*																
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
	Unaided.																
ISLAND OF BOMBAY.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palao Road, Bombay ...	1	...	19	19	19	12	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
	Total, Bombay ...	18	31	1,057	1,088	957	767	821	31	45	3	173	15	1,088	...	28	...
	Grand Total, Central Division	28	71	1,825	1,896	1,742	1,409	1,530	105	49	3	187	22	1,896	21	28	1
	NORTH-EAST DIVISION.																
	Aided.																
NA'SIK	G. I. P. Railway School at Igatpuri	1	34	...	34	34	27	32	2	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
	NORTHERN DIVISION.																
	Unaided.																
SURAT DISTRICT.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	..	12	12	12	11	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.																
	Government.																
KA'NARA.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Kárwár ...	1	...	27	27	25	17	...	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
	Aided.																
BELGAUM.	Convent School, Belgaum.	1	...	15	15	10	10	2	9	...	...	4	...	15	...	...	...
	Mrs. Murray's School, Belgaum	1	...	17	17	15	15	14	...	...	...	3	...	17	...	...	...
DHA'RWA'R.	European and Eurasian Girls' School, Dhárwár .	1	...	10	10	9	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	42	42	34	33	26	9	...	...	7	...	42	..	...	...
	Government Schools ...	1	...	27	27	25	17	...	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
	Aided Schools	3	...	42	42	34	33	26	9	...	...	7	...	42	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Southern Division	4	...	69	69	59	50	26	36	...	...	7	...	69	...	...	...
	SIND.																
	Aided.																
KARA'CHI.	Convent School, Karáchi.	1	19	112	131	132	105	67	59	4	...	1	...	131	...	...	...
	Total, Government Schools	1	...	27	27	25	17	...	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
	Total, Aided Schools ...	32	124	1,960	2,084	1,923	1,562	1,655	175	34	3	195	22	2,084	21	28	1
	Total, Unaided Schools ...	2	...	31	31	31	23	...	...	19	...	12	...	31	...	...	...
	Grand Total, English Schoo s	35	124	2,018	2,142	1,979	1,602	1,655	202	53	3	207	22	2,142	21	28	1

FORM No. 3—*continued.*

March learning				Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Marathi.	Gujarati.	French.	Kánarese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation.	Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.)	
8*e*	8*f*	8*g*	8*h*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	5 4 3	...	...	...	
66	80	50	...	10,913	...	13,180	25,152	...	8,279	...	...	57,524	60 1 9	11 6 5	2	25	
106	80	108	...	21,906	...	17,080	47,394	...	14,555	...	...	1,00,935	57 15 0	12 9 2	5	49	199 boys, 1,697 girls.
...	...	...	...	333	...	...	227	...	...	...	2,487	3,047	89 9 10	9 12 8	..	...	12 boys, 22 girls.
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	59	75	6 4 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27	...	495	...	...	330	...	...	...	825	50 0 0	...	...	..	
...	...	...	..	165	...	...	110	...	...	...	6	281	28 14 1	16 15 4	...	...	
3	...	...	...	205	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	945	63 0 0	13 10 8	..	...	
...	...	...	...	519	...	...	294	...	353	...	...	1,166	140 7 8	62 8 6	...	1	
3	...	...	...	889	...	...	1,144	...	353	...	6	2,392	79 10 5	29 9 7	...	1	
...	...	...	27	...	495	...	...	330	...	...	...	825	50 0 0	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	889	...	...	1,144	...	353	...	6	2,392	79 10 5	29 9 7	...	1	
3	...	...	27	889	495	...	1,144	330	353	...	6	3,217	64 15 2	17 15 2	...	1	
...	...	10	...	2,588	...	4,880	1,962	360	534	...	...	10,324	98 5 2	24 10 4	...	13	
...	...	...	27	...	495	...	...	330	...	...	...	825	50 0 0	...	...	...	
109	80	118	...	25,716	...	21,960	50,627	360	15,442	...	2,493	1,16,598	60 10 2	13 6 0	5	63	
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	59	175	5 10 4	...	...	...	
109	92	118	27	25,716	495	21,960	50,743	690	15,442	...	2,552	1,17,598	59 6 9	12 15 11	5	63	

Statistical Returns of Primary Schools (Vernacular)

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the 31st			
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d
	CENTRAL DIVISION.																
Poona.	Government	255	3,445	9,463	12,908	12,960	9,814	2	7	11,908	886	5	100	12,581	27	300	...
	Aided ... By results...	8	149	450	599	587	439	4	46	484	51	...	14	599	...	...	...
	Aided ... Indigenous...	20	203	1,174	1,377	1,320	1,040	...	...	1,301	76	...	...	1,377	...	...	...
	Unaided—Bhor	11	63	230	293	281	210	...	...	288	5	...	...	293	...	...	...
	Police School	1	15	41	56	61	42	...	...	49	7	...	...	56	...	...	...
	Jail Schools	2	10	41	51	57	54	1	1	36	9	...	4	46	3	2	..
	Government Night Schools	3	...	85	85	74	51	...	...	71	14	...	...	85	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools	300	3,885	11,484	15,369	15,340	11,650	7	54	14,137	1,048	5	118	15,037	30	302	...
Sholá'pur.	Government	168	2,331	5,128	7,459	7,380	5,567	1	...	6,917	520	21	...	7,386	15	58	...
	Aided ... By results...	4	19	70	89	81	61	...	46	37	5	...	1	89	...	...	...
	Aided ... Indigenous...	1	5	36	41	37	28	...	...	38	3	...	...	41	...	...	...
	Unaided. Akalkot ...	20	171	716	887	875	695	...	...	772	115	...	...	828	...	59	...
	Unaided. Modnimb ...	8	35	187	222	239	164	...	...	214	8	...	...	222	...	...	...
	Unaided. Miraj(Junior)	3	4	39	43	51	35	...	...	40	3	...	...	43	...	..	...
	Unaided. Kurundvád.	2	14	120	134	119	91	...	...	119	15	...	...	134	...	...	...
	Do. Pandharpur Sanskrit ...	1	...	24	24	22	13	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
	Police School	1	...	61	61	58	15	...	...	33	28	...	...	61	...	...	...
	Jail School	1	...	9	9	9	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
	Government Night School	2	...	71	71	71	56	...	...	67	4	...	...	71	...	...	...
	Unaided Night School ...	2	...	50	50	47	44	...	...	45	5	...	...	50	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools	213	2,579	6,511	9,090	8,989	6,777	1	46	8,315	706	21	1	8,958	15	117	...
Sa'ta'ra.	Government	222	4,611	9,549	14,160	14,000	10,755	3	...	13,081	1,071	4	1	13,790	..	370	...
	Aided ... By results ..	1	13	22	35	29	24	7	20	8	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
	Aided ... Indigenous...	7	15	314	329	298	246	...	...	321	8	...	...	329	...	...	...
	Unaided. Bhor ...	7	84	210	294	285	218	...	...	286	8	...	...	294	...	...	...
	Unaided. Phaltan ...	15	88	562	650	671	546	...	...	608	42	...	...	650	...	...	...
	Unaided. Aundh ...	18	253	500	753	736	567	...	...	725	28	...	...	753	...	...	...
	Unaided. Jath ..	17	98	567	665	664	525	...	...	609	56	...	...	641	...	24	...
	Police School	1	...	49	49	33	33	...	...	42	7	...	...	49	...	...	...
	Government Night School	8	...	329	329	309	203	...	...	293	36	...	..	329	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools	296	5,162	12,102	17,264	17,025	13,117	10	20	15,973	1,256	4	1	16,870	...	394	...
Ratna'giri.	Government	136	4,485	6,546	11,031	10,915	8,067	11	51	10,412	557	...	...	10,935	...	96	...
	Aided ... By results ...	1	6	23	29	27	20	...	5	24	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
	Aided ... Indigenous...	3	26	70	96	110	81	...	...	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	...
	Unaided—Sávantvádi ..	44	1,115	1,548	2,663	2,527	1,904	...	57	2,398	208	...	...	2,615	...	48	...
	Police School	1	38	88	126	96	61	...	...	120	6	...	...	126	...	...	...
	Jail School	1	...	7	7	10	9	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools	186	5,670	8,282	13,952	13,685	10,142	11	113	13,057	771	...	...	13,808	...	144	...
Tha'na.	Government	145	2,140	6,310	8,450	8,176	6,024	264	298	6,731	679	349	129	7,327	646	353	...
	Aided—By results ...	2	...	163	163	153	111	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided—Jawhár ...	6	31	239	270	246	170	...	...	197	33	...	40	270	...	...	...
	Police School	1	37	52	89	112	52	...	...	83	4	...	2	89	...	...	...
	Jail School	1	6	13	19	25	25	1	...	17	1	...	...	19	...	...	...
	Government Night School	1	...	58	58	62	36	...	...	53	1	...	4	58	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools	156	2,214	6,835	9,049	8,774	6,418	428	298	7,081	718	349	175	7,763	646	353	...

FORM No. 4.

for Boys for the official year 1883-84.

March learning				Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Sindi.	Portuguese.	Sanskrit.	Hebrew.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Endowment and other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8e	8f	8g	8h	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	...	13,901	26,712	11,916	1,079	193	...	332	54,133	4 3 7	1 1 6	281	969	343 girls. 12,262 boys.
...	...	...	...	586	...	546	...	723	...	908	2,763	4 11 4	0 15 11	11	39	32 do. 567 do.
...	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	199	0 2 5	...	...	49	
...	...	...	...	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	4 2 2	...	3	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	0 0 9	...	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	333	5 13 5	...	4	4	
...	...	...	...	100	...	20	...	38	...	...	158	2 2 2	1 5 7	...	7	
...	...	...	...	14,587	28,074	12,485	1,079	954	...	1,573	58,752	3 13 9	0 15 5	299	1,101	
...	...	...	...	9,594	16,852	5,427	2,525	...	...	...	34,398	4 10 7	1 4 10	253	726	118 girls. 7,341 boys.
...	...	...	...	192	...	32	...	...	...	624	848	10 7 6	2 5 11	...	13	16 do. 73 do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,596	...	4,596	5 4 0	...	11	76	11 do. 876 do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	1,380	...	1,455	6 1 4	...	6	10	10 do. 212 do.
..	...	...	...			Information not received.						...	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	441	...	527	4 6 10	...	5	10	
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	13 10 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	168	168	3 9 2	...	...	...	
...	...	48	...	9,786	16,852	5,620	2,525	...	6,417	1,092	42,292	4 13 0	1 1 5	275	846	
...	...	...	...	14,216	33,916	10,876	...	32	...	6	59,046	4 3 5	1 0 3	421	1,171	134 girls. 13,926 boys.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	..	...	...	242	260	8 15 5	...	1	2	11 do. 24 do.
...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	105	0 5 7	...	1	10	
...	...	10	...	...	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	1,135	3 15 8	...			24 do. 270 do.
...	...	...	...	...	1,832	701	...	360	...	3	2,896	4 5 0	...	56	146	10 do. 640 do.
...	...	...	...	...	2,809	...	...	...	...	...	2,809	3 13 1	...			17 do. 736 do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,011	...	3,011	4 8 6	...			33 do. 632 do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	115	180	5 7 3	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	1 11 3	...	...	42	
...	...	10	...	14,742	39,797	11,660	...	392	3,011	366	69,968	4 1 9	0 13 3	479	1,376	
...	...	...	...	17,232	14,553	6,212	...	120	...	...	38,117	3 7 10	1 9 3	450	975	110 girls. 10,921 boys.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121	4 7 8	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	0 2 6	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	8,045	1,626	...	525	130	...	10,326	4 1 5	...	93	207	17 do. 2,646 do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	84	0 14 0	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	17,232	22,615	7,838	...	645	130	205	48,665	3 8 10	1 9 3	544	1,193	
...	124	...	...	14,534	19,141	6,556	166	51	...	754	41,202	5 0 7	1 12 5	205	679	531 girls. 7,919 boys.
...	163	...	...	129	...	94	...	363	...	120	706	4 9 10	0 13 6	...	1	55 do. 108 do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	1,176	4 12 5	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	3 9 0	3 9 0	3	8	6 do. 13 do.
...	287	...	...	14,884	19,141	6,650	166	414	...	2,050	43,305	4 15 0	1 11 2	212	698	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the 31st			
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d
	CENTRAL DIVISION — *continued.*																
Kolába.	Government	102	2,153	4,075	6,228	6,225	4,466	3	9	5,425	664	1	126	5,731	...	497	...
	Unaided—Bhor	6	79	153	232	215	146	...	...	229	1	...	2	232	...	...	...
	Police School	1	...	36	36	36	13	...	...	35	...	...	1	36	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Day Schools.	109	2,232	4,264	6,496	6,476	4,625	3	9	5,689	665	1	129	5,999	...	497	...
Island of Bombay.	Government	37	1,976	2,524	4,500	4,519	3,724	8	7	3,711	342	414	18	2,497	1,879	124	...
	Aided ... { By results ...	15	584	1,097	1,681	1,626	1,376	...	73	261	447	773	127	451	801	429	...
	Aided ... { Indigenous ..	7	188	330	518	556	457	...	2	511	5	...	...	518	...	...	...
	Unaided	12	398	745	1,143	1,073	858	...	1	508	126	508	...	357	786	...	...
	Aided Night Schools ..	3	115	36	151	150	101	1	1	144	5	...	...	151	...	...	...
	Government Night Schools	2	...	89	89	87	62	...	...	58	31	...	...	...	89	...	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools	76	3,261	4,821	8,082	8,011	6,578	9	84	5,193	956	1,695	145	3,974	3,555	553	...
Abstract of Totals for the Central Division.	Police Schools in Division	6	90	327	417	396	216	...	...	362	52	...	3	417	...	...	...
	Jail Schools in Division...	5	16	70	86	101	96	2	1	69	10	...	4	81	3	2	...
	Night Schools.																
	Government	16	...	632	632	603	408	...	...	542	86	...	4	543	89	...	...
	Aided	3	115	36	151	150	101	1	1	144	5	...	...	151	...	...	...
	Unaided	2	...	50	50	47	44	...	...	45	5	...	...	50	...	...	...
	Total ...	21	115	718	833	800	553	1	1	731	96	...	4	744	89	...	...
	Total, Government Schools	1,065	21,141	43,595	64,736	64,175	48,417	292	372	58,185	4,719	794	374	60,247	2,567	1,798	...
	Total, Aided Schools ...	69	1,208	3,749	4,957	4,824	3,883	174	192	3,081	595	773	142	3,564	801	429	...
	Total, Unaided Schools ...	181	2,539	6,237	8,776	8,501	6,454	2	59	7,448	710	508	49	7,854	789	133	...
	Grand Total, Night Schools	21	115	718	833	800	553	1	1	731	96	...	4	744	89	...	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools in the Central Division ...	1,336	25,003	54,299	79,302	78,300	59,307	469	624	69,445	6,120	2,075	569	72,409	4,246	2,360	...
	NORTH-EAST DIVISION.																
	Day Schools.																
Khándesh.	Government	367	5,080	15,748	20,828	20,804	14,671	...	7	18,370	2,292	8	151	19,460	83	1,285	...
	Aided ... { By results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... { Indigenous...	4	19	88	107	111	81	...	...	99	8	...	...	107	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ...	371	5,099	15,836	20,935	20,915	14,752	...	7	18,469	2,300	8	151	19,567	83	1,285	...
	Day Schools.																
Ahmednagar.	Government	222	3,203	8,116	11,319	11,356	8,121	...	2	9,889	1,303	8	117	10,975	...	344	...
	Aided ... { By results ...	2	69	13	82	69	68	...	76	6	...	...	...	82	...	...	...
	Aided ... { Indigenous...	38	90	570	660	574	421	...	167	477	14	2	...	660	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	262	3,362	8,699	12,061	11,999	8,610	...	245	10,372	1,317	10	117	11,717	...	344	...
	Day Schools.																
Násik.	Government	237	3,193	8,798	11,991	11,687	8,631	...	5	10,248	1,347	3	388	11,356	...	635	...
	Aided ... { By results ...	3	80	168	248	240	185	...	65	149	27	3	4	247	1	...	...
	Aided ... { Indigenous...	4	6	69	75	77	62	...	5	65	5	...	...	75	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	244	3,279	9,035	12,314	12,004	8,878	...	75	10,462	1,379	6	392	11,678	1	635	...
	Total, Government ...	826	11,476	32,662	44,138	43,848	31,424	...	14	38,507	4,942	19	656	41,791	83	2,264	...
	Total, Aided	51	264	908	1,172	1,072	818	...	313	796	54	5	4	1,171	1	...	...
	Total, Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government Police Schools in the Districts.	3	15	113	128	124	96	...	1	64	35	...	28	128	...	...	...
	Total, Day Schools ...	880	11,755	33,683	45,438	45,044	32,338	...	328	39,367	5,031	24	688	43,090	84	2,264	...

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

March learning				Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed		Remarks.	
Sindi.	Portuguese.	Sanskrit.	Hebrew.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Edowment and other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)		
8e	8f	8g	8h	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9	10	11	12	13		14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
				6,703	14,755	4,049	218	32	...	...	25,757	4 2 2	1 1 3	173	421	372 girls.	5,856 boys.
...	...	...	...	...	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	5 3 2	...	3	21		
...	...	...	...		..	11	...	...	...	...	11	0 4 11	...	...	..		
...	...	...	...	6,703	15,858	4,060	218	32	...	...	26,871	4 2 5	1 0 6	176	442		
				4,413	...	16,549	14,175	...	...	...	35,137	7 12 4	0 15 7	180	440	33 girls.	4,467 boys.
...	...	...	...	4,393	...	2,314	5,000	2,864	...	3,603	18,174	11 2 10	2 11 3	61	138	39 do.	1,642 do.
...	...	...	127	...	154	...	...	...	..	...	154	0 4 5	...	6	2		
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,458	...	418	...	3,038	7,914	7 6 0	..	7	10		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	2 3 6	..	...	...		
...	...	...	...	153	...	40	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	127	8,959	154	23,361	19,175	3,282	...	6,641	61,572	7 11 0	1 1 11	254	590		
						79	...	...	...	199	278	0 11 3	...	4	22		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	333	333	3 4 9	...	4	4		
...	...	...	...	...	...												
				1,000	...	60	...	38	...	...	1,098	1 13 1	1 10 6	3	57		
...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		168	3 9 2	...	...	...		
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168							
				1,000	...	60	...	38	...	168	1,266	1 9 3	1 4 0	3	57		
...	...	24	...														
				80,593	1,25,929	61,585	18,163	428	...	1,092	2,87,790	4 7 11	1 4 2	1,963	5,381	1,741 girls.	62,692 boys.
...	124	...	...	5,300	475	3,004	5,000	3,950	...	5,618	23,347	4 10 1	1 1 6	81	260	153 do.	4,804 do.
...	163	...	127	..	16,087	7,025	...	1,303	9,558	5,049	39,022	4 9 5	...	192	548	128 do.	8,648 do.
...	...	34	...	1,000	...	60	...	38	...	168	1,266	1 9 3	1 4 0	3	57		
...	...	24	..														
...	287	58	127	86,893	1,42,491	71,674	23,163	5,719	9,558	11,927	3,51,425	4 7 11	1 1 9	2,239	6,246		
																Boys.	Girls.
				21,448	66,814	13,427	800	...	...	...	1,02,489	4 11 5	0 13 2	487	1,421	20,485	343
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0 10 9	0 1 5	1	14		
...	...	...	..	10	65	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
...	...	...	...	21,458	66,879	13,427	800	...	...	...	1,02,564	4 11 1	0 13 1	488	1,435		
				17,522	23,066	7,982	500	...	...	...	49,070	4 4 8	1 8 3	258	780	10,997	322
...	...	...	...	131	...	20	...	809	...	221	1,181	11 14 4	1 14 4	...	...	77	5
...	...	...	...	778	100	...	...	15	..	4,482	5,375	9 5 7	1 5 7	...	32	615	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...														
				18,431	23,166	8,002	500	824	...	4,703	55,626	4 9 2	1 6 2	258	812		
				16,425	33,017	7,810	260	...	...	...	57,512	4 14 7	1 6 4	272	862	11,765	226
...	...	...	...	375	...	334	...	...	...	2,382	3,091	12 14 9	1 9 0	2	6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1		941
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
...	...	...	...	16,800	33,017	8,144	260	...	...	2,382	60,603	5 0 4	1 6 3	276	869		
...	...	...	...	55,395	1,22,897	29,219	1,560	...	...	...	2,09,071	4 10 6	1 2 5	1,017	3,063		
...	...	...		[illegible]	165	354	...	824	...	7,085	9,722	8 8 11	1 3 3	5	53		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8		
	...	...	...	56,689	1,23,062	29,573	1,560	824	...	7,085	2,18,793	4 12 0	1 2 6	1,024	3,124		

District or State,	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the 31st			
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d
	NORTH-EAST DIVISION—*continued.*																
	Night Schools.																
Khándesh.	Government	17	...	405	405	435	248	...	...	302	103	...	...	306	...	99	...
Ahmednagar.	Government	4	14	145	159	161	105	...	...	141	18	...	...	159	...	...	...
Násik.	Government	14	12	413	425	434	228	...	...	295	108	...	22	360	...	65	...
	Total ...	35	26	963	989	1,030	581	...	...	738	229	...	22	825	...	164	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools, North-East Division ...	915	11,781	34,646	46,427	46,074	32,919	...	328	40,105	5,260	24	710	43,915	84	2,428	...
	NORTHERN DIVISION.																
	Day Schools.																
Ahmedabad.	Government	162	4,987	8,898	13,885	12,611	9,434	...	37	11,963	1,826	43	16	...	13,885	...	...
	Camp Deesa	1	29	43	72	86	61	...	...	47	16	9	...	...	72	...	...
	Aided ... By results ...	3	138	233	371	396	283	...	7	308	45	11	...	...	371	...	...
	Aided ... Indigenous...	5	23	360	383	397	312	..	...	283	99	1	...	...	383	...	...
	Unaided	2	2	16	18	22	19	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	18	...	...
	Total ...	173	5,179	9,550	14,729	13,512	10,109	...	44	12,618	1,987	64	16	...	14,729	...	...
	Government Police Schools	2	...	...	77	77	33	1	1	52	23	...	...	...	77	...	...
	Night Schools.																
	Government	1	11	64	75	73	46	...	...	7	68	...	...	...	75	...	...
	Total for the District...	176	5,190	9,614	14,881	13,662	10,188	1	45	12,677	2,078	64	16	...	14,881	..	...
	Day Schools.																
Panch Maháls.	Government	58	1,225	2,898	4,123	3,771	2,746	...	...	3,524	592	6	1	...	4,123	...	...
	Camp Baroda	1	67	45	112	105	87	...	...	75	14	23	...	...	112	...	...
	Total ...	59	1,292	2,943	4,235	3,876	2,833	....	...	3,599	606	29	1	...	4,235	...	...
	Night Schools.																
	Government	5	9	48	57	62	44	...	...	53	4	...	...	...	57	...	...
	Total for the District...	64	1,301	2,991	4,292	3,938	2,877	...	...	3,652	610	29	1	...	4,292	...	...
	Day Schools.																
Kaira.	Government	185	5,948	11,343	17,291	15,757	11,590	...	6	15,410	1,862	12	1	...	17,291	...	...
	Aided ... By results ...	1	27	19	46	51	42	...	42	...	4	...	...	...	46	...	...
	Aided ... Indigenous...	5	18	206	224	195	114	...	...	167	57	...	...	...	224	...	...
	Total ...	191	5,993	11,568	17,561	16,003	11,746	...	48	15,577	1,923	12	1	...	17,561	...	...
	Government Police School.	1	...	...	38	41	23	...	...	21	17	...	...	...	38	...	...
	Do. Jail School ...	1	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	...	44	47	29	...	...	27	17	...	...	...	44	...	...
	Night Schools.																
	Government	6	17	103	120	97	63	...	...	83	37	...	...	...	120	...	...
	Total ...	199	6,010	11,671	17,725	16,147	11,838	...	48	15,687	1,977	12	1	...	17,725	...	...

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

March learning				Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Sindi.	Portuguese.	Sanskrit.	Hebrew.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8*e*	8*f*	8*g*	8*h*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	...	...	969	...	...	...	...	...	...	969	2 3 7	...	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	1 8 9	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	2 5 0	...	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	2,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,226	2 2 6	...	...	41	
...	...	...	...	56,689	1,25,288	...	29,573	1,560	824	...	7,085	2,21,019	4 11 1	1 2 1	1,024	3,165	
...	...	...	...	14,375	30,067	...	8,665	950	760	...	...	54,817	4 5 7	1 2 3	547	1,226	
...	...	...	..	203	...	..	59	...	...	...	...	262	3 0 5	2 5 6	6	11	
...	...	...	...	512	...	...	113	...	...	...	810	1,435	3 10 0	1 4 8	7	9	
...	...	..	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	..	...	170	0 6 10	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16	...	...	190	...	206	9 3 10	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	15,090	30,237	...	8,853	950	760	190	810	56,890	4 3 4	1 1 10	560	1,256	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	16	...	...	...	...	31	0 6 10	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	15,090	30,252	...	8,869	950	760	190	810	56,921	4 2 8	1 1 9	560	1,256	
...	...	...	...	8,619	6,043	...	1,679	300	300	...	...	16,941	4 7 10	2 4 7	108	301	15 are girls.
...	...	...	...	582	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	728	6 14 4	5 8 11	6	4	
...	...	...	...	9,201	6,043	...	1,825	300	300	...	...	17,669	4 8 11	2 6 0	114	305	
...	...	...	...	...	95	...	8	...	...	...	...	103	1 10 7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9,201	6,138	...	1,833	300	300	...	...	17,772	4 8 2	2 5 5	114	305	
...	...	...	...	9,327	44,108	...	9,933	...	...	...	...	63,368	4 0 4	0 9 6	695	1,506	99 are girls.
...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	256	5 0 4	2 0 0	2	5	
...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	0 0 10	...	...	14	
...	...	...	...	9,429	44,203	...	9,933	...	...	...	154	63,719	3 15 8	0 9 5	697	1,525	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	214	...	1	...	...	...	...	215	2 3 6	...	2	11	
...	...	...	...	9,429	44,417	...	9,934	...	...	...	154	63,934	3 15 4	0 9 4	699	1,536	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the			
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	4	5	6	7*a*	7*b*	7*c*	7*d*	7*e*	7*f*	8*a*	8*b*	8*c*	8*d*
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*																
	Day Schools.																
Broach.	Government	198	4,537	9,045	13,582	11,965	7,477	...	...	9,841	3,590	144	7	...	13,582	...	...
	Aided ... Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy	1	30	46	76	76	60	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	76	...	...
	Aided ... Indigenous...	1	...	89	89	78	53	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	89	...	...
	Total, Day Schools ...	200	4,567	9,180	13,747	12,119	7,590	...	...	9,930	3,590	220	7	...	13,747	...	...
	Night Schools.																
	Government	12	21	193	214	200	125	...	..	144	69	1	...	...	214	...	...
	Total for the District ...	212	4,588	9,373	13,961	12,319	7,715	...	...	10,074	3,659	221	7	...	13,961	...	...
Surat.	*Day Schools.*																
	Government	254	4,843	12,147	16,990	16,549	11,438	1	...	13,608	1,571	727	1,083	...	16,990	...	...
	Aided ... By results ...	5	135	323	458	445	304	...	4	346	33	75	...	...	458	...	...
	Aided ... Indigenous...	2	...	103	103	105	81	...	...	60	3	40	...	..	103	...	...
	Aided ... Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy	6	169	385	554	545	406	...	...	...	...	554	...	...	554	...	...
	Total ...	267	5,147	12,958	18,105	17,644	12,229	1	4	14,014	1,607	1,396	1,083	...	18,105	...	...
	Government Police School.	1	...	...	51	80	26	...	...	44	7	...	...	...	51	...	...
	Do. Jail School ...	1	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	..	...
	Total ...	2	...	...	55	82	28	...	...	48	7	...	...	...	55	...	...
	Night Schools.																
	Government	4	22	78	100	95	71	...	...	81	10	5	4	...	100	...	...
	Total for the District ...	273	5,169	13,036	18,260	17,821	12,328	1	4	14,143	1,624	1,401	1,087	...	18,260	...	...
Káthiáwár.	*Day Schools.*																
	Unaided	594	12,169	21,743	33,912	34,007	26,138	2	1	27,591	6,274	28	26	...	33,912	...	...
	Vernacular Department of the 2nd Grade	2	69	144	213	199	151	1	...	171	36	2	3	...	213	...	...
	Total, Day Schools ...	596	12,238	21,887	34,125	34,206	26,289	3	1	27,762	6,310	30	19	...	34,125	...	...
	Night Schools.																
	Unaided	38	...	758	758	743	465	...	...	619	139	...	...	...	758	...	...
	Total for the District ...	634	12,238	22,645	34,883	34,949	26,754	3	1	28,381	6,449	30	19	...	34,883	...	...
Cutch.	*Day Schools.*																
	Unaided	89	375	4,931	*5,350	4,924	3,694	...	...	4,338	1,005	5	2	...	5,350	...	...
	Night Schools.																
	Unaided	10	40	147	187	172	138	...	...	140	47	...	...	...	187	...	...
	Total ...	99	415	5,078	5,537	5,097	3,832	...	...	4,478	1,052	5	2	...	5,537	...	...

* Of these 44 boys not taught according to standards.

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

31st March learning				Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remark
Sindi.	Portuguese.	Sanskrit.	Hebrew.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8e	8f	8g	8h	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	..	1,000	50,060	...	5,760	..	...	...	...	56,820	4 12 0	0 1 4	428	1,050	531 are girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	474	...	...	...	...	..	474	6 3 9	...	5	11	
...	...	...	...	...	45	..	...	...	...	...	...	45	0 9 3	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	1,000	50,105	474	5,760	...	...	...	...	57,339	4 11 8	0 1 4	433	1,066	
...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	1 3 5	...	2	17	
...	...	..	...	1,000	50,348	474	5,760	...	...	...	...	57,582	4 10 9	0 1 4	435	1,083	
...	...	...	...	14,259	48,911	244	8,180	4,004	...	...	...	75,598	4 9 1	0 13 9	570	1,445	780 are girls.
...	...	...	...	565	...	...	142	...	...	...	575	1,282	2 14 1	1 4 4	17	31	
..	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	0 13 3	...	..	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,861	5	...	...	...	...	2,866	5 4 2	...	31	63	79 are girls.
...	...	...	...	14,824	48,998	3,105	8,327	4,004	...	...	575	79,833	4 8 5	0 13 5	618	1,547	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	214	...	24	...	...	...	...	238	2 8 1	...	1	10	
...	...	...	...	14,824	49,212	3,105	8,351	4,004	...	...	575	80,071	4 9 6	0 13 7	619	1,557	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,691	...	...	1,21,048	12,277	1,56,016	4 9 5	...	1,557	3,648	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	630	65	847	4 4 2	...	7	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,843	...	...	1,21,678	12,342	1,56,863	4 9 4	...	1,564	3,664	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	622	119	746	1 0 1	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,848	...	...	1,22,300	12,461	1,57,609	4 8 2	...	1,564	3,667	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,434	...	1,380	16,398	1,464	22,676	4 9 8	...	118	526	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	13	418	...	538	3 1 11	...	3	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,541	...	1,393	16,816	1,464	23,214	4 8 11	...	121	539	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the			
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d
	NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.*																
	Day Schools.																
Surat Agency.	Unaided	25	388	967	1,355	1,343	935	...	...	941	111	21	282	...	1,355	...	...
	Do. Vernacular Department of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	37	69	106	111	77	...	...	89	16	1	...	...	106	...	...
	Total ...	26	425	1,036	1,461	1,454	1,012	...	...	1,030	127	22	282	...	1,461	...	...
	Day Schools.																
Rewa Kántha.	Unaided	69	1,454	3,009	4,463	4,061	2,894	...	...	3,924	468	5	66	...	4,463	...	...
	Do. Vernacular Department of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	227	267	494	483	298	...	...	448	45	1	..	...	494	...	...
	Total ...	70	1,681	3,276	4,957	4,544	3,192	...	...	4,372	513	6	66	...	4,957	...	...
	Day Schools.																
Mahi Kántha.	Unaided	63	1,242	3,086	4,328	4,062	3,186	...	...	4,043	285	...	...	...	4,328	...	...
	Do. Vernacular Department of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	...	...	15	14	6	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	15	...	...
	Total ...	64	1,242	3,086	4,343	4,076	3,192	...	...	4,057	286	...	...	...	4,343	...	...
Pálanpur.	Unaided	28	675	1,312	1,987	1,927	1,408	...	...	1,570	414	2	1	...	1,987	...	...
Cambay.	Unaided	2	207	308	515	474	331	...	...	409	104	2	...	...	515	...	...
	Total Day Schools.																
	Government	865	21,636	44,419	66,231	61,052	42,923	2	44	54,595	9,518	964	1,108	...	66,231	...	...
	Aided	29	540	1,764	2,304	2,287	1,655	...	53	1,253	241	757	...	...	2,304	...	...
	Unaided	877	16,845	35,852	52,756	51,629	39,140	3	1	43,555	8,760	67	370	...	52,756	...	...
	Total, Day Schools ...	1,771	39,021	82,035	1,21,291	1,14,968	83,718	5	98	99,403	18,519	1,788	1,478	...	1,21,291	...	...
	Total Night Schools.																
	Government	28	80	486	566	526	349	...	...	368	188	6	4	...	566	...	...
	Unaided	48	40	905	945	915	603	...	...	759	186	...	...	...	945	...	...
	Total, Night Schools ...	76	120	1,391	1,511	1,441	952	...	...	1,127	374	6	4	...	1,511	...	...
	Total, Day and Night Schools, Northern Division	1,847	39,141	83,426	1,22,802	1,16,410	84,671	5	98	1,00,530	18,893	1,794	1,482	...	1,22,802	...	...
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.																
	Day Schools.																
Belgaum.	Government	167	4,362	11,954	16,316	14,319	10,181	...	29	14,305	1,979	2	1	4,551	...	811	10,954
	Aided .. { By results ...	3	100	168	268	249	213	...	13	221	34	...	...	193	...	...	75
	{ Indigenous...	21	193	499	692	679	457	...	...	655	37	...	...	167	...	...	525
	Total ...	191	4,655	12,621	17,276	15,247	10,851	...	42	15,181	2,050	2	1	4,911	...	811	11,554

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

31st March learning				Expenditure..									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Sindi.	Portuguese.	Sanskrit.	Hebrew.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8e	8f	8g	8h	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	...	...	6,736	...	7,185	5 5 7	...	4	149	47 are girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	239	...	307	2 9 4	...	12	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	...	...	6,975	...	7,492	5 2 5	...	56	167	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,874	...	...	14,577	...	16,451	4 0 10	...	108	275	13 are girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	...	700	...	1,031	2 2 1	...	3	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,205	...	...	15,277	...	17,482	3 13 5	...	111	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,156	...	647	14,431	129	18,363	4 8 3	...	167	437	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,156	...	647	14,431	129	18,363	4 8 1	...	167	437	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	...	82	6,097	1	7,071	3 10 9	...	86	228	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	...	...	807	...	1,299	2 11 10	...	19	46	
...	...	...	...	48,365	1,79,189	244	34,422	5,254	1,060	...	...	2,68,534	4 6 5	0 12 8	2,960	5,543	
...	...	...	...	1,179	397	3,335	260	...	...	...	1,539	6,710	2 14 11	0 8 3	62	155	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,554	...	2,109	1,81,853	13,936	2,31,452	4 7 9	...	2,121	5,369	
...	...	...	...	49,544	1,79,586	3,579	68,236	5,254	3,169	1,81,853	15,475	5,06,696	4 6 6	0 6 11	4,543	11,067	
...	...	...	...	...	781	...	49	...	...	...	...	830	1 9 3	...	5	38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	13	1,040	119	1,284	1 6 5	...	3	16	
...	...	...	...	...	781	...	161	...	13	1,040	119	2,114	1 7 6	...	8	54	
...	...	...	...	49,544	1,80,367	3,579	68,397	5,254	3,182	1,82,893	15,594	5,08,810	4 5 11	0 6 1	4,551	11,121	1,564 are girls.
...	...	...	...	15,641	29,037	24	10,384	60	130	...	...	55,276	5 6 10	1 8 7	571	1,240	Includes 1,145 girls.
...	...	...	...	487	...	...	178	...	...	...	71	736	3 7 2	2 4 6	9	17	
...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	..	450	0 15 9	...	7	42	
...	...	...	...	16,128	29,487	24	10,562	60	130	...	71	56,462	5 3 3	1 7 9	587	1,299	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the			
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni	Kánarese.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	4	5	6	7*a*	7*b*	7*c*	7*d*	7*e*	7*f*	8*a*	8*b*	8*c*	8*d*
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*																
	Day Schools.																
DHÁRWÁR.	Government	321	8,094	20,886	28,980	25,461	19,023	...	53	24,746	4,180	1	...	442	...	2,374	26,164
	Aided ... { By results ...	5	50	205	255	257	209	...	71	159	25	...	...	...	...	...	255
	Aided ... { Indigenous..	21	93	432	525	492	413	...	1	490	34	...	...	31	...	...	494
	Total ...	347	8,237	21,523	29,760	26,210	19,645	...	125	25,395	4,239	1	...	473	...	2,274	26,913
KALÁDGI.	Government	162	3,347	7,029	10,376	9,348	7,385	...	3	9,182	1,191	...	...	492	...	576	9,308
	Aided ... { By results ...	1	11	39	50	53	44	...	12	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Aided ... { Indigenous..	38	...	779	779	693	503	...	...	579	199	..	1	78	...	199	501
	Total ...	201	3,358	7,847	11,205	10,094	7,932	...	15	9,794	1,395	...	1	570	...	775	9,859
KÁNARA.	Government	110	1,704	7,817	9,521	8,251	5,832	...	451	7,751	1,315	1	3	1,320	...	883	7,318
	Aided ... { By results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... { Indigenous ..	7	30	211	241	191	155	...	2	236	3	...	...	73	...	...	168
	Total ...	117	1,734	8,028	9,762	8,442	5,987	...	453	7,987	1,318	1	3	1,393	...	883	7,486
	Unaided.																
KOLHA'PUR.	Unaided	160	2,713	6,827	9,540	9,288	7,117	...	12	8,944	567	...	17	9,540	...	180	64
MIRAJ..	Do.	38	759	1,714	2,473	2,505	1,821	...	...	2,113	360	...	...	1,238	...	268	967
SA'NGLI.	Do.	49	441	2,389	2,830	2,925	2,205	...	3	2,571	256	...	...	1,731	...	97	1,304
KURUNDVA'D.	Do.	2	39	100	139	143	104	...	...	130	9	...	...	139	...	...	...
MUDHOL	Do.	19	76	841	917	926	668	...	...	877	40	...	...	917	...	...	666
JAMKHANDI.	Do.	21	...	1,025	1,025	...	...	...	...	926	99	...	...	1,025	...	...	...
SA'VANUR.	Do.	4	99	281	380	288	199	...	...	269	111	...	...	78	...	...	302
RA'MDURG.	Do.	10	31	620	651	618	494	...	...	594	57	...	...	...	...	...	651
	Total, for Native States...	303	4,158	13,797	17,955	16,693	12,608	...	15	16,424	1,499	...	17	14,668	...	545	3,954
	Police and Jail Schools.																
BRITISH DISTRICT.	Government Police Schools in the Division,	4	...	495	495	478	240	...	10	262	223	...	...	132	...	55	308
	Do. Jail Schools do.	2	...	28	28	28	28	...	3	23	2	...	...	6	...	...	22
	Total, Government .	6	...	523	523	506	268	...	13	285	225	...	...	138	...	55	330
KOLHA'PUR NATIVE STATE	Police School	1	...	56	56	52	18	...	1	46	9	...	...	56	...	...	...
	Jail do.	1	...	11	11	11	8	...	...	10	1	...	...	11	...	...	...
SA'NGLI.	Police do.	1	...	33	33	22	12	...	...	7	26	...	...	33	...	...	...
	Total, Native States ...	3	...	100	100	85	38	...	1	63	36	...	...	100	...	...	...
	Grand Total, Police and Jail Schools	9	...	623	623	592	307	...	14	348	261	...	...	238	...	55	330
	Total, GovernmentSchools	760	17,507	47,686	65,193	57,379	42,422	...	536	55,984	8,665	4	4	6,805	...	4,644	53,744
	Total, Aided Schools ...	96	477	2 333	2,810	2,616	1,994	...	99	2,373	337	...	1	542	...	199	2,068
	Total, Inspected Schools .	303	4,158	13,797	17,955	16,693	12,608	...	15	16,424	1,499	...	17	14,668	...	545	3,954

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

31st March-learning			Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Sindi.	Portuguese.	Sanskrit.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8e	8f	8g	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	18,169	55,469	40	17,741	209	59	...	...	91,687	4 13 1	0 15 3	672	2,266	Includes 5,735 girls.
...	...	...	935	...	...	126	...	..	...	300	1,361	6 8 6	4 7 8	10	36	
...	...	...	..	500	..	...	...	...	...	...	500	1 3 4	..	...	30	
...	...	...	19,104	55,969	40	17,867	209	59	...	300	93,548	4 12 2	0 15 6	682	2,332	
..	...	...	14,630	22,053	...	7,533	100	424	...	...	44,740	6 0 11	1 15 7	169	698	Includes 467 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	245	281	0 8 11	...	1	5	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	
...	1	...	14,630	22,053	...	7,569	100	424	...	245	45,021	5 10 9	1 13 7	172	717	
...	...	...	11,349	15,545	...	4,337	..	...	...	....	31,231	5 2 8	1 15 1	106	516	1,093 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	1 6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11,349	15,765	..	4,337	...	...	...	...	31,451	5 4 0	2 10 1	106	516	
...	...	...	...	...	...	849	...	16	58,028	...	58,893	8 6 6	...	274	629	Includes 367 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,370	...	10,370	5 11 0	...	133	266	Do. 30 do.
...	..	58	...	11,840	...	1,694	...	193	19,139	268	33,134	15 0 5	...	106	258	
...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	..	236	...	294	2 13 2	...	3	4	
...	...	...	...	3,950	...	547	...	...	729	...	5,226	7 13 0	...	33	81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	597	...	...	4,393	...	4,990	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	7,009	...	7,363	14 14 6	...	4	31	Do. 197 do.
...	...	58	...	15,790	...	4,099	...	209	99,904	268	1,20,270	9 8 7	...	566	1,307	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	59,789	1,22,104	64	39,995	369	613	...	...	2,22,934	5 0 3	1 6 6	1,518	4,720	
...	1	...	1,422	1,170	...	340	...	...	...	...	3 548	1 12 6	0 11 4	29	144	
...	...	58	...	15,790	...	4,099	...	209	99,904	268	1,20,270	9 8 7	...	566	1,307	
...	1	58	61,211	1,39,064	64	44,434	369	822	99,904	884	3,46,752	6 0 9	1 1 1	2,113	6,173	

SUBSIDIARY

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the				
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.	Arabic Sindi.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e
	SIND DIVISION—																	
	Night Schools.																	
KARA'CHI.	Government	7	62	137	199	185	89	..	..	92	107	..	..	..	25	2	..	152
HYDERABAD.	Government	5	34	197	231	169	131	..	...	67	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
SHIKA'RPUR.	Government	4	19	96	115	101	51	..	..	3	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
THAR AND PA'RKAR.	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Government	1	..	35	35	34	13	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	17	115	465	580	489	284	...	..	162	418	..	..	..	25	2	..	502
	Total, Government Schools Day and Night	236	5,798	10,275	16,073	15,368	11,472	..	1	10,315	5,730	21	6	178	1,271	8	..	13,635
	Total, Aided Schools Day, and Night	45	798	2,124	2,922	2,673	1,340	..	2	1,633	1,165	121	1	..	547	97	..	2,078
	Total, Unaided Schools Day and Night	2	48	71	119	78	61	..	..	92	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools, Sind	283	6,644	12,470	19,114	18,119	12,873	..	3	12,040	6,922	142	7	178	1,818	105	..	15,832
	ADEN.																	
	Day Schools.																	
	Government	3	..	183	183	..	..	..	..	..	181	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Government Schools ..	3,758	77,740	1,79,305	2,57,045	2,42,546	1,77,090	296	983	2,18,267	33,514	1,802	2,183	1,99,885	70,130	8,769	54,074	13,133
	Total, Aided Schools	290	3,287	10,878	14,165	13,473	9,691	174	659	9,136	2,392	1,656	148	5,277	3,653	725	2,068	2,078
	Total, Unaided Schools ..	1,352	23,543	55,560	79,103	76,405	57,911	3	74	67,088	10,934	575	429	22,024	53,542	676	3,954	119
	Grand Total, Day Schools ..	5,400	1,04,570	2,45,743	3,50,313	3,32,424	2,44,732	473	1,716	2,94,491	46,840	4,033	2,760	1,37,186	1,27,325	10,170	60,096	15,330
	Night Schools.																	
	Total, Government Schools ..	97	221	2,586	2,807	2,685	1,654	..	..	1,811	960	6	30	1,368	680	206	..	502
	Total, Aided Schools	3	115	36	151	150	101	1	1	144	5	..	..	151	..	..	..	..
	Total, Unaided Schools ..	79	240	1,813	2,053	2,032	1,318	..	2	1,725	826	..	..	1,055	945	..	53	..
	Total, Night Schools ..	179	576	4,435	5,011	4,867	3,073	1	3	3,680	1,291	6	30	2,574	1,625	206	53	502
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools	5,582	1,05,140	2,50,361	3,55,507	3,37,291	2,47,805	474	1,719	2,98,171	48,312	4,039	2,792	1,39,760	1,28,950	10,376	60,149	15,832

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

31st March learning							Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Portuguese.	Sanskrit.	Hindu Sindi.	Hebrew.	Persian.	Gurmukhi.	Arabic.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8f	8g	8h	8i	8j	8k	8l	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9	10	11	12	13	14
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	632	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	7 1 7	..	..	..	
..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	4 5 0	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	613	..	..	..	..	..	..	613	12 0 4	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	7 12 4	..	2	..	
..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	1,911	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,911	6 11 8	..	2	..	
..	..	951	..	21	9	..	4,408	92,331	..	4,621	12,128	..	..	207	1,13,695	9 14 6	0 6 2	1,007	1,682	
..	37	64	..	43	34	22	1,353	2,828	958	3,549	300	741	..	410	10,139	7 8 11	1 0 1	170	195	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	34	0 8 11	..	..	..	
..	37	1,015	..	64	43	22	5,761	95,159	958	8,204	12,428	741	..	617	1,23,868	9 9 11	0 7 2	1,177	1,877	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
124	..	900	..	21	9	.	2,48,550	6,40,539	308	1,69,921	37,474	2,101	..	1,831	11,00,724	4 8 7	1 0 5	7,873	20,425	
164	37	64	127	43	34	22	10,548	5,035	4,293	7,507	5,300	5,515	..	15,268	53,466	3 15 6	0 12 6	347	807	
..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,877	..	44,633	..	3,621	2,91,315	18,721	3,90,167	5 1 8	..	2,871	7,198	
288	129	964	127	64	43	22	2,59,098	6,77,451	4,601	2,22,061	42,774	11,237	2,91,315	35,820	15,44,357	4 10 4	0 11 10	11,091	28,430	
..	..	51	..	..	..	..	1,000	5,018	..	109	..	38	..	..	6,165	2 4 9	0 5 10	10	136	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	..	112	..	13	1,308	2 8 7	2,102	1 0 6	..	9	58	
..	24	51	..	..	..	..	1,000	5,400	..	221	..	51	1,308	287	8,267	1 11 2	0 3 3	19	194	
288	153	1,015	127	64	43	22	2,60,098	6,82,851	4,601	2,22,282	42,774	11,288	2,92,623	36,107	15,52,624	4 9 7	0 12 5	11,110	28,624	

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools

District or State.	Name of Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of March	
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	4	5	6	7*a*	7*b*	7*c*	7*d*	7*e*	7*f*	8*a*	8*b*
	CENTRAL DIVISION.														
Poona and Bhor.	Government	11	37	533	570	585	380	...	...	540	25	...	5	570	...
	Aided	10	98	316	414	453	314	7	123	230	...	...	54	414	...
	Inspected	1	...	30	30	26	14	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	...
	Unaided	1	...	57	57	39	27	...	1	54	2	...	...	57	...
	Total for the District ...	23	135	936	1,071	1,103	735	7	124	854	27	...	59	1,000	...
Sholápur, Akalkot.	Government	6	22	218	240	239	145	...	...	228	12	...	...	240	...
	Inspected	1	...	34	34	22	14	...	...	33	1	...	...	34	...
	Total for the District ...	7	22	252	274	261	159	...	...	261	13	...	...	274	...
Sa'ta'ra, Phaltan, Bhor, Aundh and Jath States.	Government	5	63	385	448	415	263	...	...	421	26	...	1	448	...
	Inspected	5	...	157	157	161	105	...	...	150	7	...	...	157	...
	Total for the District ..	10	63	542	605	576	368	...	...	571	33	...	1	605	...
Ratnágiri and Sávantvádi.	Government	4	54	203	257	247	159	...	2	255	..	...	...	257	...
	Aided	2	12	27	39	38	22	...	9	29	...	1	...	39	...
	Inspected	1	14	71	85	80	59	...	...	50	35	...	...	50	...
	Total for the District ...	7	80	301	381	365	240	...	11	334	35	1	...	346	...
Kolába. Thána.	Government	11	68	849	917	866	575	63	...	497	334	22	1	465	83
Kolába.	Government	4	34	242	276	264	140	1	...	253	2	...	20	276	...
Island of Bombay.	*Government.*														
	Maráthi Schools	3	43	151	194	214	151	...	...	186	1	...	7	194	...
	Gujaráti Schools	6	85	346	431	409	278	...	...	345	20	66	...	...	431
	Aided	18	898	1,559	2,457	2,526	1,846	3	46	948	3	1,369	88	947	1,510
	Unaided	1	15	33	48	43	31	...	...	1	...	47	...	...	48
	Total for the District ...	28	1,041	2,089	3,130	3,192	2,306	3	46	1,480	24	1,482	95	1,141	1,989
	Total, Government Schools	50	406	2,927	3,333	3,239	2,091	64	2	2,725	420	88	34	2,450	514
	Total, Aided Schools ...	30	1,008	1,902	2,910	3,017	2,182	10	178	1,207	3	1,370	142	1,400	1,510
	Total, Inspected Schools .	8	14	292	306	289	192	...	...	263	43	...	...	271	...
	Total, Unaided Schools ...	2	15	90	105	82	58	...	1	55	2	47	...	57	48
	Grand Total, Central Division	90	1,443	5,211	6,654	6,627	4,523	74	181	4,250	468	1,505	176	4,178	2,072

FORM No. 5.

(Vernacular) for the official year 1883-84.

Scholars on the 31st learning			Expenditure.								Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Hindustani.	Portuguese.	Hebrew.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8c	8d	8e	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	3,386	...	...	182	...	...	...	3,568	6 1 7	5 12 7	...	6	
...	...	...	1,142	...	...	...	3,181	...	156	4,479	9 14 2	2 8 4	10	41	
...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	132	5 1 3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	282	7 3 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4,528	132	...	182	3,463	...	156	8,461	7 10 8	4 1 8	10	47	
..	...	...	1,206	...	...	162	...	...	...	1,368	5 11 7	5 0 9	5	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	...	342	15 8 9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,206	...	...	162	...	342	...	1,710	6 9 9	4 9 11	5	9	
...	...	...	2,257	...	...	41	...	...	...	2,298	5 8 7	5 7 0	8	26	
...	...	...	...	701	...	...	...	156	...	857	5 5 2	...	...	5	
...	...	...	2,257	701	...	41	...	156	...	3,155	5 7 8	3 14 8	8	31	
...	...	...	1,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	5 15 6	5 15 6	9	21	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	326	326	8 9 3	...	...	3	
35	...	...	...	737	...	...	...	44	18	799	9 15 10	...	...	3	
35	...	...	1,475	737	...	...	...	44	344	2,600	7 2 0	4 0 8	9	27	
306	63	...	4,245	...	73	...	36	...	...	4,354	5 0 5	4 14 5	3	36	129 boys, 788 girls.
...	...	...	1,289	...	...	13	...	...	...	1,302	4 14 11	4 14 2	...	17	
...	...	...	2,139	...	161	...	..	...	...	2,300	10 12 0	9 15 11	2	18	
...	...	...	4,857	...	809	...	...	...	...	5,666	13 13 8	11 14 0	11	33	
...	...	86	6,185	255	4,463	...	5,659	...	13,723	30,285	11 15 10	2 7 2	39	83	133 boys, 2,324 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	360	8 5 11	...	...	...	
...	...	86	13,181	255	5,793	...	5,659	...	13,723	38,611	12 5 4	4 2 0	52	134	
306	63	...	20,854	...	1,043	398	36	...	...	22,331	6 14 3	6 7 0	38	166	129 boys, 3,133 girls
...	...	86	7,327	255	4,463	...	8,840	...	14,205	35,090	11 10 1	2 6 10	49	127	133 boys, 2,777 girls.
35	...	...	...	1,570	...	...	...	542	18	2,130	7 5 11	...	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	360	...	282	...	...	642	7 13 3	...	...	...	
341	63	86	28,181	1,825	5,866	398	9,158	542	14,223	60,193	9 1 10	4 3 7	87	301	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Schoalrs on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on th learn		
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Goanese Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c
	NORTH-EAST DIVISION.															
Khándesh.	Government	13	32	537	569	564	303	...	2	452	109	...	6	479	...	90
Ahmednagar.	Government	19	93	1,005	1,098	1,068	554	...	2	960	117	11	8	1,025	...	75
	Aided	4	84	185	269	285	227	...	199	69	1	...	...	269	...	...
	Total ...	23	177	1,190	1,367	1,353	781	...	201	1,029	118	11	8	1,292	...	75
Násik	Government	8	25	335	360	352	204	...	2	252	106	...	...	257	...	103
	Aided	5	39	108	147	147	116	...	65	70	...	5	7	147	...	...
	Total ...	13	64	443	507	499	321	...	67	322	106	5	7	404	...	10
	Total, Government ...	40	150	1,877	2,027	1,984	1,062	...	6	1,664	332	11	14	1,759	...	26
	Total, Aided	9	123	293	416	432	343	...	264	139	1	5	7	416	...	...
	Total, North-East Division	49	273	2,170	2,443	2,416	1,405	...	270	1,803	333	16	21	2,175	...	268
	NORTHERN DIVISION.															
Ahmedabad.	Government	21	203	1,356	1,559	1,467	833	..	7	1,420	98	25	9	...	1,559	...
	Aided by result	5	178	574	752	686	453	...	6	713	28	5	...	...	752	...
	Total for the District ...	26	381	1,930	2,311	2,153	1,286	...	13	2,133	126	30	9	...	2,311	...
Kaira.	Government	12	157	866	1,023	906	499	..	...	968	51	4	...	...	1,023	...
	Aided by result	1	29	25	54	50	43	...	53	...	...	....	1	...	54	...
	Total for the District ...	13	186	891	1,077	956	542	...	53	968	51	4	1	...	1,077	...
Panch Mahals.	Government	6	24	283	307	300	182	..	....	301	3	3	...	...	307	...
Broach.	Government	9	125	563	688	628	329	...	...	598	53	37	...	...	688	...
Surat.	Government	8	64	417	481	472	265	...	...	416	15	48	2	...	481	...
	Aided By results ...	4	194	273	467	441	280	...	20	365	3	79	...	...	467	...
	Aided Sir J. J.... ...	5	127	253	380	369	253	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	380	...
	Aided Indigenous ...	1	...	23	23	17	14	...	...	...	...	23	..	..	23	...
	Total for the District ...	18	385	966	1,351	1,299	812	...	20	781	18	530	2	...	1,351	...
Káthiáwár.	Unaided	54	335	2,325	2,660	2,545	1,795	...	3	2,483	160	14	...	...	2,660	...
Mahi Kántha.	Unaided	3	9	97	106	100	66	2	...	97	7	...	...	...	106	...

FORM No. 5—*continued.*

31st March ing		Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Kánarese.	English.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8*d*	8*e*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
...	...	462	2,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,366	5 15 4	0 13 1	4	20	Girls. 541 Boys. 28
...	...	334	4,535	12	...	...	...	...	...	4,881	4 9 10	0 5 0	8	36	
...	41	435	...	...	230	...	262	...	3,168	4,095	5 15 7	0 6 5	9	21	
...	41	769	4,535	12	230	...	262	...	3,168	8,976	4 13 10	0 5 3	17	57	
...	...	170	1,960	...	...	92	...	...	...	2,222	6 4 10	0 7 8	1	9	Girls. 133 Boys. 14
...	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	937	6 6 1	2 0 10	3	13	
...	...	472	1,960	...	...	92	...	...	635	3,159	6 5 3	0 15 1	4	22	
...	...	966	9,399	12	...	92	...	...	...	10,469	5 4 4	0 7 9	13	65	
...	41	737	...	...	230	...	262	...	3,803	5,032	6 1 10	0 15 5	12	34	
...	41	1,703	9,399	12	230	92	262	...	3,803	15,501	5 6 8	0 9 1	25	99	
...	...	...	5,727	613	...	...	...	...	...	6,340	4 5 2	.....	25	86	
...	...	1,618	...	896	3	527	..	...	619	3,663	5 5 4	2 5 8	16	42	
...	...	1,618	5,727	1,509	3	527	...	...	619	10,003	4 10 4	0 4 7	41	128	
...	...	...	4,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,312	4 12 2	.....	10	52	
...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	606	12 1 11	4 15 4	4	6	
...	...	248	4,312	...	..	...	...	...	358	4,918	5 2 4	0 4 2	14	58	
...	...	...	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	4 0 11	.....	1	5	
...	...	...	3,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,720	5 14 9	.....	9	42	
...	...	...	2,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,894	6 2 3	.....	3	18	
...	...	1,451	...	...	78	...	498	...	660	2,687	6 1 6	3 4 8	26	21	
...	...	..	...	2,416	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	6 8 7	.....	2	30	
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1 2 10	.....	...	1	
...	...	1,451	2,914	2,416	78	...	498	...	660	8,017	6 2 10	1 1 1	31	70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,248	3,159	15,407	6 0 10	.....	33	149	
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	37	597	6	640	6 6 2	.....	...	7	

SUBSIDIARY

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars in learn		
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c
	NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.*															
Pálan-pur.	Unaided	1	4	30	34	41	24	...	...	30	4	...	..	...	34	...
Cutch	Unaided	13	40	522	562	568	354	...	...	510	52	...	...	...	562	...
Rewa Kánthá.	Unaided	5	29	237	266	221	116	...	...	257	9	...	...	...	266	...
Surat Agency.	Unaided	2	18	93	111	120	66	...	...	100	2	5	4	...	111	...
Baroda State.	Unaided	2	36	107	143	135	91	...	...	16	1	126	...	...	143	...
	Total, Government ...	56	573	3,485	4,058	3,772	2,108	...	7	3,703	220	117	11	...	4,058	...
	Do. Aided	16	528	1,148	1,676	1,564	1,043	...	79	1,078	31	487	1	...	1,676	...
	Do. Unaided ...	80	471	3,411	3,882	3,732	2,515	2	3	3,493	235	145	4	...	3,882	...
	Total for Northern Division	152	1,572	8,044	9,616	9,069	5,666	2	89	8,274	486	749	16	...	9,616	...
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.															
Belgaum.	Government	9	73	541	614	541	316	...	5	588	21	...	...	238	...	...
	Aided	2	40	137	177	158	105	...	5	171	1	...	...	169	...	...
	Total for the District ...	11	113	678	791	699	421	...	10	759	22	...	..	407	...	...
Dhárwár.	Government	19	197	1,422	1,619	1,462	934	...	1	1,536	82	...	...	11	...	...
	Aided	2	...	82	82	94	81	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	21	197	1,504	1,701	1,556	1,015	...	83	1,536	82	...	...	11	...	...
Kaládgi	Government	8	11	261	272	206	201	...	2	251	17	2	...	21	...	...
	Aided	1	...	10	10	12	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	9	11	271	282	218	210	...	12	251	17	2	...	21	...	...
Kánara.	Government	4	56	298	354	301	182	...	40	303	11	...	...	196	...	...
	Aided	1	1	27	28	29	15	...	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the District ...	5	57	325	382	330	197	...	57	314	11	...	...	196	...	...
Kolhá-pur.	Unaided	8	63	437	500	460	288	...	...	445	55	...	...	500	...	22
Miraj	Unaided	6	48	264	312	301	196	...	...	304	8	...	...	112	...	...
Sángli.	Unaided	4	63	80	143	153	96	...	...	141	2	...	...	63	...	...
Mudhol.	Unaided	1	...	34	34	32	19	...	...	32	2	...	...	34	...	...
Kurund-vád.	Unaided	1	...	21	21	23	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	...

FORM No. 5—*continued.*

31st March ing		Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Kánarese.	English.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.)	
8*d*	8*e*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9*e*	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	214	5 3 6	.....	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	2,345	...	2,854	5 0 3	.....	4	34	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	897	...	897	4 0 10	.....	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	...	631	5 4 0	.....	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	...	66	698	5 2 4	.....	1	10	
...	...	...	17,870	613	..	...	....	...	...	18,483	4 14 5	.....	48	203	
...	...	3,317	20	3,312	81	527	498	....	1,637	9,392	6 0 1	2 1 11	48	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	16,932	3,231	21,341	5 11 6	.....	38	212	
...	...	3,317	17,890	3,925	81	527	1,676	16,932	4,868	49,216	5 6 10	0 5 10	134	515	
376	....	...	2,633	...	...	..	...	....	...	2,633	8 5 3	.....	6	34	
8	...	370	...	...	118	...	148	...	287	923	8 12 7	3 8 4	4	7	
384	...	370	2,633	...	118	...	148	..	287	3,556	8 7 1	0 14 0	10	41	
1,608	...	...	6,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,615	7 1 3	.....	15	78	
82	...	186	...	...	15	...	...	...	687	888	10 15 2	2 4 8	13	5	
1,690	...	186	6,615	...	15	...	...	...	687	7,503	7 6 3	0 2 11	28	83	
251	...	...	1,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939	9 10 1	.....	1	25	
10	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	148	155	16 9 6	.....	...	2	
261	...	...	1,939	...	7	...	...	...	148	2,094	9 15 0	.....	1	27	
158	...	...	1,196	...	...	60	...	...	...	1,256	6 14 1	.....	...	19	
28	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	
186	...	...	1,196	...	...	60	...	...	...	1,256	6 5 7	.....	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3,321	...	3,321	11 8 2	.....	8	31	
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,719	...	1,719	8 12 3	.....	9	27	
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	...	1,324	13 12 2	.....	4	18	
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	356	...	359	18 14 3	.....	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	109	5 6 1	.....	...	...	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars on the			
			Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindustáni.	Kánarese.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c	8d
	SOUTHERN DIVISION —*continued.*																
JAMKHANDI.	Unaided	1	...	49	49	..	...	...	...	47	2	...	...	49	...	...	...
SAVANUR.	Unaided	1	...	75	75	41	28	...	...	74	1	...	...	...	...	...	75
RAMDURG.	Unaided	1	...	38	38	41	34	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Total, Native State Schools	23	174	998	1,172	1,051	682	...	...	1,102	70	...	...	779	...	22	39?
	Total, Government Schools.	40	337	2,522	2,859	256	1,634	...	48	2,678	131	2	...	466	...	...	2,39?
	Total, Aided Schools ...	6	11	286	297	292	211	...	114	182	1	...	...	169	...	...	12?
	Total, Unaided Schools ...	23	174	998	1,172	1,051	682	...	...	1,102	70	...	...	779	...	22	39?
	Grand Total, Southern Division	69	522	3,806	4,328	3,909	2,527	...	162	3,962	202	2	...	1,414	...	22	2,914
	SIND.																
KARÁCHI.	Government...	4	28	223	251	233	156	...	1	227	23	...	...	...	46	...	...
	Aided	1	12	58	70	66	41	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	41	...	...
	Total ...	5	40	281	321	299	197	...	1	297	23	...	...	....	87	...	...
HYDERABAD.	Government...	7	68	396	464	458	319	...	...	357	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	1	27	89	116	108	76	...	...	116	...	..	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	95	485	580	566	395	...	...	473	107	...	...	1	...	...	...
SHIKÁRPUR.	Government...	7	55	332	387	367	260	...	...	50	337	...	...	...	...	...	...
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Government...	2	4	63	67	74	58	...	...	50	67	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total, Government Schools.	20	155	1,014	1,169	1,132	793	...	1	634	534	...	..	...	46	...	...
	Total, Aided Schools ...	2	39	147	186	174	117	...	...	186	...	...	...	1	41	...	...
	Grand Total, Sind... ...	22	194	1,161	1,355	1 306	910	...	1	820	534	..	...	1	87	...	...
	Total, Government... ...	206	1,621	11,825	13,446	12,692	7,688	64	64	11,404	1,637	218	59	4,675	4,618	574	2,393
	Total, Aided	63	1,709	3,776	5,485	5,481	3,896	10	635	2,792	36	1,862	150	1,986	3,227	...	128
	Total, Unaided	113	674	4,791	5,465	5,154	3,447	2	4.	4,913	350	192	4	1,107	3,930	57	393
	Grand Total ...	382	4,004	20,392	24,396	23,327	15,031	76	703	19,109	2,023	2,272	213	7,768	11,775	631	2,914

FORM No. 5—*continued.*

31st March learning.						Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Number passed.		Remarks.
Sindi.	Portuguese.	Hebrew.	English.	Hindu Sindi.	Gurmukhi.	Provincial.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.)	Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II)	
8e	8f	8j	8h	8i	8j	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	213	5 3 11	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		...	...	7,042	...	7,045	10 5 1	...	21	85	
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	12,383	...	...	60	...	...	...	12,443	7 9 10	...	22	156	
...	..	...	...	...	...	556	...	...	140	..	148	...	1,122	1,966	9 5 1	2 10 2	17	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7,042	...	7,045	10 5 1	...	21	85	
...	...	...	...	...	...	556	12,386	...	140	60	148	7,042	1,122	21,454	8 7 9	0 3 6	60	255	
39	...	...	...	161	5	2,387	209	...	...	336	...	...	...	2,932	18 12 9	15 4 10	4	16	
29	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	632	...	...	720	17 8 10	2 2 4	...	6	
68	...	...	...	161	5	2,475	209	...	...	336	632	..	...	3,652	18 8 7	12 9 0	4	22	
126	...	...	...	78	260	3,667	308	...	...	350	...	...	...	4,325	13 8 11	11 7 11	10	33	
115	...	...	...	...	...	429	..	...	...	..	382	...	135	946	12 11 5	5 9 11	8	9	
241	...	...	...	78	260	4,096	308	...	...	350	382	...	135	5,271	13 5 6	10 5 9	18	42	
387	...	...	...	...	...	2,342	242	...	...	928	...	...	...	3,512	13 8 1	9 0 1	8	17	
67	...	...	...	...	...	400	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	8 9 1	6 14 1	...	1	
619	...	...	...	239	265	8,796	856	...	...	1,614	...	...	...	11,266	14 3 4	11 1 5	22	67	
144	...	...	...	...	..	517	...	...	...	...	1,014	...	135	1,666	14 3 1	4 6 6	8	15	
763	...	...	...	239	265	9,313	856	...	...	1,614	1,014	..	135	12,932	14 3 3	10 3 8	30	82	
619	63	...	...	239	265	30,616	40,508	625	1,043	2,164	36	...	...	74,992	5 14 6	2 6 2	143	657	
144	...	86	41	...	...	12,454	275	3,312	4,914	527	10,762	...	20,902	53,146	9 11 2	2 4 4	134	290	
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1,573	...	360	..	1,460	24,516	3,249	31,158	6 0 9	...	59	305	
763	63	86	41	239	265	43,070	42,356	3,937	6,317	2,691	12,258	24,516	24,151	1,59,296	6 13 3	1 13 6	336	1,252	

SUBIDIARY

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Total Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars		
						Europeans and Eurasians.	Gonnese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Others.	English.	Sanskrit.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	
	A.—Medical Schools.													
	Government.													
Poona	Medical School, Poona	1	57	62	56	...	1	52	3	...	1	57	...	
Ahmedabad ...	Do. Ahmedabad ...	1	52	52	47	...	...	40	7	4	1	52	...	
Hyderabad ...	Do. Hyderabad ...	1	38	33	33	...	3	25	7	1	2	38	..	...
	Total, Medical ...	3	147	147	136	...	4	117	17	5	4	147	...	...
	B.—Engineering School.													
	Government.													
Hyderabad ...	Engineering School, Hyderabad..	1	21	18	16	1	...	19	...	1	...	21	...	...
	C.—Agricultural Classes.													
	Government.													
Poona	College of Science, Poona ...	1	37	16	13	...	...	36	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	High School, Sholápur	1	(13)	(16)	(14)	...	...	(13)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	Do. Dhulia	3	(72)	(58)	(44)	...	...	(71)	(1)	...	...	(61)	(7)	...
Ahmednagar ...	Do. Ahmednagar ...													
Násik	Do. Násik													
Kaira	Do. Nadiád	1	(58)	(33)	(24)	...	...	(55)	(1)	(2)	...	(58)	...	...
Surat	Do. Surat	1	(38)	(32)	(20)	...	...	(38)	...	...	...	(38)	...	...
			(37)	(25)	(17)	...	...	(37)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Do. Belgaum	1	(10)	10	9			9						
Hyderabad ...	Do. Hyderabad	1	(12)	(20)	(14)	...	...	(11)	(1)	...	...	(12)	...	...
Do. ...	Vernacular, Hyderabad	1	12	12	11	...	...	..	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Agricultural ...	10	59 (230)	38 (184)	33 (133)	...	...	45 (225)	13 (3)	(2)	1	(169)	(7)	...
	D.—Forest Class.													
	Government.													
Poona... ...	College of Science, Poona ...	1	9	4	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	E.—School of Art.													
	Government.													
Bombay ...	School of Art, Bombay	1	212	191	136	34	1	113	3	50	11	...	...	...
	F.—Drawing Classes.													
	Government.													
Bombay, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Ratnágiri and Thána.	Central Division	11	(689)	(625)	(503)	(1)	(3)	(507)	(25)	(147)	(6)	...	...	...
Dhulia, Ahmednagar and Násik.	North-East Division	3	(164)	(157)	(103)	...	...	(149)	(7)	(7)	(1)	(118)	...	(10)
Broach and Surat.	Northern Division...	2	(51)	(42)	(27)	...	...	(29)	(6)	(16)	...	(51)	...	...
Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kárwár.	Southern Division...	3	(153)	(151)	(121)	...	...	(153)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi and Hyderabad.	Sind...	2	(85)	(52)	(46)	(3)	(2)	(40)	(12)	(28)	...	(85)	...	...
	Total, Drawing Classes ...	21	(1,142)	(1,027)	(800)	(4)	(5)	(878)	(50)	(198)	(7)	(254)	...	(10)

FORM No. 6.

Training for the official year 1883-84.

on the 31st March learning				Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Remarks.
Arabic Sindi.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Kánarese.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
8d	8e	8f	8g	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9g	9h	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	12,837	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	13,040	210 5 2	207 0 9	1 girl.
...	...	..	...	15,208	...	...	324	...	...	...	...	15,532	298 11 1	292 7 4	
...	...	...	...	9,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,369	283 14 6	283 14 6	
...	...	...	...	37,414	...	...	527	...	...	...	.	37,941	258 1 7	254 8 3	
...	...	...	...	2,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,718	151 0 0	151 0 0	
...	...	...	...	16,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	17,308	1,081 12 0	1,043 0 0	
...	...	...	...	—406	...	...	...	500	...	...	844	938	58 10 0	.....	
...	(15)	...	..	2,048	607	...	...	1,185	...	...	...	3,840	66 3 3	35 4 11	
...	...	...	...	694	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	697	21 1 11	21 0 6	
..	...	...	...	721	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	727	22 11 6	22 8 6	
...	9	...	1	671	497	...	...	240	...	...	154	1,562	156 3 2	67 1 7	
...	...	...	...	1,986	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,986	99 4 9	99 4 9	
12	...	...	...	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,532	127 10 8	.....	
12	9 (15)	...	1	22,402	2,636	...	9	1,925	..	...	1,618	28,590	128 12 6	100 14 6	
...	...	...	...	2,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,028	507 0 0	507 0 0	
..	...	...	...	24,537	..	...	2,616	...	...	...	8,567	35,720	187 0 3	128 7 5	8 girls.
...	...	..	...	2,949	...	...	1,556	...	...	...	...	4,505	7 3 2	4 11 4	
(1)	...	(55)	...	1,632	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	1,799	11 7 4	10 6 0	
...	...	...	...	1,088	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	1,200	28 9 1	25 14 6	
...	...	...	...	1,721	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	1,800	11 14 8	11 6 4	
...	...	...	...	442	...	...	117	...	...	...	..	559	10 12 0	7 2 0	
(1)	...	(55)	..	7,832	...	...	2,031	...	...	...	...	9,863	9 9 8	7 10 0	

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Total Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.						Number of Scholars		
						Europeans and Eurasians.	Goanese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8a	8b	8c
	G.—Industrial Schools.													
	Government.													
Ratnágiri ..	Industrial School, Ratnágiri ..	1	91	74	60	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided.													
Bombay ...	David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay	1	205	203	161	6	...	139	53	5	2	44	...	...
Poona ...	Free Church Mission Industrial Orphanage Boys' School, Poona.	1	35	41	35	...	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	Mission Orphanage and Christian Boys' Industrial School, Poona	1	15	16	14	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	Robertson School of Industry, Pandharpur ..	1	35	35	26	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	Industrial School, Surat	1	20	25	15	...	...	5	...	15	....	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	310	320	251	6	43	185	53	20	2	44	...	...
	Unaided.													
Cutch ...	Industrial School, Bhuj	1	38	35	22	...	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Industrial ...	7	439	429	333	6	43	314	54	20	2	44	...	...
	H.—Normal Schools for Masters.													
	Government.													
Poona ...	Training College, Poona	1	123	123	98	...	...	111	12	...	...	...	11	...
Ahmedabad ..	Do. Ahmedabad ...	1	96	114	106	...	1	84	11	...	..	...	...	5
Dhárwár ...	Do. Dhárwár ...	1	110	104	95	...	..	89	21	...	...	...	94	9
Hyderabad ...	Do. Hyderabad ...	1	29	23	22	...	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	358	364	321	...	1	297	60		..	...	291	14
	Unaided.													
Ahmednagar ..	Normal School, Ahmednagar ...	1	55	54	52	...	52	3	...	...	...	36	...	...
Káthiáwár ...	Do. Rájkot	1	66	67	59	...	...	63	3	...	...	...	66	...
Kolhápur ...	Do. Kolhápur... ...	1	12	12	11	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...
	Total ...	3	133	133	122	..	52	78	3	...	...	6	78	
	Total, Normal Schools for Masters ...	7	491	497	443	...	53	375	63	...	...	36	369	14
	I.—Normal Schools for Mistresses.													
	Government.													
Poona ...	Training College, Poona	1	44	41	35	...	...	39	2	...	3	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	Do. Ahmedabad ...	1	47	39	34	1	7	33	...	4	2	...	...	...
	Total ..	2	91	80	69	1	7	72	2	4	5	...	...	..
	Unaided.													
Kolhápur ...	Training College, Kolhápur ...	1	12	11	9	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	.	..
	Total, Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	3	103	91	78	1	7	82	4	4	5	...	...	...
	J.—Special Schools.													
	Aided.													
Násik ...	Sanskrit Pathshala, Násik ...	1	60	63	52	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	60	...
	Grand Total ...	55	1,541 (1,372)	1,478 (1,211)	1,230 (933)	42 (1)	108 (8)	1,124 (1,103)	154 (53)	80 (200)	23 (7)	248 (423)	429 (17)	14 (1)

FORM No. VI—*continued.*

on the 31st March learning					Expenditure.									Annual Cost of educating each Scholar.		Remarks.
Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Kánarese.	Hindustáni.	Arabic Sindi.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Subscriptions.	Revenues of Native States.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
8*d*	8*e*	8*f*	8*g*	8*h*	9*a*	9*b*	9*c*	9*d*	9e	9*f*	9*g*	9*h*	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
91	...	...	...	...	...	6,962	...	...	...	...	...	26,033	32,995	445 14 1	...	
113	48	...	...	...	3,600	..	...	365	...	...	...	10,137	14,102	69 7 6	17 11 9	
35	...	...	...	..	381	...	...	73	...	100	...	...	554	13 8 2	9 4 8	7 girls.
15	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	320	20 0 0	20 0 0	
35	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	72	2 0 11	1 6 10	
...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	311	...	...	...	...	1,010	3,321	132 13 5	80 0 0	
198	48	...	...	...	6,351	...	311	438	...	100	...	11,169	18,369	57 6 5	19 13 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,910	...	3,910	111 6 4	...	
289	48	...	...	...	6,351	6,962	311	438	...	100	3,910	37,202	55,274	128 13 6	14 12 10	
111	...	...	12	...	13,344	3,728	...	..	...	...	..	...	17,072	138 12 9	108 7 10	
...	96	..	...	...	8,076	4,707	...	16	...	...	...	...	12,799	112 4 4	70 13 5	
2	...	99	...	...	8,892	6,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,238	146 8 3	85 8 0	
...	...	...	...	29	3,630	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,380	233 14 7	157 13 2	
113	96	99	12	29	33,942	16,531	...	16	...	...	...	...	50,489	138 11 3	93 3 11	
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7,131	...	...	7,131	132 0 10	...	
...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8,207	132	8,342	124 8 1	...	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,469	..	2,469	205 12 0	...	
67	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7,131	10,676	132	17,942	134 14 5	...	
180	162	99	12	29	33,942	16,531	...	19	...	7,131	10,676	132	68,431	137 11 0	68 4 8	
41	...	...	3	...	7,004	1,889	...	..	...	...	...	420	9,313	227 2 4	170 13 3	
...	47	...	...	...	6,031	1,165	...	...	600	...	...	...	7,796	199 14 4	154 10 3	
41	47	...	3	...	13,035	3,054	...	...	600	...	...	420	17,109	213 13 9	162 15 0	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,772	...	1,772	161 1 5	..	
53	47	...	3	...	13,035	3,054	...	...	600	..	1,772	420	18,881	207 7 8	143 5 10	
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	94	...	...	294	4 10 8	1 9 4	
531 (70)	257	100	15	41	1,50,359	29,183	311	5,640	2,625	7,325	16,358	47,939	2,59,740	96 9 5	55 14 7	

No. 397.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1885.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3970, dated 18th September 1884—Submitting the report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for 1883-84, and requesting that Government will be pleased to issue their Resolution on it at an early date as it is required to be bound up with the copies of the Reports before they are distributed.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6681, dated 24th January 1885.

RESOLUTION.—The total expenditure from all sources upon Educational establishments borne on the Director's returns was Rs. 40,21,904.

Of this sum Rs. 11,89,068 was provided from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 15,01,799 from Local Funds.

The remainder Rs. 13,31,037 is made up from the cost of schools not aided by Government in Native States and elsewhere, and the estimated expenditure upon private aided schools.

2. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues was less than in 1882-83 by Rs. 42,376, in consequence of certain savings on the grant.

Local Fund expenditure was more by Rs. 76,138, and that which is independent of the Educational Department increased by Rs. 1,76,310.

3. The general features of expenditure on education during the last five years are, that the assignments from Provincial Revenue remain between 11 and 12½ lakhs and show a general tendency to increase, with fluctuations due to accidental causes such as savings on the salaries of absentees. Expenditure from Local Funds has increased from about 13 lakhs to 15. Private expenditure has increased, on aided schools from 3¾ lakhs to 5 lakhs, on Native State and other unaided schools from 3½ to 8¼ lakhs.

4. Of the total expenditure during the year of, in round numbers, about 40,22,000, a sum of 16,65,000 were spent on primary education; and of the Departmental Revenue, Provincial and Local, of about 27 lakhs, nearly 10 lakhs were spent on primary schools for boys and girls, exclusive of expenditure on buildings of this class.

5. The item next in importance is "secondary schools" under which head appear the High Schools and others in which English is taught. Expenditure upon these was 9¼ lakhs, out of which 3,87,000 were paid by fees of pupils and only 2,31,000 by Provincial and Local Funds.

6. University education, including the University itself, received nearly 3¼ lakhs, of which 1,79,000 were provided from Provincial Revenue.

7. On buildings were expended about 4¼ lakhs, of which nearly 2 lakhs were provided from Provincial and Local Revenue, 1,60,000 of this assignment being spent upon Government Vernacular Schools and 33,000 on grants-in-aid to private institutions.

8. On grants-in-aid were spent 1,07,000 against Rs. 94,000 in the previous year.

9. There was a net increase of 197 in educational institutions. Government institutions numbered 4,222 at the end of the year, showing a net increase of 45 mainly due to an increase of 48 in lower primary schools.

Aided institutions numbered 461, being 28 more than in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to 28 Anglo-Vernacular schools brought on the register. Institutions inspected but not aided numbered 1,621, being 121 more than in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to new primary schools in Native States.

10. There were 4,13,341 scholars on the registers at the end of the year against 3,89,986 in the year before. Of this increase, upwards of 17,000 represent scholars in primary schools of various kinds.

11. Looking at the distribution of this increase in the various Divisions of the Presidency it is noticeable that the Southern Division, which added the largest number of new scholars in 1882-83, has again taken the lead. Out of a total of about 96,000 scholars nearly 11,000 were enrolled in 1882-83 and nearly 10,000 were added in 1883-84. In the District of Dhárwár alone 5,500 scholars out of 32,600 have been recruited during these two years.

Dhárwár now shows a percentage of 3·90 of the population under instruction, and takes rank with Bombay as next in this proportion to the Guzerát Districts of Surat and Broach, with their honourable percentage of 4·02 and 4·78 respectively.

There was a decrease in the North-Eastern Division of about 600 scholars attributed to the closing of primary schools during the visitation of locusts, to a bad season, and severe epidemics.

12. 785 candidates presented themselves at the various examinations of the University during the year; of these 405 were successful. The proportion of examinees who passed the various tests was better than in the previous year, especially in the school of medicine. For the final examination for the Degree of B. A. 104 candidates went up, of whom 76 passed. In the previous year 106 candidates stood, but only 59 passed. The Deccan College shows a remarkable improvement in the results of this examination as compared with its figures for the previous year.

13. The attendance at the Government Colleges continues to increase rapidly as will appear from the following:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Elphinstone College	239	274
Deccan College	150	179
Gujarát College	22	39
Rajáram College	26	38
	437	530

14. A class for women was added to the Grant Medical College during the year with 12 students, one of whom was an under-graduate of the University.

15. Great progress continued to be made in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái School of Art; the number of pupils increasing from 184 to 212. The increase was in the elementary school and the growing demand for instruction in drawing is shown in the large increase in elementary classes and scholars throughout the Presidency: there were 2,234 pupils learning drawing in the various schools and classes as compared with 887 in the previous year.

16. 1,785 candidates presented themselves for Matriculation of whom 599 passed. The figures for the previous year were 1,600 and 572 respectively. Of the successful candidates 242 were from Government schools, 132 from aided schools, 60 from Native States, the rest from unaided schools or private tuition.

17. High Schools show an increase of 7 schools and 10,483 scholars, but of these 6 are unaided schools which have been brought on the returns under new orders of classification. One new aided school, St. Peter's, Mazagon, completes the addition of seven schools shewn in the returns.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians worked successfully; both at the University and in the Inspectors' examinations the results were better than in the previous year. The Convent School, Poona, teaching up to the 5th [illegible] passed a very high proportion of scholars in the Inspectors' examinations. These results are unfortunately qualified by the remark of the Inspector that cheating was practised by the scholars under examination.

It is satisfactory to notice that the standard of efficiency in the high [illegible] showed a marked improvement.

The new classification mentioned above (paragraph 17) caused a reduction in middle schools of 18; but comparing the results with those of the previous year according to the old classification, there will appear an increase of 34 schools and 1,898 pupils, of which 15 are Government and 19 aided schools.

Among the new schools there are at least 8 girls schools. Only *one* such school is shown in the return of the Central Division among new unaided schools, but it would appear from the list given in detail that the number should [illegible]

The middle schools providing instruction to Europeans and Eurasians [illegible] cases satisfactory results. The provision for the education of girls generally seems to be increasing and improving, and it is satisfactory to notice that there was a large increase in the number of European and Eurasian children under instruction as compared with the previous year.

The high percentage reached by the Ahmedabad 1st grade middle [illegible] in the Inspectors' examination deserves notice—86 and 83 per cent. having passed in standards I. to III. in the two branch schools.

The demand for instruction in English continues to grow, as is shewn by an increase of students from 26,782 to 32,186.

Nearly 7,000 students of English have been added since 1881-82.

Vernacular schools for boys numbered 5,582 against 5,395, scholars [illegible] against 3,38,430 in the previous year.

As noted above in respect of the general returns, the increase is most [illegible] the Southern Division, where 115 primary schools were added to the [illegible] with 6,957 scholars. This Division therefore contributed just one-half of the increase of scholars in primary schools for the whole Presidency.

The proportion of cess-payers' children in the Local Fund schools remains the same, about 60 per cent. of the scholars being returned as cess-payers.

The fee receipts of local cess schools have risen from Rs. 1,71,266 to Rs. 1,77,877. In 1881-82 they yielded only 1,52,491. There has thus been an increase in two years of Rs. 26,486.

The results of examination of primary schools shewed on the whole increased efficiency, though there was a slight falling off in the Northern Division.

Everywhere the demand for primary education is fully maintained.

Among primary schools are 179 night schools with 5,011 pupils, an increase of 3 schools and 185 scholars. These schools are reported to be doing useful work in the Central Division and to be improving in the Southern Division. It may be noticed that a large proportion of those in the Southern Division are in Native States.

The number of Mussulman scholars has risen from 46,381 to 51,830. The increase is marked in the Southern Division where the Mussulmans at school increased from 8,957 to 11,285. The increase is due to the opening of Urdu schools and classes. The growth of demand for education amongst the Mussulmans

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is well illustrated by the growth of the Urdu schools at Hubli and Bankapur in Dhárwár. These in 1881-82 contained 115 and 112 pupils respectively; at the end of 1883-84 they mustered 347 and 331 scholars, and their efficiency is highly spoken of.

It is a very satisfactory feature of the educational movement among the Mussulmans of the Canarese country that they send their girls to school in increasing numbers. It was reported last year that classes for girls were attached to the Hindustani schools. These are now numerous and must [illegible] girls; the two schools above noticed girls attend to the number of 113 and [illegible]. There is also a prosperous and well attended Mussulman girls school at Ahmedabad in the North-Eastern Division.

30. The total number of Native girls in primary schools is [illegible].

Of these 11,514 attend schools for boys, but the returns showed [illegible] schools for girls with 24,396 pupils. This gives an increase for the year of [illegible] and 810 girls.

Most of this increase is in Gujarat, which continued to lead in female education with 152 schools and 9,616 scholars, exclusive of 1,564 girls [illegible] boys schools. The Southern Division, however, shows a very large [illegible] girls under elementary instruction, and a commencement has now [illegible] continuing into higher standards. The VI. Standard appears in the [illegible] return of Canarese girls schools this year for the first time; it was reached by five girls of the Dhárwár School No. 1.

In connexion with female education the Director records benefactions received from Sir Mangaldass Nathubhoy, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, and Jairajolal Peerbhai in buildings and endowments.

31. In Training Colleges for Masters and Mistresses the chief point of interest during the year was the reorganization of the Female Training College at Poona, the students at which are reported to have reached a very high standard of proficiency during the year.

The Training Colleges at Ahmedabad both for Masters and Mistresses maintained their high reputation.

32. The Rájkumar College at Rájkot for the education of young Chiefs continued to do excellent work. The Sirdar Class at Kolhápur, the [illegible] schools at Wadhwán and Sádra, and elsewhere local schools gave education to numerons young Chiefs and minors of position, with results which show that the youths of these classes are naturally very capable of profiting by instruction and fitting themselves to conduct their own affairs.

33. The officers of the Department whose work is reported upon continue to merit the commendation of Government for the zeal and industry which they have brought to the discharge of their duties.

J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Editors' Table, Bombay and Poona,
The Government of India, } By letter.
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. }